

(182)

⑧ I

Memorandum for the D/CI

Subject: Air Force Request to Declassify CIA Material on Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO)

1. The following is a brief review of events pertinent to the subject matter.

2. In 1953 OSI convened a panel of scientists to consider reports on unidentified flying objects and to advise us on the potential threat to national security. This resulted in a report classified "secret."

3. In 1957 following some publicity on CIA involvement in the UFO problem, the USAF requested and obtained an unclassified version of the conclusions of the 1953 report. That version avoided mentioning CIA involvement. (See attachment A)

possible already done

4. Dr. H. P. Robertson, the Chairman of the 1953 panel, was reported to have appeared on the "CBS Reports" TV program on 12 May 1966 and to have referred to the CIA sponsored panel on UFO's.

5. On 12 July 1966 USAF again requested declassification of the 1953 report. (See attachment B) Prior publicity was given as justification for downgrading.

6. In as much as a sanitized version of the 1953 report had been released to the Air Force in 1957, we requested clarification in a meeting with an Air Force representative on 19 July. (See attachment C) During this meeting the Air Force representative showed us a USAF copy of the 1953 CIA report. It was stamped unclassified, indicating that the classification had been changed sometime prior to 19 July.

7. A new request dated 27 July was prepared by USAF. (See attachment D)

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8. On 10 August the Air Force representative called to ask about the status of our reply. She stated that Mr. John Lear, a newsmen, had published an article on UFO's in the Saturday Review. (See attachment E, paragraph 3) This was the first indication during the recent interchanges that the USAF wanted to release the complete CIA report to the public.

9. On 15 August a declassified version of the complete 1953 report was forwarded to the Air Force. (See attachment F)

10. Prior to USAF receipt of the OSI reply, the Air Force called twice on 16 August to determine the status of our response and to ask about the extent of the sanitizing.

11. They called again on 18 August to request return of the USAF copy of the CIA report which had been sent to us for sanitizing. (See attachment G)

WALTER A. MACKAY
Executive Officer

B3

OSI/DSD/ACAS JESStevenson/ch/7621 (1 September 66)

B3

17 December 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Assistant Director, Scientific Intelligence
FROM : Chief, Physics and Electronics Division, SI
SUBJECT : Current Status of Unidentified Flying Objects
(UFOB) Project.

1. In accordance with the verbal request of Mr. Brant, Exec/SI, on 30 November, the following resume of the current status of unidentified flying objects activities has been prepared.

2. P&E Division assumed responsibility for the OSI project on unidentified flying objects as a result of your memorandum of 27 May 1953. The project has been confined to maintaining awareness of the activities of other agencies (notably the USAF) in the unidentified flying objects business and to maintenance of files.

3. Status of Department of Defense Activities.

a. Air Force. The Air Force continues to maintain, but with apparently decreasing emphasis, its interest in UFOB's. The present interest of the Directorate of Intelligence, Hq., USAF, is confined to a cursory cognizance of ATIC's project (Bluebook No. 10073). At ATIC the project is carried by one officer (Capt. Charles A. Hardin), one airman (A/IC Max G. Futch), and a secretary operating as the Aerial Phenomena Section of the Electronic Branch, Technical Analysis Division. In spite of this limited staff, as well as several changes of project officer, the project records appear to be up-to-date. ATIC personnel no longer conduct field investigations of UFOB sightings (these are requested from USAF intelligence officers [primarily Air Defense Command and Airways and Air Communications Service] nearer to the sightings), but confine their activities to receiving and checking reports as received, requesting additional field investigation where necessary, performing necessary checking against meteorological, astronomical, aircraft and balloon data, and recording their findings and conclusions in a cross-referenced system by date, location, source, type of observation and conclusion drawn. The Aerial Phenomena Section also deals directly with the Public Information Office of Hq., USAF, regarding information for public release. For about the past year, approximately ten percent of the reported sightings have been tagged as unsolved.

Of particular interest is the fact that ATIC is in the process of transferring project Bluebook to Hq., Air Defense Command. According to Lt. Col. Harry Johnston, Chief, Electronics Branch, the reason for the transfer was that ADC had been doing most of the

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investigative work of the project and "if it turns out that these things (UFOB's) are space ships or long range aircraft from another country, ADC is the (Air Force) Command that would have to take action." Col. Johnston followed this concept with the somewhat contradictory statement that the project transfer did not reflect any change in Air Force policy. It is undoubtedly true that ADC is the Air Force Command primarily concerned with UFOB's at the present time in that their interceptors are occasionally dispatched "against" reported UFOB's and that their reporting stations and communications systems are involved in a considerable portion of the UFOB activity. ATIC will maintain liaison with the project.

Approximately a year and one half ago [ATIC initiated a program to purchase cameras for selected ADC radar sites and AACCS control towers in locations where consistent UFOB reports were received in the hopes of photographing UFOB's. One lens of the camera (a stereoscopic type) was to be covered with a single grating to record the spectrographic nature of the UFOB photographed. One hundred "Vidcon" 35 mm. cameras with "stereon" anastigmat f 3.5 lenses were purchased along with 100 gratings (15,000 lines) from CENCO, Chicago. Seventy-four (74) cameras were distributed. Ninety percent of the gratings have "gone bad"--the actual grating separating from the plastic mounting plates. New gratings are expected shortly and ATIC expects to recall all of the 74 distributed cameras and re-equip them with the new gratings.]

Several months ago we were advised that ATIC planned to set up a concentrated instrumentation observational effort in the Albuquerque area. This has now been dropped.

[Project STORK (SECRET) has been preparing, at ATIC request, a comprehensive statistical report on UFOB sightings during the period 1947 through 1952. This study is now expected to be completed by 15 December 1953.]

ATIC issues status reports on Project Bluebook on a tri-monthly basis the most recent being Report No. 12 30 September 1953.

b. Navy. The Navy in spite of press reports to the contrary, is presently devoting only part of one CNI analyst's time to maintaining cognizance of UFOB's.

c. Army. The Army has evidenced little or no interest in UFOB's other than cooperating with the Air Force in reporting sightings and pertinent data using the Air Force format.

d. Investigations or Interests of Foreign Governments.

d. Other. Aside from a few scattered reports, mostly old, which indicate interest in UFO's by private individuals or groups, there is no information of concern or inquiries of consequence in other foreign countries.

5. Results of CGI Panel Recommendations. The consultants who considered this problem in January 1953 recommended that UFO's be stripped of special status and aura of mystery and that policies on intelligence, training, and public education pertinent to true indications of hostile intent or action be prepared. The definite drop in the number of "sightings" reported during 1953 over 1952 could be attributed to actions following these recommendations. Two recent books ("Flying Saucers From Outer Space" by Keyhoe and "Flying Saucers Have Landed" by Leslie and Adamicki) take full advantage of "official" UFO reports released by the Air Force to develop a central theme that UFO's are extraterrestrial in origin. Fortunately, the latter book is so nonsensical and obviously fraudulent that it may actually help calm down public reaction. These books do, however, illustrate the risk taken by the present policy. There are no other as yet apparent results of these recommendations.

TOROS H. ODAREKHO

AUTHOR: Vitolnitsky, R. (Director)

ORG: none

TITLE: Flying phenomena (UFO's)

SOURCE: Sovetskaya Latvya, no. 287, 10 Dec 67, p. 3, cols. 1-3

TOPIC TAGS: unidentified flying object, optics

ABSTRACT:

The director of the Station for the Radio Observation of the Ionosphere and Artificial Earth Satellites R. Vitolnitsky reports that recently there are more and more reports in the Soviet and foreign press of strange luminescent objects in the form of balloons and convex discs being observed in the sky. As yet, it is impossible to give a definite answer as to the nature of these phenomena. While some have already been explained, the radar observations have sometimes showed objects in the form of an ideal circle tens of kilometers high that could not be compared with any known object, such as Sputniks, meteorological rockets, etc. "Flying saucers" have also appeared many times over the territory of the USSR, and quite recently in Lepaya. Eye-witness reports suggest that it was not a mirage, but an actual "flying saucer." According to

astrophysicists, such an object would be of gigantic size with a ball-like core in the center. The object changes color from red to blue, apparently according to its altitude. Its surface is dull (pearly), rather than brilliant. Inasmuch as the body of the UFO is often darker than the surrounding medium, it may be concluded that it is capable, in a certain stage of evolution, of absorbing electromagnetic waves of various lengths which fall on its surface. As a result, under favorable conditions, the object can become practically invisible. When discussing the origin of the UFO a very important point is often forgotten.

Invariably, the flying object is tracked by radar, and it is possible that this could lead to false reports of missile attacks. Therefore, to avoid errors when tracking a flying object, its properties must be known. According to many specialists, the most probable theory is that UFO's are luminescent plasma formations of colossal size, similar to ball lighting. This assumption makes it possible to explain most of their properties, including the cause of their appearance precisely over large cities where the air is saturated with electromagnetic radiation. Regarding hypotheses of UFO's being messengers from other planets, this is still very doubtful, although there is no weighty reason to discard them categorically. At any rate, a thorough research is indicated. That

is why the Radioastrophysical Laboratory of the Latvian Academy of Sciences requests that all persons witnessing UFO phenomena report their observations to that center.

~~SECRET~~~~Security Information~~CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

13 March 1953

The Honorable
The Secretary of Defense
Department of Defense
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Director of Central Intelligence has asked that you be furnished a copy of the attached report prepared by a panel of scientists on the subject of "Unidentified Flying Objects." This panel was convened at the direction of General Smith, following the recommendation of the Intelligence Advisory Committee.

The conclusions and recommendations may be of interest to you, in that they point out certain potential dangers to national security which are related to the subject and suggest ways of their elimination.

Although this Agency does not consider problems arising from sightings of "flying saucers" primarily its concern, we shall be pleased to assist in any appropriate action that you may deem advisable.

Federal Civil Div.
Copies of this report are also being sent to the Secretary of Defense and to the Chairman, National Security Resources Board.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD D. DRAIN
Secretary
Intelligence Advisory Committee

Enclosure

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2/2010

~~SECRET~~~~Security Information~~

This material contains information affecting the national defense of the United States with the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, USC, Secs. 793 and 794, and transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

SecDef. Cont. No. 02-1410

~~SECRET~~
REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC PANEL
ON
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

JAN 17 1953

1. Pursuant to the request of the Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence, the undersigned Panel of Scientific Consultants has met to evaluate any possible threat to national security posed by Unidentified Flying Objects ("Flying Saucers"), and to make recommendations thereon. The Panel has received the evidence as presented by cognizant intelligence agencies, primarily the Air Technical Intelligence Center, and has reviewed a selection of the best documented incidents.

2. As a result of its considerations, the Panel concludes:

a. That the evidence presented on Unidentified Flying Objects shows no indication that these phenomena constitute a direct physical threat to national security.

We firmly believe that there is no residuum of cases which indicates phenomena which are attributable to foreign artifacts capable of hostile acts, and that there is no evidence that the phenomena indicate a need for the revision of current scientific concepts.

3. The Panel further concludes:

a. That the continued emphasis on the reporting of these phenomena does, in these parlous times, result in a threat to the orderly functioning of the protective organs of the body politic.

We cite as examples the clogging of channels of communication by irrelevant reports, the danger of being led by continued false alarms to ignore real

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indications of hostile action, and the cultivation of a morbid national psychology in which skillful hostile propaganda could induce hysterical behavior and harmful distrust of duly constituted authority.

4. In order most effectively to strengthen the national facilities for the timely recognition and the appropriate handling of true indications of hostile action, and to minimize the concomitant dangers alluded to above, the Panel recommends:

a. That the national security agencies take immediate steps to strip the Unidentified Flying Objects of the special status they have been given and the aura of mystery they have unfortunately acquired;

b. That the national security agencies institute policies on intelligence, training, and public education designed to prepare the material defenses and the morale of the country to recognize most promptly and to react most effectively to true indications of hostile intent or action.

We suggest that these aims may be achieved by an integrated program designed to reassure the public of the total lack of evidence of inimical forces behind the phenomena, to train personnel to recognize and reject false indications quickly and effectively, and to strengthen regular channels for the evaluation of and prompt reaction to true indications of hostile measures.

/s/ H. P. Robertson, Chairman
California Institute of Technology

/s/ Luis W. Alvarez
University of California

/s/ Lloyd V. Berkner
Associated Universities, Inc.

/s/ S. A. Goudsmit
Brookhaven National Laboratories

/s/ Thornton Page
Johns Hopkins University

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL ON

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

14 - 17 January 1953

EVIDENCE PRESENTED

1. Seventy-five case histories of sightings 1951 - 1952 (selected by ATIC as those best documented).
2. ATIC Status and Progress Reports of Project GRUDGE and Project BLUE BOOK (code names for ATIC study of subject).
3. Progress Reports of Project STORK (code name for Battelle Memorial Institute contract work supporting ATIC).
4. Summary Report of Sightings at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico.
5. Report of USAF Research Center, Cambridge, Mass., Investigation of "Green Fireball" Phenomena (Project TWINKLE).
6. Outline of Investigation of U.F.O.'s Proposed by Kirtland Air Force Base (Project POUNCE).
7. Motion Picture Films of sightings at Tremonton, Utah, 2 July 1952 and Great Falls, Montana, August 1950.
8. Summary Report of 89 selected cases of sightings of various categories (Formations, Blinking Lights, Hovering, etc.).
9. Draft of manual: "How to Make a FLYOVERPT", prepared at ATIC.
10. Chart Showing Plot of Geographic Location of Unexplained Sightings in the United States during 1952.
11. Chart Showing Balloon Launching Sites in the United States.
12. Charts Showing Selected Actual Balloon Flight Paths and Relation to Reported Sightings.
13. Charts Showing Frequency of Reports of Sightings, 1948 - 1952.
14. Charts Showing Categories of Explanations of Sightings.
15. Kodachrome Transparencies of Polyethylene Film Balloons in Bright Sunlight Showing High Reflectivity.

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TAB B

16. Motion picture of seagulls in bright sunlight showing high reflectivity.
17. Intelligence Reports Relating to U.S.S.R. Interest in U. S. Sightings.
18. Samples of Official USAF Reporting Forms and Copies of Pertinent Air Force, Army and Navy Orders Relating to Subject.
19. Sample Polyethylene "Pillow" Balloon (54 inches square).
20. "Variations in Radar Coverage", JANP 101 (Manual illustrating unusual operating characteristics of Service radar).
21. Miscellaneous official letters and foreign intelligence reports dealing with subject.
22. Copies of popular published works dealing with subject (articles in periodicals, newspaper clippings and books).

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TAB C

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL ON
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

14 - 17 January 1953

<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>FIELD OF COMPETENCY</u>
Dr. H. P. Roberts (Chairman)	California Institute of Technology	Physics, weapons systems
Dr. Luis W. Alvarez	University of California	Physics, radar
Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner	Associated Universities, Inc.	Geophysics
Dr. Samuel Goudsmit	Brookhaven National Laboratories	Atomic structure, statistical problems
Dr. Thornton Page	Office of Research Operations, Johns Hopkins University	Astronomy, Astrophysics

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Dr. J. Allen Hynak	Ohio State University	Astronomy
Mr. Frederick C. Durant	Arthur D. Little, Inc.	Rockets, guided missiles

INTERVIEWEES

Brig. Gen. William M. Garland	Commanding General, ATIC	Scientific and technical intelligence
Dr. H. Marshall Chadwell	Assistant Director, O/SI, CIA	Scientific and technical intelligence
Mr. Ralph L. Clark	Deputy Assistant Director, O/SI, CIA	Scientific and technical intelligence

~~Security Information~~

<u>INTERVIEWEES (con't)</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>FIELD OF COMPETENCY</u>
Mr. Philip G. Strong	Chief, Operations Staff, O/SI, CIA	Scientific and technical intelligence
Mr. Stephan T. Poasony	Acting Chief, Special Study Group, D/I USAF	Scientific and technical intelligence
Capt. Edward J. Ruppelt, USAF	Chief, Aerial Phenomena Branch, ATIC, USAF	Scientific and technical intelligence
Mr. J. Dewey Fournet, Jr.	The Ethyl Corporation	Aero Eng.
Lt. R. S. Hezsham, USN	USN Photo Interpretation Laboratory, Anacostia	Photo interpretation
Mr. Harry Woe	USN Photo Interpretation Laboratory, Anacostia	Photo interpretation

[REDACTED]
PRIORITY

3 APRIL 1976

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14596

TO : DCD/[REDACTED]
ATTN : [REDACTED]
FROM : DCD/[REDACTED]
SUBJECT : NEW DCD CASE [REDACTED] - UFO RESEARCH
REFERENCE: FORM 610 DATED 9 APRIL 1976 TRANSMITTING UFO STUDY

1. WE ARE ATTEMPTING TO PROVIDE SOME SORT OF ANALYTICAL GUIDANCE ON THE REFERENCE. IN THE MEANTIME, PLEASE FORWARD BY TWX THE FULL NAME OF THE SOURCE OF THE REFERENCE AS WELL AS HIS AFFILIATION. IN ADDITION, PLEASE ADVISE WHETHER THE MATERIAL WAS CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL AT THE REQUEST OF THE SOURCE.

2. IN VIEW OF THE UNIQUE QUALITY OF THIS INFORMATION [REDACTED] WE REQUEST THAT YOU PROVIDE THIS INFORMATION ASAP.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE 17 JAN 78

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English Summaries of Major Articles

RUSSIAN MESSAGE: NARODNY AZII I AFRIKI in
English No 4, Jul-Aug 89pp 218-221Near COUNTRIES OF ASIA: STATE POLICY
TOWARDS SMALL BUSINESS

N.N. POLAKHIN

In Oriental countries the state actively influences the development of small enterprise, ensuring in fact ex. and possibilities for evolution for all sectors of economy, in all fields of activities, as concerns deliveries of scarce goods, allocation of investments, training of qualified personnel and the taxation, both direct and indirect. Facing the necessity of priority development of science- and capital-intensive branches which would pay for themselves in the long run, developing countries of Asia finally succeed in finding such a compromise solution that foresees in the long-term perspective a join of increasing quantities of living and materialized labour, i.e. is based on combination of labour, capital- and science-intensive productions and intended for well-balanced growth of small-scale, big capitalist and state sectors.

From this point, the experience of Asian countries is of a certain importance for developing small (in particular, co-operative) sector in the USSR. The recently adopted laws on the state enterprise, the co-operation and the individual labour activities meant a legal acknowledgement of such objective reality as the multi-sector nature of Soviet economy. However, the perestroika in general has not shaken the monopoly of state property, and this makes possible negative processes in economy to grow without hindrance. The state sector still stays apart from any competition. Only secondary roles are still assigned to co-operative and self-employed workers. In the existing conditions they are not able to organize any important production while co-operators could successfully ensure, for instance, a small-series production of mini-tractors, mini-combines, electronic equipment and electrotechnical devices, as well as the small enterprises perform this function in practically all countries of Asia. But this way is still firmly blocked by a deep-rooted dogma in our consciousness that proclaimed the state property to be a priori the height of perfection.

STANDARD OF NON-CAPITALIST DEVELOPMENT

M.A. OLIMOV

One could not deny that the building of socialism in majority of socialist-oriented states was realized under strong influence of the Soviet experience which was advocated by our theorists as the basic model of socialism. They wrote piles of works pretending to give analysis of the non-capitalist way of development in Central Asian Soviet republics, recommended as a standard for young states of the "third world." However, these works were completely out of touch with reality, ignoring existing problems and difficulties. But recently,

when mor. trous distortions of socialist principles in Soviet Asian republics came to light, they puzzled many theorists of social sciences and party workers, unmasked complexity and contradictions of the real socialism and its ways.

In the author's opinion, we should admit that problems actually faced by the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan are similar to those of developing countries of the East (to some extent this includes also countries which develop on the capitalist way). Dangers that threaten these peoples in general are connected with accelerated path of historical development, negative influence of the whole underdevelopment in the pre-socialist period, the heritage of feudalism. The article scrutinizes a key problem of this heritage—the conservation and functioning of the traditional society in Soviet Asian republics.

The socialism built under Stalin's direction was itself a model of feudal community. Its features were paternalism, hierarchic and caste structure, use of a powerful compulsion machinery. In Central Asian republics the hierarchy of Stalin's socialism joined the hierarchy of the old feudal system. Institutes of traditional society which still remain attractive for masses, in the epoch of stagnation became a good camouflage for money-grubbing and corruption. Forcibly spread wage-levelling also contributed to the conservation of the feudal type community. The wage-levelling of the barrack-like socialism was close by nature to the feudal levelling and therefore easily took root in mass conscience.

AFRICA. DIFFERENT ORIENTATIONS AND
COMMON PROBLEMS. ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
POLICY IN COUNTRIES OF ALTERNATIVE ORIENTATIONS

Yu.V. POTYOMKIN

Scepticism towards possibilities of socialist-oriented policy in developing countries, which became widespread lately among Soviet researchers, is a sort of retroactive reaction to the overestimated realities in the past. However, considering the capitalist and the socialist orientations of development we should not exaggerate their difference, which is strict enough in the political and ideological field but is less important in the social and economic sphere. This is quite natural, because the main tasks of overcoming backwardness faced by developing countries are similar if not identical. Their essence is the accelerated creation of the potential for this overcoming, all possible development of productive forces, both material and human. This circumstance inevitably reduces the social and economic difference between the two alternative lines to non-significant variations in proportions of certain aims and methods of policy in countries of both orientations at the present stage. This thesis is confirmed in the article by a review of the policy of African states on main problems dealing with vital people's interests, i.e. the essential, human component of productive forces.

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Date AUG 1991

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25 January 1990

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In the author's opinion, the degradation of social and economic situation on the continent in 1980s, connected in fact mainly with objective factors, cannot be explained merely by the socialist-oriented way. It would be wrong also to compare results achieved in countries of such types for a too short historical period; to consider measures of normalization as a deviation from the socialist orientation; to interpret this orientation as a stage of "building of socialism." This is a long-range policy, and its destinies are not determined by factors of conjuncture. Its necessary pre-conditions are the existence of a solid economic basis—the public sector of the economy, while not necessarily predominant, and the conviction of political leaders in a historical need for socialist orientation.

TURKISH ASPECTS OF TRUMAN DOCTRINE AND SOME MISTAKES OF STALINIST DIPLOMACY

A.Sh. RASIZADE

While Greek events and the situation about Turkey were the occasion to proclaim the doctrine, its Greek and Turkish aspects haven't been yet a special subject of study in our country. However, the Truman doctrine played a crucial role in American-Turkish relations, in the choice by Turkey of its place in the post-war world, and this influenced, of course, the Soviet-Turkish relations as well. The principles of the doctrine still stay the basis of bilateral relations between Turkey and the USA.

The author tried to reconsider the Soviet interpretation of the Truman doctrine. Now, when we review our past, it is useful to show consequences of the wrong approach by I.V. Stalin and his associates to the Soviet policy in the region.

The Soviet-Turkish relations reached a high level of tension during first post-war years. In course of the second world war Turkey took in fact anti-Soviet positions, and after the war the Soviet government denounced the Treaty on friendship and neutrality between the two countries, signed in Paris in 1925, and suggested to prepare a new treaty. However, Soviet proposals that followed, aggravated even more the bilateral relations, contributed to the western orientation of Turkey. With approval of Stalin, Georgia and Armenia put in claims on the adjacent parts of Turkish territory. In the course of the diplomatic discussion on the regime of the Black Sea straits between USSR, USA, Great Britain and Turkey, the Soviet party also raised claims unacceptable for the Turks, which resulted in drawing up of a common British-American-Turkish position.

SYNCRETISM OF RELIGIOUS AND MYTHOLOGICAL CONCEPTS OF PRE-MOSLEM TURKS

I.V. STBLEVA

The article deals with insufficiently explored problem of various religious and mythological pre-Islam systems which functioned among Turkic peoples of Central Asia,

Southern and Eastern Siberia. From the 6th century Turkic peoples began to form military, political and state unions of tribes. On their territories written texts were created, dealing with shamanism, Buddhism, Manichaeism and Christianity. The adoption of Islam by Turks in Central Asia began in 10th century, but this process was long, and during several centuries Turkic peoples lived in the sphere of other cultural and religious traditions.

Turkic manuscripts available for studying these pre-Islam conceptual systems are written by runic, Manichaean and Uighur scripts. They include special religious texts (prayers, hymns, instructions and norms of religious behaviour) as well as literary works (epitaphs, historical and heroic poems, didactic parables and novels).

A most peculiar feature of these works is the interaction of various religious and mythological traditions. Shamanic texts are influenced by the Manichaean religion (the runic fortune-telling book). Manichaean hymns are created under the influence of Buddhism. The syncretism of Manichaean and Buddhist ideas and notions reaches the level where Mani is identified with Buddha. Manichaeism receives as well an impact of Christianity: in the prayer addressed to "Mani-Angel (and) Buddha" the word equivalent of "angel" means also "apostle." Turkic Christian texts were influenced by shamanism (the ritual formula of space description) and Manichaeism which included in its turn some features of zoroastrianism.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL VIEWS OF ABU-L-HASAN AL-MAWARDI (NEW TRENDS OF STUDIES)

A.A. IGNATENKO

Works created by this eminent Moslem medieval lawyer, expert on problems of the state, have been studied for a long time by orientologists. Modern islamists interpret the heritage of al-Mawardi, this distinguished theorist of the Islamic state—caliphate, as being purely theocratic concept.

The notion of "concord" (*uifa*) takes a key place in his concept aimed at giving explanation to the existence and functioning of society. This "concord" is necessary for people to receive "sufficient matter of their life" in the course of "development of the world" (*imara*). Human society is considered by the medieval theorist to be innately differentiated: "unity in difference" is a precondition of "union" (*ittifaq*) of people performing various functions in the process of "development of the world" (tillage, handicraft etc.) and therefore needing one another.

Mutual hostility inherent in people by nature requires the existence of power to consolidate this union using the "religion" (*din*). Al-Mawardi reconsiders the notion of "religion" interpreting it as any set of society-organizing norms and rules, including even "dishonesty" (*kuff*) if it

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performs the function of uniting people. Norms of the "religion" interpreted in this way are obligatory both for subjects and the sovereign (*malik*), the supreme ruler who is to take measures to ensure the community life.

The article calls in question the authorship of the "Sermon to sovereigns," a well-known treatise whose manuscript is kept in the National Library of Paris, traditionally attributed to al-Mawardi.

ROLE OF SCALES OF TIME AND SPACE IN MODELING OF HISTORICAL PROCESS

G.S. POMERANTS

Rationality or irrationality of the history depends to a considerable extent on the scale applied to it. This idea was put forward in 1784 by E. Kant who noted the trend to all-world political unification. F. Schlegel, leaning upon the Indian experience, argued that there were no planetary time; each great culture went the way from revelation to rational constructions leading to a loss of creative impulse and to a decline. The model by Kant, in the final analysis, can be traced back to Augustus and Jewish promise of Messiah, and the model by Schlegel—to the Indo-European mythology of four centuries (golden, silver, copper and iron). These models are not mutually excluding. Total historical movement has a complex inner structure including a number of movements, each of them being evident on a certain scale of articulation of historical time and space. The article distinguishes five scales of the time and the same number of scales for the cultural space. On the super-large scale of Indian mythology, the history in general is an illusion and only eternity is real. On a global large scale accumulated changes (growth of productive forces, of population, differentiation of society and intellect; growing alienation, ecological tension etc.) are first and foremost. A middle global scale discerns wave movements, the "eternal return," the revival of archaic features in the Middle Ages and of the classics in the modern history. In Chinese historiography this is expressed by an alternation of dynasties *in* and *yun*. On a saddle local scale the most important are cycles of rise and decline of various cultures. These movements, while they are different enough, can be considered as being rational, easily modelled. They are opposed to explosive movements directed by a charismatic leader (M. Weber) or a group of "passionaries" (L.N. Gumilyov). Here only anthropomorphic scale is possible. There are no reasons to explain Mongolian conquests besides those interlaced in Gengis Khan's personality. It is impossible to foresee what new "passionary" (Hitler, Khomeini) will frustrate all plans of sober-minded people. However, the course of time smoothes away traces of explosions and all the logic of history is restored to its rights.

ROUND TABLE

FUTURE OF ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE EAST

Participants: N.A. IVANOV, M.F. VIDYASOVA, L.S. VASIL'EV, YU.G. ALEKSANDROV, A.D. DIKARYOV, V.A. YASHKIN, A.V. AKIMOV

This Round Table concerns problems of development of the economic history of the East in the USSR. The article by A.M. Petrov "New Tasks of Ancient Science and Some Materials for Study of Economic History of the East" (1989, No 2) gave rise to the present discussion. The participants put the question: what is the reason of such a lag in the field (history of economy) which was traditionally considered by the marxist science as a priority? A number of solutions is suggested. In the authors' opinion, use of quantitative methods would allow to reject some dogmas which need to be reviewed, e.g. the dogma of the "robbery" of the East as a source of primary capitalist accumulation. The economic backwardness of the East was, first of all, a result of the non-ability of etatist economy to ensure the extended reproduction, and not that of the "colonial robbery."

A negative influence on the East, exerted by the West, was rather that the East actively rejected all western elements, becoming more and more archaic. However, one should not consider that modernization of the eastern economy is inevitably to lead to the death of traditional structures, pre-industrial civilization. The study of economic history of the East would help understanding economic problems of the USSR.

Results of the study of economic history could be applied for forecasting trends in the following fields: global problems, studies of economic growth and analysis of precedents.

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS (UFO) IN ANCIENT CHINA

A.D. DIKARYOV

The process of emancipation of thought in China in 1980s is particularly impressive after the spiritual vacuum of the epoch of "cultural revolution." The thirst of the whole society for knowledge based on the economic reforms, takes in a number of cases the form of unofficial science. An example of such organizations is the scientific societies of UFO fanciers with corresponding periodicals as the revue "Feidie Tansuo" ("Studies of Flying Saucers"). The efforts by Chinese scientists to find in ancient Chinese sources "historical evidences" of UFO existence are of particular interest for Sinologists and experts in science of science. The activities of adherents of this new scientific trend in China demonstrate methodology and tasks of the Chinese historical science in general.

The article considers a number of concrete modern versions of interpretation of historical materials on extraordinary flying phenomena. A number of works criticizing the attempts to place a historical basis under this problem, as a rule, does not dispute the main modern concept of UFO as a product of alien mind.

PUS-104-00-001

January 1990

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Capitalist Development Experience in
Central Asia ReviewedAuthor: Mironov NARODY AZII I AFRIKI in
No. 4, Jul-Aug 89 pp 14-26Article by M. M. Olinov under the rubric "Socialism in
the Orient: A Standard of Non-Capitalist Development"

The institutions of traditional society in Central Asia had retained a certain allegiance among the masses and a good camouflage for greed during the time of stagnation. Adaptor, for example, tried to ground the legitimacy of his "rule" through purely feudal methods, i.e. traced his genealogy back to Tamerlane. The strongly stated leveling facilitated the preservation of communes of a feudal type. This was not a consequence of the barracks socialism that was propagated by the first utopian socialists Owen, Saint Simon and Fourier and incarnated in our country by the revolutionaries infected with "the infantile disease of leftism" alone. The leveling of barracks socialism is genetically close to feudal leveling and thus easily entered the mass consciousness.

The question of socialist orientation and the non-capitalist path of development is evoking heated disputes in Oriental studies of late. Debates that were held on this problem at the Oriental Studies Institute and Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and a number of articles published in the pages of the journals NARODY AZII I AFRIKI, AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA and MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYE OTNOSHENIYA confirm the undoubted topicality and undeveloped nature of these problems.

The enormous quantity of new materials that are finally accessible to researchers and the opportunity to express oneself openly and honestly and to discuss in the press topics that were closed before have elicited a need to review many of the views on the most difficult problems of the developing countries that have chosen the non-capitalist path of development.

It cannot fail to be seen that the building of socialism in the majority of the socialist-oriented nations was and is being conducted under strong influence from the experience of the USSR, which was propagated by our theoreticians as the basic model for the building of socialism and was perceived to be the standard. The model of development of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan, which did not undergo the stage of capitalism, was taken as the foundation. Mountains of literature were written in which the non-capitalist development path of the Central Asian republics was supposedly analyzed and recommended as a prototype for the young Third World countries. All of these works, however, suffered from common shortcomings: an enormous

distance from reality, a silence regarding real problems and difficulties and an idealization of the process of building socialism in national regions that had earlier been backward. When distortions of the principles of socialism that were monstrous in scope began to be uncovered in the republics of the Soviet Orient, they forced many social scientists and party workers into a dead end, revealing the complex and equivocal nature of real socialism and ways of building it. All of this dictates the persistent necessity of studying and interpreting the experience of the non-capitalist path of development of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan. The need for such research is dictated, on the one hand, by the development needs of the republics themselves—since without an objective analysis of the situation, it is impossible to move forward or to correct the multitude of errors and omissions that have now become tangled in a tight knot of almost insoluble problems—and, on the other hand, it is essential for a deepening of our notions of contemporary socialist orientation, since our former ideas, founded on an uncritical approach toward Soviet experience, have not been confirmed by life.

It must be acknowledged that the problems facing the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan today are largely similar to the difficulties that the developing countries in the foreign Orient are experiencing (as relates partly to the countries that have chosen the capitalist development path as well).

Our academics had tried to convince us that the development path of the Oriental republics of the USSR differs radically from the evolution of the socialist-oriented countries of the Orient. Acute conflicts of a national, economic, political and cultural nature have been detected today, however, that are a consequence of the profound processes that we have successfully closed our eyes to over this whole time. Some economists have dared to acknowledge that Tajikistan, for example, is a developing republic with problems that are common to the Third World. They include a high birth rate, i.e. a population explosion, and the problem of a surplus of labor resources that is associated with it, as well as the adaptation of a traditional society founded on the feudal-type rural commune to modern times and the entry of traditional feudal social structures into a modern infrastructure. These issues have been raised in the course of debates that have taken place in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenia and have been reflected in the pages of the republic press.

The majority of researchers engaged with these problems are coming to the conclusion that the circle of dangers lying in wait for socialist revolution and the building of a new society is determined principally by the "straightening out" of the historical path, the negative effects of the overall lack of development in the pre-socialist period and the "birthmarks of feudalism." While accepting this point of view in general, I would like to direct the reader's attention to one of its key elements—

KA - 9 - 4255
COPY 3 of 3

11 June 1957

12.22.06

புதிதாய் வந்திருக்கிற பிள்ளை

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THROUGH [REDACTED] THE [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: b7c : Unidentified Flying Saucers (UFO)

-3-

5. For your information I learned from Howerton and Strong that the British and Canadians have a very sensitive project in this field. Apparently the Canadians run the project which has completed the design of a flying saucer. Howerton states that he has seen the prototype. Howerton describes the saucer as "just that" in shape with jets on the circumference. The jets are in vertical position for take-off and are shifted horizontally for forward movement. Strong, speaking from memory, believed the design called for operations at 80,000 feet or better. The responsible aircraft company is the Aviri, a jointly-owned British and Canadian outfit. According to Strong, the USAF initially provided some of the funds, but is no longer doing so. Howerton advised that the Air Force has "some projects" along this line.

Office of the Director
Planning and Coordination Staff

FCS/DCI

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- 1 - File
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(179)

20 JUL 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Defensive Systems Division/OSI

SUBJECT: Air Force Request to Declassify an OSI Paper on UFO's

REFERENCE: CIA/OSI "Report of the Scientific Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects" dated February 1953

1. Mrs. Sara B. Hunt, of the Office of Information, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, visited Mr. D. B. Stevenson on 19 July 1966 to discuss an Air Force request to declassify the referenced report. B2

2. Mrs. Hunt indicated that this request was triggered by the 12 May "CES Reports" program. Dr. H. P. Robertson, Chairman of the panel, was on the show and reportedly made sufficient references to CIA involvement in UFO analysis to cause a press reaction.

3. A review of the documents supplied by Mrs. Hunt showed that Mr. Phil Strong had approved a similar Air Force request in December 1957. This resulted in a sanitized version of the original consultants' report. This report presented most of the conclusions but it did not refer to the original meeting minutes, case histories, or indicate CIA involvement. (Mrs. Baldwin has OSI copies of the reports and correspondence). B2

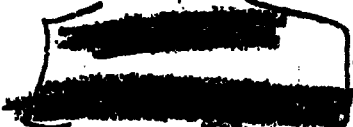
4. Although the Air Force request now in OSI does not request additional declassification, Mrs. Hunt expressed the view that this was intended. Mrs. Hunt said that the Air Force is now trying to declassify all U.S. Government work on UFO's. B2

5. Inasmuch as my review of the original material showed that significant deletions would be required for further declassification, I suggested that Mrs. Hunt ask the Air Force originator to submit a second request, if they wanted declassification of additional material from the minutes and case histories.


Approved for Release

2/20/10

179


SUBJECT: Air Force Request to Declassify an OSI Paper on
UFO's

6. Mrs. Hunt said that a more specific request would
be sent to us in the near future.

7.  Mr. Loomis is holding the recent Air Force request
until Mrs. Hunt contacts us. B=

 DAVID B. STEVENSON 

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2 - ACMB/DSD/OSI

OSI/DSD/ACMB  Stevenson: sjm/7621  (20 July 66) B3



(179)

13

C

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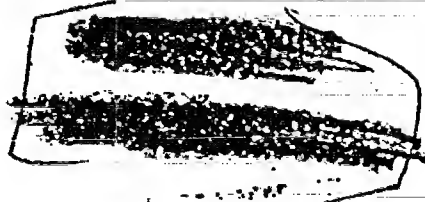
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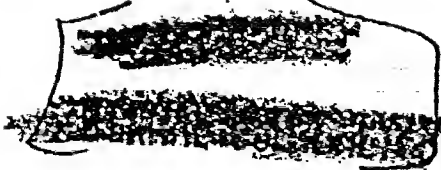
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179



L



SUBJECT: Air Force Request to Declassify an OSI Paper on
UFO's

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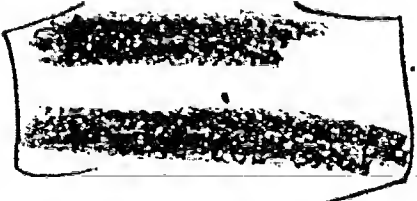
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 DAVID B. STEVENSON 

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OSI/DSD/ACMB DBStevenson:sjm/7621 (20 July 66) B3



(182)

⑧ I

Memorandum for the D/CI

Subject: Air Force Request to Declassify CIA Material on Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO)

1. The following is a brief review of events pertinent to the subject matter.

2. In 1953 OSI convened a panel of scientists to consider reports on unidentified flying objects and to advise us on the potential threat to national security. This resulted in a report classified "secret."

3. In 1957 following some publicity on CIA involvement in the UFO problem, the USAF requested and obtained an unclassified version of the conclusions of the 1953 report. That version avoided mentioning CIA involvement. (See attachment A)

possible already done

4. Dr. H. P. Robertson, the Chairman of the 1953 panel, was reported to have appeared on the "CBS Reports" TV program on 12 May 1966 and to have referred to the CIA sponsored panel on UFO's.

5. On 12 July 1966 USAF again requested declassification of the 1953 report. (See attachment B) Prior publicity was given as justification for downgrading.

6. In as much as a sanitized version of the 1953 report had been released to the Air Force in 1957, we requested clarification in a meeting with an Air Force representative on 19 July. (See attachment C) During this meeting the Air Force representative showed us a USAF copy of the 1953 CIA report. It was stamped unclassified, indicating that the classification had been changed sometime prior to 19 July.

7. A new request dated 27 July was prepared by USAF. (See attachment D)

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8. On 10 August the Air Force representative called to ask about the status of our reply. She stated that Mr. John Lear, a newsmen, had published an article on UFO's in the Saturday Review. (See attachment E, paragraph 3) This was the first indication during the recent interchanges that the USAF wanted to release the complete CIA report to the public.

9. On 15 August a declassified version of the complete 1953 report was forwarded to the Air Force. (See attachment F)

10. Prior to USAF receipt of the OSI reply, the Air Force called twice on 16 August to determine the status of our response and to ask about the extent of the sanitizing.

11. They called again on 18 August to request return of the USAF copy of the CIA report which had been sent to us for sanitizing. (See attachment G)

WALTER A. MACKAY
Executive Officer

B3

OSI/DSD/ACAS JES Stevenson/ch/7621 (1 September 66)

B3

(180)

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E

[REDACTED]

12 AUG 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

SUBJECT: Air Force Request to Declassify CIA
UFO Report

REFERENCE: Memo for Chief, DSD/OSI, dated 20 July 66

1. Miss Sara Hunt of Air Force Office of Information phoned on 10 August to determine the status of our response to their request.

2. Upon instructions from Dr. Walter Mackey, I told her that the declassified report was being retyped and would be forwarded soon. Miss Hunt's restraint was admirable. She pressed gently for a more specific response, which was not forthcoming. B3

3. Miss Hunt concluded by saying that Mr. John Leard, a newsman, had an article on UFO's in last week's Saturday Review. She stated that they wanted to show the new version to him as soon as it was declassified.

D. B. STEVENSON B3

Distribution:

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2 - DSD/OSI

OSI/DSD/ACMB [Stevenson] (11 Aug 66) B3

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E

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D. B. STEVENSON

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23 AUG 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

SUBJECT: Air Force Request to Declassify CIA UFO Report

REFERENCE: 1. Memo to Ch/DSD dated 20 July 1966
2. Memo for Record dated 12 August 1966

1. Mrs. Sara Hunt of the Air Force Office of Information called the undersigned twice on 16 August and once on 18 August.

2. The first time she asked if our response had gotten out and I told her it had. She requested the phone number of the office responsible for issuing the reply and I gave her the number.

3. The second time Mrs. Hunt called she wanted to know the extent of the deletions, if any. I told her that, at least, reference to CIA and names of CIA employees were removed, and that I had heard that some additional sanitizing probably was done in the processing of the reply.

4. The ~~fourth~~ ^{third} call was to state that Air Force had received our response, and to ask for the return of their copy of the CIA report which had been forwarded to us with the request for declassification.

DAVID B. STEVENSON

Distribution:

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Distribution:

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OSI/DSD/ACME/DBStevenson:sjm/7621 (23 Aug 66)

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Page: 15 of 18

Document 15

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AFSN 850645336

UPDT 911025

EDAT 851203

TRAN TRANSLATED

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Author(s) of Original Document

1 VOSTRUKHIN, V

DDAT 850630

HEAD AIRLINER CREW REPORTS UFO SIGHTING

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1 TRUD VOSTRUKHIN, V

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RNUM CS0; 8144/0029-85

54

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2/2010

AIRLINER CREW REPORTS UFO SIGHTING

Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Jan 85 p 3

[Report by TRUD Special Correspondent V. Vostrukhin: "At 4:10 Precisely," followed by commentary on the report by N. A. Zheltukhin, deputy chairman of the Commission on AYA [Aerodynamic Phenomena] attached to the VSNTS [All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies] and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] Flight No 8352 from Tbilisi to Rostov to Tallin, a Tu-134 aircraft, was being manned by a crew from the Estonian Administration of the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation. The aircraft commander was Igor Alekseyevich Cherkashin. He completed the Buguruslan Flight School and has accrued 7,000 hours of flight time. He is a Pilot First Class. The copilot was Gennadiy Ivanovich Lazurin. He completed the Sasovo Flight School and the Order of Lenin Academy of Civil Aviation, and has accrued 4,500 hours of flight time. He is a Pilot Second Class. The navigator, Yegor Mikhaylovich Ognev, completed the Order of Lenin Academy of Civil Aviation and has accrued 3,500 hours of flight time. He is a Navigator Second Class. The flight engineer, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Kozlov, has accrued 12,500 hours of flight time. He is a Flight Engineer First Class.

At 4:10 am, they were 120 kilometers from Minsk. The aircraft was not flying--it was standing in the center of the universe. There was not a sound in the earphones. As luck would have it, they were alone in the clear air, in a block of black glass with little holes made by the stars.

Glancing over his portion of the sky, the copilot noticed a large star that was not flickering on his upper right. But this is no star, this yellow speck the size of a 5-kopeck coin, stretched out along the edges. "No matter..," he told himself calmly, "refraction of light in the atmosphere or something else..." A very thin beam of light emerged from the speck and fell vertically down to the ground itself. Then the pilot nudged the flight engineer:

"Look, Mikhalyoh..."

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2/2010

The flight engineer had barely glanced outside when he said:

"Commander, we must report this to the ground."

But the beam of light suddenly opened up, turning into a brilliant luminous cone. From this moment, everyone saw what was taking place outside on the right. A second cone emerged, wider, but not as bright as the first one. Then a third one, broad and quite bright.

"Wait," the commander said, shrugging his shoulders, "what do we report? We have to see what happens further. And in general--what could this be?"

If anyone understands that you cannot ascertain distance by eye, pilots do. Nevertheless, all four had the same perception--an unidentified object is hovering over the earth 40 to 50 kilometers away. The copilot hastily began sketching a drawing of the unusual phenomenon. It was unbelievable, but on the ground, illuminated by the cone-shaped beam of light, everything would be clearly visible--houses, roads. How powerful this "projector" must be!

The beam of the "projector" rose from the ground and focused on the aircraft.

Now they saw a blinding white spot, surrounded by concentric colored circles. The commander was still hesitating: should he report what is taking place or not? But something that put an end to the doubts happened here. The white spot flashed up, and a green cloud emerged in its place.

"He cut in the engines and is running away," the copilot said, automatically shifting the phenomenon to the plane of an aviator's customary experience.

But it seemed to the commander that the object began coming closer at tremendous speed, intersecting the aircraft's course at a sharp angle. In short, it was rushing to intercept the path of the aircraft.

Cherkashin shouted to the navigator:

"Tell the ground!"

But there was a strange coincidence: after Ognev's very first words, the object stopped. It stopped coming closer, it seemed to the commander. It stopped moving farther away, the copilot decided.

The Minsk controller took the crew's report into consideration and politely said that he himself, unfortunately, sees nothing--either on the screen of the surveillance radar or in the sky.

"Well, now they will say that we're not in our right minds," Lazurin said, offended.

But the green cloud suddenly dropped down, rushing past the aircraft's altitude. Then it climbed vertically the same way. It was cast right and left. And again down and up. And finally, it fixed itself exactly opposite

to the aircraft. It flew after it as if it were attached to it--at an altitude of 10,000 meters at a speed of 800 kilometers per hour.

"An honorary escort," Cherkashin muttered, "what an honor for us..."

Inside the cloud little lights "sparkled"--they blinked on and off like the string of lights on a New Year tree. Then fiery zigzags glided horizontally. The navigator conscientiously reported everything to the ground.

The controller's excited voice was heard to respond:

"I am observing the northern lights on the horizon. Where do you see your cloud?"

The navigator responded.

"It coincides," the controller said.

The cloud continued to change. A "tail" grew out of it, like a tornado--wide at the top and thin at the ground. A "comma" was formed. Then the tail began rising "to the horizon" and the cloud changed from an elliptical shape into a quadrangular one.

"Look," the copilot said, "it's imitating us."

Indeed, they were now being escorted by a sharp-nosed "cloud airplane"--without wings, with a tapered tail. It was shining with yellow and green light. There was a sense of a dense nucleus where the real aircraft's nozzle was situated.

A flight attendant entered the cockpit.

"The passengers are interested in knowing what is flying alongside us."

Cherkashin sighed:

"Tell them it's a cloud of some kind. The yellow is city lights breaking through from below. The green... tell them it's the northern lights."

At this time one more real aircraft entered the Minsk controller's control area. A Tu-134 from Leningrad was flying in the direction opposite to that being flown by the crew from Tallin. About 100 kilometers separated the two airliners. It was impossible not to notice the huge cloud airplane from such a distance. However, the commander of the other "Tu" [Tupolev aircraft] responded to Cherkashin's question that he...observes nothing. The Minsk controller, who now saw the cloud airplane, gave the Leningrad crew the coordinates, the direction in which they should detect the unusual phenomenon. But it was as if they were blind. And at a distance of only about 15 kilometers before the encounter they recovered their sight. They described the cloud airplane exactly.

Much later, in attempting to explain to themselves what they had seen,

Cherkashin's crew will assume that the light from the object was polarized, that is, it was not dispersed in all directions.

When they were coupled with the cloud airplane they passed over Riga and Vilnius, and the controllers of these cities consistently positioned the odd tandem. Passing over the Chudskoye and Pskovskoye lakes, Cherkashin's crew were able to estimate the dimensions of the cloud airplane.

These two lakes, oblong in shape, are separated by a small strip of land. The Tu-134A was flying 100 kilometers to the left of them. And the cloud airplane was on the right, closer to Tartu. From the point where it seemed they guessed there was a dense nucleus, a beam again appeared. A luminous spot fell on the clouds and slid along the ground. The object automatically gave its coordinates. It was now possible to estimate that it itself was equal in length to the Pskovskoye Lake.

The combined flight continued until Tallin itself.

And after their landing, the Tallin controller told the crew these curious details. The Tu-134A was not seen alone on the screen of the Tallin Airport's surveillance RLS [radar]. Two more blips followed its radar return on the screen, although there was not one more aircraft in the air. In addition, these two blips were continuously visible, as also assumed. But the illuminated speck for the "Tu" first vanished, then reappeared. "I would understand if you had 'flickered' on the screen of the landing radar," the controller said. "But this does not happen on the surveillance radar; it cannot be."

We asked N. A. Zheltukhin, deputy chairman of the Commission on Aerodynamic Phenomena attached to the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, to comment on our correspondent's report.

"The commission is conducting a systematic study of NLO [unidentified flying object--UFO] sightings over the territory of the Soviet Union. There is already plenty of material to work on. However, we have to note that regrettably, all the accounts which we have at our disposal suffer from being one-sided or fragmentary to one degree or another.

"The sighting made by the Tallin crew has been investigated by the Estonian section of our commission (I. Volke, E. Parve and others). The case is really interesting, although we know of similar cases. The fact that the object instantly changed its movement to the opposite direction and reached the ground with a beam of light from a very high altitude is unquestionably atypical.

"However, in determining the nature of a phenomenon, the commission is guided first of all by the character of the locality. That is, if the phenomenon is indigenous, limited in range, it may be claimed as an anomaly. But the dimensions of the object which the aviators saw automatically alerted them. It was really very huge. It was natural to assume that somewhere distant,

many thousands of kilometers away, a global atmospheric or geophysical process of a type still unknown to science is taking place. But it seemed to the aviators only that it was somewhere close by--a typical optical illusion, so to speak.

"But in the final analysis this explanation proved to be untenable. After all, the aviators succeeded in determining the distance to the object.

"For this reason, there is only one conclusion that may be drawn: the Tallin crew dealt with what we call a UFO. The fact that we now have a consistent and detailed picture of the transformation of an unidentified flying object is especially important. G. Lazurin's drawings also provide it with word descriptions.

"We are again requesting the readers of TRUD to report all similar sightings to this address: 101000, Moscow, Glavpochtamt [Main Post Office], Box 764, the Commission on Aerodynamic Phenomena."

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CSO: 8144/0029

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Page: 6 of 11

Document 8

CLAS UNCLASSIFIED

CLAS UNCLASSIFIED

AFSN PM0409134790

DDAT 900904

SLIN Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Sep 90 First Edition p 4

SUBS [TASS correspondent V. Belousov report: "UFO Over Murmansk"]

SUBJ Airship-Like UFO Sighted Over Murmansk

Full Text Superzone of Message

- 1]
- 2 [Text] Murmansk, 2 Sep -- An unusual event for inhabitants of the North occurred tonight, while residents of the polar city of Murmansk were watching the "Vremya" program. A large illuminated ball suddenly appeared above the city, slowly moving toward the Kola Peninsula from the sea.
- 3 The TASS correspondent was told at the Air Defense Staff that the unidentified flying object resembles a large airship and is flying at an altitude of 25 km. The Air Defense soldiers are keeping it under observation. (endall) 4 sep [REDACTED] 04/1400z sep BT #7194 NNNN

Approved for Release

2/2010

104

UNCLAS 3V/PMU/SU SPACE

*** BEGIN MESSAGE 29 ***

SERIAL=LD2004002591 UDN=X(55792)
CLASS=UNCLAS 3V/PMU/SU SPACE
UNCLAS 3V/PMU/SU SPACE
SERIAL: LD2004002591
PASS: COPY TO [REDACTED]
COUNTRY: USSR
SUBJ: ALMA-ATA PATROLMEN REPORT UFO SIGHTING
SOURCE: MOSCOW TASS IN ENGLISH 1603 GMT 19 APR 91
TEXT:

//((BY TASS CORRESPONDENT VASILIIY.DANSHIN))
((TEXT)) ALMA-ATA APRIL 19 TASS -- MILITIAMEN SIGHTED AN
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT WHILE ON PATROL IN ALMA-ATA, CAPITAL OF
THE SOVIET CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN, THE NEWSPAPER
VECHERNYA ALMA-ATA REPORTS TODAY.

LATE IN THE AFTERNOON, WHILE APPROACHING THE KOK-TYUBE MOUNTAIN
-- A RECREATION AREA FAVOURED BY LOCAL INHABITANTS -- THE PATROLMEN
NOTICED A KIND OF FIRE AT THE TOP OF THE MOUNTAIN. THEY WATCHED THE
FLAMES GO UP AND DOWN THEN AN ARRAY OF RED RAYS BURST OUT OF THE
CENTRE.

OTHER MILITIAMEN ALSO NOTICED THE STRANGE OBJECT. THE DRIVER OF
THE PATROL CAR SAID HE AND HIS COMRADES DROVE UP TO THE "FLAMING
OBJECT", AND WHEN THEY WERE A MERE 200 METERS AWAY FROM THE HOVERING
UFO, A FEW RAYS SWEEP ACROSS THE CAR AND IT STOPPED DEAD. WHEN THE
MILITIAMEN MOVED TOWARDS THE UFO, IT DIMMED ITS "SEARCHLIGHTS" AND
DISAPPEARED.

UPON RETURNING TO THE POLICE STATION, THE PATROLMEN NOTICED THAT
NONE COULD RECALL THE WAY BACK FROM THE MOUNTAIN -- ALL MEMORY OF
THE PASSAGE HAD BEEN COMPLETELY OBLITERATED.

RADIO TALKS CONCERNING THE UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT WERE
RECORDED ON TAPE. THERE ARE IMPARTIAL WITNESSES TO THE EVENT.
(ENDALL) 191603 [REDACTED] 11904.026/[REDACTED] 20/0031Z APR

BT
#4715
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NNN

Approved for Release
Date

MAY 2000

UNCLAS 3V/PMU/SU SPACE

(12X3) 56

APR 10 3 59 PM '67

[REDACTED] 102025Z CITE CONTACTS/NEW YORK 7866

CONTACTS/WASHINGTON

[REDACTED]
RE CASE [REDACTED] AND CONTACTS/WASHINGTON 76335, BELIEVE ESTABLISHED AGENCY
CHANNELS [REDACTED] IN NEW YORK WILL HANDLE ORD REQUEST
FOR "UFO-FACT OR FANCY" MOST EXPEDITIOUSLY. IF WE GET INTO THESE
ROUTINE FILM ACTIONS IT GENERALLY TENDS TO CONFUSE THE HARMONIOUS
[REDACTED] RELATIONSHIP ON FILM PROCUREMENT.
[REDACTED]

BT

[REDACTED]
APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE 17 NOV 78

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
D- (#122)

*offer foreign you
obtaining*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 141445Z APR 76 STAFF

CITE DCD/ [REDACTED]

TO: PRIORITY DCD/HEADQUARTERS.

ATTN: [REDACTED]

FROM: DCD/ [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: CASE [REDACTED] - UFO RESEARCH

REF (A): DCD/HEADQUARTERS 14596

(7): FORM 610 DATED 9 APRIL 1976, UFO STUDY.

1. SOURCE'S FULL NAME IS [REDACTED]
HE IS EMPLOYED AS [REDACTED]

2. REFERENT B MATERIAL CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL AT HIS
REQUEST. SOURCE SEEKS GUIDANCE FROM CIA UFO EXPERTS AS TO
MATERIAL IN HIS REPORT THAT SHOULD REMAIN CLASSIFIED.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE 17 Nov 78

D- (P125)
[REDACTED]

C00015236

EX-101		CLASSIFICATION		FILE TIME
PRECEDENCE ACTION		PRECEDENCE INFO		
ROUTINE				
MULTIPLE ADDRESS MESSAGE		BOOK MESSAGE		CHECK NO.(S)
DATE	TIME	PAGE	OF	
25 June 1976	1425	1	1	

TO DCD/ [REDACTED] INFO

15678

NUMBER

SUBJECT: CASE [REDACTED] - UFO RESEARCH/ORD REQUEST FOR
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION [REDACTED]

REFERENCE: A. [REDACTED]
B. [REDACTED]

1. ORD HAS EXHIBITED SOME INTEREST IN THE WORK OF [REDACTED] A QUALIFIED ANALYST IS CURRENTLY ATTEMPTING TO EVALUATE [REDACTED] SYSTEM AND HAS REQUESTED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
2. WE NOTE THAT IN SOME OF THE EARLIER CORRESPONDENCE FROM YOUR OFFICE (REFERENCE B) MENTION WAS MADE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF OBTAINING^A MORE COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF [REDACTED] SYSTEM. IF THIS POSSIBILITY STILL EXISTS, ORD WOULD APPRECIATE SEEING WHATEVER IS AVAILABLE.
3. PLEASE KEEP US ADVISED OF ANY NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

RELEASING OFFICER

CLASSIFICATION

FORM 172 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

Read instructions on reverse side before typing

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE 19 Jan 78

D- (#130)

ORIG: [REDACTED]		CLASSIFICATION [REDACTED]		FILE TIME
EXT: [REDACTED]		PRECEDENCE - ACTION		PRECEDENCE - INFO
PRECEDENCE - ACTION		PRECEDENCE - INFO		FILE TIME
ROUTINE		MULTIPLE ADDRESS MESSAGE		BOOK MESSAGE
DATE	TIME	PAGE	OF	CHECK NO. (S)
25 June 1976	1425	1	1	

TO DCD, [REDACTED] INFO

15678

NUMBER

SUBJECT: CASE [REDACTED] - UFO RESEARCH/ORD REQUEST FOR
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION [REDACTED]

REFERENCE: A. [REDACTED]
B. [REDACTED]

1. ORD HAS EXHIBITED SOME INTEREST IN THE WORK OF
[REDACTED] A QUALIFIED ANALYST IS CURRENTLY
ATTEMPTING TO EVALUATE [REDACTED] SYSTEM AND HAS
REQUESTED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

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POSSIBILITY OF OBTAINING MORE COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] SYSTEM. IF THIS POSSIBILITY STILL EXISTS, ORD
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3. PLEASE KEEP US ADVISED OF ANY NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

[REDACTED]

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

RELEASING OFFICER

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CLASSIFICATION

SUBJECT: CASE [REDACTED] - UFO RESEARCH/ORD REQUEST FOR
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION [REDACTED]

REFERENCE: A. [REDACTED]
B. [REDACTED]

1. ORD HAS EXHIBITED SOME INTEREST IN THE WORK OF
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3. PLEASE KEEP US ADVISED OF ANY NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER
[REDACTED]

COORDINATING OFFICERS
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
CLASSIFICATION [REDACTED]

RELEASING OFFICER
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

FORM 172 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS
9-63

Read instructions on reverse side before typing

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE 17 Nov 78

D- (#130)

*Passable
other foreign
obtaining*

C O N F I D E N T I A L 141445Z APR 76 STAFF

CITE DCD/ [REDACTED]

TO: PRIORITY DCD/HEADQUARTERS,

ATTN: [REDACTED]

FROM: DCD/ [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: CASE [REDACTED] - UFO RESEARCH

REF (A): DCD/HEADQUARTERS 14596

(?): FORM SJO DATED 9 APRIL 1976, UFO STUDY.

1. SOURCE'S FULL NAME IS [REDACTED]
HE IS EMPLOYED AS [REDACTED]

2. REFERENT B MATERIAL CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL AT HIS
REQUEST. SOURCE SEEKS GUIDANCE FROM CIA UFO EXPERTS AS TO
MATERIAL IN HIS REPORT THAT SHOULD REMAIN CLASSIFIED. [REDACTED]

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ 141445Z APR 76 STAFF

CITE DCD/ [REDACTED]

TO: PRIORITY DCD/HEADQUARTERS.

ATTN: [REDACTED]

FROM: DCD/ [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: CASE [REDACTED] - UFO RESEARCH

REF (A): DCD/HEADQUARTERS 14596

(?): FORM SJO DATED 9 APRIL 1976, UFO STUDY.

1. SOURCE'S FULL NAME IS [REDACTED]
HE IS EMPLOYED AS [REDACTED]

2. REFERENT B MATERIAL CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL AT HIS
REQUEST. SOURCE SEEKS GUIDANCE FROM CIA UFO EXPERTS AS TO
MATERIAL IN HIS REPORT THAT SHOULD REMAIN CLASSIFIED. [REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 17 Nov 78

D- (#125)

[REDACTED]

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS OF UFO PANEL

General.

The Panel Members were impressed with the lack of sound data in the great majority of case histories. Among the case histories of significant sightings discussed in detail were the following:

Bellefontaine, Ohio (1 August 1952); Tremonton, Utah (2 July 1952); Great Falls, Montana (15 August 1950); Yaak, Montana (1 September 1952); Washington, D.C. area (19 July 1952); and Haneda A.F.B., Japan (5 August 1952), Port Huron, Michigan (29 July 1952); and Presque Isle, Maine (10 October 1952).

After review and discussion of these cases (and about 15 others, in less detail), the Panel concluded that reasonable explanations could be suggested for most sightings and "by deduction and scientific method it could be induced (given additional data) that other cases might be explained in a similar manner". The Panel pointed out that because of the brevity of some sightings (e.g., 2-3 seconds) and the inability of the witnesses to express themselves clearly (semantics) that conclusive explanations could not be expected for every case reported. Furthermore, it was considered that, normally, it would be a great waste of effort to try to solve most of the sightings, unless such

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11

action would benefit a training and educational program (see below). The writings of Charles Fort were referenced to show that "strange things in the sky" had been recorded for hundreds of years. It appeared obvious that there was no single explanation for a majority of the things seen.

On Lack of Danger.

The Panel concluded unanimously that there was no evidence of a direct threat to national security in the objects sighted. Instances of "Foo Fighters" were cited. These were unexplained phenomena sighted by aircraft pilots during World War II in both European and Far East theaters of operation wherein "balls of light" would fly near or with the aircraft and maneuver rapidly. They were believed to be electrostatic (similar to St. Elmo's fire) or electromagnetic phenomena or possibly light reflections from ice crystals in the air, but their exact cause or nature was never defined. If the term "flying saucers" had been popular in 1943-1945, these objects would have been so labeled.

Air Force Reporting System.

It was the Panel's opinion that some of the Air Force concern over UFO's (notwithstanding Air Defense Command anxiety over fast radar tracks) was probably caused by public pressure. The result today is that the Air Force

has instituted a fine channel for receiving reports of nearly anything anyone sees in the sky and fails to understand. This has been particularly encouraged in popular articles on this and other subjects, such as space travel and science fiction. The result is the mass receipt of low-grade reports which tend to overload channels of communication with material quite irrelevant to hostile objects that might some day appear. The Panel agreed generally that this mass of poor-quality reports containing little, if any, scientific data was of no value. Quite the opposite, it was possibly dangerous in having a military service foster public concern in "nocturnal meandering lights". The implication being, since the interested agency was military, that these objects were or might be potential direct threats to national security. Accordingly, the need for deemphasization made itself apparent. Comments on a possible educational program are enumerated below.

It was the opinion of one of the Panel members that the "saucer" problem had been found to be different in nature from the detection and investigation of German V-1 and V-2 guided missiles prior to their operational use in World War II. In this 1943-1944 intelligence operation (CROSSBOW), there was excellent intelligence, and by June

1944 there was material evidence of the existence of "hardware" obtained from crashed vehicles in Sweden. This evidence gave the investigating team a basis upon which to operate. The absence of any "hardware" resulting from unexplained UFO sightings lends a "will-of-the-wisp" nature to the problem. The results of the investigation, to date, strongly indicate that no evidence of hostile act or danger exists. Furthermore, the current reporting system would have little value in the case of detection of enemy attack by conventional aircraft or guided missiles; under such conditions "hardware" would be available almost at once.

Artifacts of Extraterrestrial Origin.

It was interesting to note that none of the members of the Panel were loath to accept that this earth might be visited by extraterrestrial intelligence beings of some sort, some day. What they did not find was any evidence that related the objects sighted to space travelers. One of the Panel members, in his presentation, showed how he had eliminated each of the known and probable causes of sightings leaving him "extra-terrestrial" as the only one remaining in many cases. His background as an aeronautical engineer and technical intelligence officer could not be slighted. However, the Panel could not accept any of

the cases cited by him because they were raw, unevaluated reports. Terrestrial explanations of the sightings were suggested in some cases, and in others the time of sighting was so short as to cause suspicion of visual impressions. It was noted by others of the Panel members that extra-terrestrial artifacts, if they did exist, are no cause for alarm; rather, they are in the realm of natural phenomena subject to scientific study, just as cosmic rays were at the time of their discovery 20 to 30 years ago. This was an attitude in which another of the Panel members did not concur; as he felt that such artifacts would be of immediate and great concern not only to the U.S. but to all countries. (Nothing like a common threat to unite peoples!) It was noted that present astronomical knowledge of the solar system makes the existence of intelligence beings (as we know the term) elsewhere than on the earth extremely unlikely, and the concentration of their attention by any controllable means confined to any one continent of the earth quite preposterous.

Tremonton, Utah, Sighting.

This case was considered significant because of the excellent documentary evidence in the form of Kodachrome motion picture films (about 1600 frames). The Panel

studied these films, the case history, ATIC's interpretation, and received a briefing by representatives of the USN Photo Interpretation Laboratory on their analysis of the film. This team had expended (at Air Force request) approximately 1000 man-hours of professional and sub-professional time in the preparation of graph plots of individual frames of the film, showing apparent and relative motion of objects and variation in their light intensity. It was the opinion of the P.I.L. representatives that the objects sighted were not birds, balloons or aircraft, were "not reflections because there was no blinking while passing through 60° of arc" and were, therefore, "self-luminous". Plots of motion and variation in light intensity of the objects were displayed. While the Panel Members were impressed by the evident enthusiasm, industry and extent of effort of the P.I.L. team, they would not accept the conclusions reached. Some of the reasons for this were as follows:

- a. A semi-spherical object can readily produce a reflection of sunlight without "blinking" through 60° of arc travel.
- b. Although no data was available on the "albedo" of birds or polyethylene balloons

in bright sunlight, the apparent motions, sizes and brightnesses of the objects were considered strongly to suggest birds, particularly after the Panel viewed a short film showing high reflectivity of seagulls in bright sunlight.

c. P.I.L. description of the objects sighted as "circular, bluish-white" in color would be expected in cases of specular reflections of sunlight from convex surfaces where the brilliance of the reflection would obscure other portions of the object.

d. Objects in the Great Falls case were believed to have probably been aircraft, and the bright lights such reflections.

e. There was no valid reason for the attempt to relate the objects in the Tremonton sighting to those in the Great Falls sighting. This may have been due to misunderstanding in their directive. The objects in the Great Falls sighting are strongly suspected of being reflections of aircraft known to have been in the area.

f. The intensity change in the Tremonton lights was too great for acceptance of the P.I.L. hypothesis that the apparent motion and changing

intensity of the lights indicated extremely high speed in small orbital paths.

g. Apparent lack of guidance of investigators by those familiar with UFO reports and explanations.

h. Analysis of light intensity of objects made from duplicate rather than original film. The original film was noted to have a much lighter background (affecting relative brightness of object) and the objects appeared much less bright.

i. Method of obtaining data of light intensity appeared faulty because of unsuitability of equipment and questionable assumptions in making averages of readings.

j. No data had been obtained on the sensitivity of Kodachrome film to light of various intensities using the same camera type at the same lens openings.

k. Hand "jitter" frequencies (obtainable from early part of Tremonton film) were not removed from the plots of the "single pass plots" at the end of the film.

The Panel believed strongly that the data available on this sighting was sufficient for positive identification if further data is obtained by photographing polyethylene "pillow" balloons released near the site under similar weather conditions, checking bird flight and reflection characteristics with competent ornithologists and calculating apparent "G" forces acting upon objects from their apparent tracks. It was concluded that the results of such tests would probably lead to creditable explanations of value in an educational or training program. However, the Panel noted that the cost in technical manpower effort required to follow up and explain every one of the thousand or more reports received through channels each year (1,900 in 1952) could not be justified. It was felt that there will always be sightings, for which complete data is lacking, that can only be explained with disproportionate effort and with a long time delay, if at all. The long delay in explaining a sighting tends to eliminate any intelligence value. The educational or training program should have as a major purpose the elimination of popular feeling that every sighting, no matter how poor the data, must be explained in detail. Attention should be directed to the requirement among scientists that a new phenomena, to be accepted, must be completely and convincingly documented.

In other words, the burden of proof is on the sighter, not the explainer.

Potential Related Dangers.

The Panel Members were in agreement that although evidence of any direct threat from these sightings was wholly lacking, related dangers might well exist resulting from:

a. Misidentification of actual enemy anti-facts by defense personnel.

b. Overloading of emergency reporting channels with "false" information ("noise to signal ratio").

c. Subjectivity of public to mass hysteria and greater vulnerability to possible enemy psychological warfare.

The first two of these problems may seriously affect the Air Defense intelligence system, and should be studied by experts, possibly under ADC. If UFO's become discredited in a reaction to the "flying saucer" scare, or if reporting channels are saturated with false and poorly documented reports, our capability of detecting hostile activity will be reduced. More competent screening or filtering of reported sightings at or near the source is

required, and this can best be accomplished by an educational program.

Geographic Locations of Unexplained Sightings.

The map prepared by ATIC showing geographic locations of officially reported unexplained sightings (1952 only) was examined by the Panel. This map showed clusters in certain strategic areas such as Los Alamos. This might be explained on the basis of 24-hour watchful guard and awareness of security measures near such locations. On the other hand, there had been no sightings in the vicinity of sensitive related AE establishments while there were occasionally multiple cases of unexplained sightings in non-strategic areas. Furthermore, there appeared to be no logical relationship to population centers. The Panel could find no ready explanation for these clusters. It was noted, however, that if terrestrial artifacts were to be observed, it would be likely that they would be seen first near foreign areas rather than central U.S.

Instrumentation to Obtain Data.

The Panel was of the opinion that the present ATIC program to place 100 inexpensive 35 mm. stereo cameras (Videon Cameras) in the hands of various airport control tower operators would probably produce little valuable

data related to UFO's. However, it was recognized that such action would tend to allay public concern in the subject until an educational program had taken effect. It was believed that procurement of these cameras was partly the result of public pressure in July 1952. With the poor results of the year-long Project TWINKLE program of 24-hour instrumentation watch (two frames of film showing nothing distinguishable), a widespread program of skywatching would not be expected to yield much direct data of value.

There was considerable discussion of a possible "sky patrol" by amateur astronomers and by wide-angle cameras. It was pointed out that at present a considerable fraction of the sky is now -- and has been for many years -- under surveillance every clear night in several meteor and aurora observing programs as well as sky mapping programs at the various locations listed below. Although the attention of these astronomers is largely directed toward identified rather than unidentified objects, no case of any striking unidentified object is known to the Panel. Such an object would most certainly be reported if found on patrol plates.

A case was cited where an astronomer refused to interrupt his exposure in order to photograph an alleged sighting in a different part of the sky, suggesting that if

a program of watching could be an adjunct of planned astronomical programs, little cost would be involved and that the trained astronomical personnel might photograph a sighting of an unidentified object.

It was agreed by the Panel that no government-sponsored program of optical nation-wide sky patrol is worthwhile at the present time, and that the encouragement of amateur astronomers to undertake such a program might have the adverse effect of over-emphasizing "flying saucer" stories in the public mind. However, the issue of radar-scope cameras for recording peculiar radar echoes would serve several purposes, including the better understanding of radar interference as well as identification of UFO's.

Radar Problem of Mutual Interference.

This characteristic problem of radar operation wherein the pulse signal (of approximately the same frequency) from station A may be picked up on the screen of station B and show as a high-speed track or series of dots was recognized to have probably caused a number of UFO reports. This problem was underlined by information received indicating ADC concern in solving this problem of signal identification before service use of very high-speed aircraft or guided missiles (1955-1956). One

Panel member believed that one answer to this problem was the use of a "doppler filter" in the receiving circuit. Another suggested that the problem might be better solved by the use of a "controlled jitter" wherein the operator receiving "very fast tracks" (on the order of 1000-12,000 mph) would operate a circuit which would alter slightly his station's pulse frequency rate. If the signal received on the screen had been caused by mutual interference with another station, the track would now show itself at a different distance from the center of the screen, if it still appeared at all. Such a technical solution was thought to be simpler and would cost much less than a "doppler filter".

Unexplained Cosmic Ray Phenomena.

Two reported cases were examined: one at Palomar Mountain, California, in October 1949, when cosmic ray counters went "off scale for a few seconds", apparently while a "V" of flying saucers was observed visually; and two, a series of observations by the "Los Alamos Bird Watchers Association" from August 1950 to January 1951, when cosmic ray coincidence counters behaved queerly. Circuit diagrams and records were available for the latter, and a Panel member was also quickly to point out that the recorded data were undoubtedly due to instrumental effects

that would have been recognized as such by more experienced observers.

The implication that radioactive effects were correlated with unidentified flying objects in these two cases was, therefore, rejected by the Panel.

Educational Program.

The Panel's concept of a broad educational program integrating efforts of all concerned agencies was that it should have two major aims: training and "debunking".

The training aim would result in proper recognition of unusually illuminated objects (e.g., balloons, aircraft reflections) as well as natural phenomena (meteors, fireballs, mirages, noctilucent clouds). Both visual and radar recognition are concerned. There would be many levels in such education from enlisted personnel to command and research personnel. Relative emphasis and degree of explanation of different programs would correspond to the categories of duty (e.g., radar operators; pilots; control tower operators; Ground Observer Corps personnel; and officers and enlisted men in other categories). This training should result in a marked reduction in reports caused by misidentification and resultant confusion.

The "debunking" aim would result in reduction in public interest in "flying saucers" which today evokes a

strong psychological reaction. This education could be accomplished by mass media such as television, motion pictures, and popular articles. Basis of such education would be actual case histories which had been puzzling at first but later explained. As in the case of conjuring tricks, there is much less stimulation if the "secret" is known. Such a program should tend to reduce the current gullibility of the public and consequently their susceptibility to clever hostile propaganda.

Members of the panel had various suggestions related to the planning of such an educational program. It was felt strongly that psychologists familiar with mass psychology should advise on the nature and extent of the program. Also, someone familiar with mass communication techniques, perhaps an advertising expert, would be helpful. The teaching techniques used for aircraft identification during the past war were cited as an example of a similar educational task. The amateur astronomers in the U.S. might be a potential source of enthusiastic talent "to spread the gospel". It was believed that business clubs, high schools, colleges, and television stations would all be pleased to cooperate in the showing of documentary type motion pictures if prepared in an interesting manner.

The use of true cases showing first the "mystery" and then the "explanations" would be forceful.

To plan and execute such a program, the Panel believed was no mean task. The current investigatory group at ATIC would, of necessity, have to be closely integrated for support with respect to not only the historical cases but the current ones. Recent cases are probably much more susceptible to explanation than older ones; first, because of ATIC's experience and, secondly, their knowledge of most plausible explanations. The Panel believed that some expansion of the ATIC effort would certainly be required to support such a program. It was believed inappropriate to state exactly how large a Table of Organization would be required.

The Panel believed that, with ATIC's support, the educational program of "training and debunking" outlined above might be required for a minimum of one and one-half to two years. At the end of this time, the dangers related to "flying saucers" should have been greatly reduced if not eliminated. Cooperation from other military services and agencies concerned (e.g., Federal Civil Defense Administration) would be a necessity. In investigating significant cases (such as the Tremonton, Utah, sighting), controlled experiments might be required. An example would be the

photographing of "pillow balloons" at different distances under similar weather conditions at the site.

The help of one or two psychologists and writers and a subcontractor to produce training films would be necessary in addition. The Panel considered that ATIC's efforts, temporarily expanded as necessary, could be most useful in implementing any action taken as a result of its recommendations. Experience and records in ATIC would be of value in both the public educational and service training program envisaged. At least one Panel member was of the opinion that after public gullibility lessened and the service organizations, such as ADC, had been trained to sift out the more readily explained spurious sightings, there would still be a role for a very modest-sized ATIC section to cope with the residuum of items of possible scientific intelligence value. This section should concentrate on energetically following up those cases which seemed to indicate the evidence of unconventional enemy artifacts. Reports of such artifacts would be expected to arise mainly from Western outposts in far closer proximity to the Iron Curtain than Lubbock, Texas!

Unofficial Investigating Groups.

The Panel took cognizance of the existence of such groups as the "Civilian Flying Saucer Investigators"

(Los Angeles) and the "Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (Wisconsin)". It was believed that such organizations should be watched because of their potentially great influence on mass thinking if widespread sightings should occur. The apparent irresponsibility and the possible use of such groups for subversive purposes should be kept in mind.

Increase in Number of Sightings.

The consensus of the Panel was, based upon the history of the subject, that the number of sightings could be reasonably expected to increase again this summer.

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SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL ON UNIDENTIFIED
FLYING OBJECTS

14-17 January 1953

Evidence Presented.

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2. ATIC Status and Progress Reports of Project GRDUGE and Project BLUE BOOK (code names for ATIC study of subject).
3. Progress Reports of Project STORK (Institute contract work supporting ATIC).
4. Summary Report of Sightings at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico.
5. Report of USAF Research Center, Cambridge, Mass., Investigation of "Green Fireball" Phenomena (Project TWINKLE).
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15. Kodachrome Transparencies of Polyethylene Film Balloons in Bright Sunlight Showing High Reflectivity.

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17. Intelligence Reports Relating to U.S.S.R. Interest in U.S. Sightings.

18. Samples of Official USAF Reporting Forms and Copies of Pertinent Air Force, Army, and Navy Orders Relating to Subject.

19. Sample Polyethylene "Pillow" Balloon (54 inches square).

20. "Variations in Radar Coverage", JANP 101 (Manual illustrating unusual operating characteristics of service radar).

21. Miscellaneous Official Letters and Foreign Intelligence Reports Dealing with Subject.

22. Copies of Popular Published Works Dealing with Subject (articles and periodicals, newspaper clippings).

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COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS OF UFO PANEL

General.

The Panel Members were impressed with the lack of sound data in the great majority of case histories. Among the case histories of significant sightings discussed in detail were the following:

Bellefontaine, Ohio (1 August 1952); Tremonton, Utah (2 July 1952); Great Falls, Montana (15 August 1950); Yaak, Montana (1 September 1952); Washington, D.C. area (19 July 1952); and Haneda A.F.B., Japan (5 August 1952), Port Huron, Michigan (29 July 1952); and Presque Isle, Maine (10 October 1952).

After review and discussion of these cases (and about 15 others, in less detail), the Panel concluded that reasonable explanations could be suggested for most sightings and "by deduction and scientific method it could be induced (given additional data) that other cases might be explained in a similar manner". The Panel pointed out that because of the brevity of some sightings (e.g., 2-3 seconds) and the inability of the witnesses to express themselves clearly (semantics) that conclusive explanations could not be expected for every case reported. Furthermore, it was considered that, normally, it would be a great waste of effort to try to solve most of the sightings, unless such

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action would benefit a training and educational program . (see below). The writings of Charles Fort were referenced to show that "strange things in the sky" had been recorded for hundreds of years. It appeared obvious that there was no single explanation for a majority of the things seen.

On Lack of Danger.

The Panel concluded unanimously that there was no evidence of a direct threat to national security in the objects sighted. Instances of "Foo Fighters" were cited. These were unexplained phenomena sighted by aircraft pilots during World War II in both European and Far East theaters of operation wherein "balls of light" would fly near or with the aircraft and maneuver rapidly. They were believed to be electrostatic (similar to St. Elmo's fire) or electromagnetic phenomena or possibly light reflections from ice crystals in the air, but their exact cause or nature was never defined. If the term "flying saucers" had been popular in 1943-1945, these objects would have been so labeled.

Air Force Reporting System.

It was the Panel's opinion that some of the Air Force concern over UFO's (notwithstanding Air Defense Command anxiety over fast radar tracks) was probably caused by public pressure. The result today is that the Air Force

has instituted a fine channel for receiving reports of nearly anything anyone sees in the sky and fails to understand. This has been particularly encouraged in popular articles on this and other subjects, such as space travel and science fiction. The result is the mass receipt of low-grade reports which tend to overload channels of communication with material quite irrelevant to hostile objects that might some day appear. The Panel agreed generally that this mass of poor-quality reports containing little, if any, scientific data was of no value. Quite the opposite, it was possibly dangerous in having a military service foster public concern in "nocturnal meandering lights". The implication being, since the interested agency was military, that these objects were or might be potential direct threats to national security. Accordingly, the need for deemphasization made itself apparent. Comments on a possible educational program are enumerated below.

It was the opinion of one of the Panel members that the "saucer" problem had been found to be different in nature from the detection and investigation of German V-1 and V-2 guided missiles prior to their operational use in World War II. In this 1943-1944 intelligence operation (CROSSBOW), there was excellent intelligence, and by June

1944 there was material evidence of the existence of "hardware" obtained from crashed vehicles in Sweden. This evidence gave the investigating team a basis upon which to operate. The absence of any "hardware" resulting from unexplained UFO sightings lends a "will-of-the-wisp" nature to the problem. The results of the investigation, to date, strongly indicate that no evidence of hostile act or danger exists. Furthermore, the current reporting system would have little value in the case of detection of enemy attack by conventional aircraft or guided missiles; under such conditions "hardware" would be available almost at once.

Artifacts of Extraterrestrial Origin.

It was interesting to note that none of the members of the Panel were loath to accept that this earth might be visited by extraterrestrial intelligence beings of some sort, some day. What they did not find was any evidence that related the objects sighted to space travelers. One of the Panel members, in his presentation, showed how he had eliminated each of the known and probable causes of sightings leaving him "extra-terrestrial" as the only one remaining in many cases. His background as an aeronautical engineer and technical intelligence officer could not be slighted. However, the Panel could not accept any of

the cases cited by him because they were raw, unevaluated reports. Terrestrial explanations of the sightings were suggested in some cases, and in others the time of sighting was so short as to cause suspicion of visual impressions. It was noted by others of the Panel members that extra-terrestrial artifacts, if they did exist, are no cause for alarm; rather, they are in the realm of natural phenomena subject to scientific study, just as cosmic rays were at the time of their discovery 20 to 30 years ago. This was an attitude in which another of the Panel members did not concur, as he felt that such artifacts would be of immediate and great concern not only to the U.S. but to all countries. (Nothing like a common threat to white peoples!) It was noted that present astronomical knowledge of the solar system makes the existence of intelligence beings (as we know the term) elsewhere than on the earth extremely unlikely, and the concentration of their attention by any controllable means confined to any one continent of the earth quite preposterous.

Tremonton, Utah, Sighting.

This case was considered significant because of the excellent documentary evidence in the form of Kodachrome motion picture films (about 1600 frames). The Panel

studied these films, the case history, ATIC's interpretation, and received a briefing by representatives of the USN Photo Interpretation Laboratory on their analysis of the film. This team had expended (at Air Force request) approximately 1000 man-hours of professional and sub-professional time in the preparation of graph plots of individual frames of the film, showing apparent and relative motion of objects and variation in their light intensity. It was the opinion of the P.I.L. representatives that the objects sighted were not birds, balloons or aircraft, were "not reflections because there was no blinking while passing through 60° of arc" and were, therefore, "self-luminous". Plots of motion and variation in light intensity of the objects were displayed. While the Panel Members were impressed by the evident enthusiasm, industry and extent of effort of the P.I.L. team, they would not accept the conclusions reached. Some of the reasons for this were as follows:

- a. A semi-spherical object can readily produce a reflection of sunlight without "blinking" through 60° of arc travel.
- b. Although no data was available on the "albedo" of birds or polyethylene balloons

in bright sunlight, the apparent motions, sizes and brightnesses of the objects were considered strongly to suggest birds, particularly after the Panel viewed a short film showing high reflectivity of seagulls in bright sunlight.

c. P.I.L. description of the objects sighted as "circular, bluish-white" in color would be expected in cases of specular reflections of sunlight from convex surfaces where the brilliance of the reflection would obscure other portions of the object.

d. Objects in the Great Falls case were believed to have probably been aircraft, and the bright lights such reflections.

e. There was no valid reason for the attempt to relate the objects in the Tremonton sighting to those in the Great Falls sighting. This may have been due to misunderstanding in their directive. The objects in the Great Falls sighting are strongly suspected of being reflections of aircraft known to have been in the area.

f. The intensity change in the Tremonton lights was too great for acceptance of the P.I.L. hypothesis that the apparent motion and changing

intensity of the lights indicated extremely high speed in small orbital paths.

g. Apparent lack of guidance of investigators by those familiar with UFO reports and explanations.

h. Analysis of light intensity of objects made from duplicate rather than original film. The original film was noted to have a much lighter background (affecting relative brightness of object) and the objects appeared much less bright.

i. Method of obtaining data of light intensity appeared faulty because of unsuitability of equipment and questionable assumptions in making averages of readings.

j. No data had been obtained on the sensitivity of Kodachrome film to light of various intensities using the same camera type at the same lens openings.

k. Hand "jitter" frequencies (obtainable from early part of Tremonton film) were not removed from the plots of the "single pass plots" at the end of the film.

The Panel believed strongly that the data available on this sighting was sufficient for positive identification if further data is obtained by photographing polyethylene "pillow" balloons released near the site under similar weather conditions, checking bird flight and reflection characteristics with competent ornithologists and calculating apparent "G" forces acting upon objects from their apparent tracks. It was concluded that the results of such tests would probably lead to creditable explanations of value in an educational or training program. However, the Panel noted that the cost in technical manpower effort required to follow up and explain every one of the thousand or more reports received through channels each year (1,900 in 1952) could not be justified. It was felt that there will always be sightings, for which complete data is lacking, that can only be explained with disproportionate effort and with a long time delay, if at all. The long delay in explaining a sighting tends to eliminate any intelligence value. The educational or training program should have as a major purpose the elimination of popular feeling that every sighting, no matter how poor the data, must be explained in detail. Attention should be directed to the requirement among scientists that a new phenomena, to be accepted, must be completely and convincingly documented.

In other words, the burden of proof is on the sighter, not the explainer.

Potential Related Dangers.

The Panel Members were in agreement that although evidence of any direct threat from these sightings was wholly lacking, related dangers might well exist resulting from:

- a. Misidentification of actual enemy artifacts by defense personnel.
- b. Overloading of emergency reporting channels with "false" information ("noise to signal ratio").
- c. Subjectivity of public to mass hysteria and greater vulnerability to possible enemy psychological warfare.

The first two of these problems may seriously affect the Air Defense intelligence system, and should be studied by experts, possibly under ADC. If UFO's become discredited in a reaction to the "flying saucer" scare, or if reporting channels are saturated with false and poorly documented reports, our capability of detecting hostile activity will be reduced. More competent screening or filtering of reported sightings at or near the source is

required, and this can best be accomplished by an educational program.

Geographic Locations of Unexplained Sightings.

The map prepared by ATIC showing geographic locations of officially reported unexplained sightings (1952 only) was examined by the Panel. This map showed clusters in certain strategic areas such as Los Alamos. This might be explained on the basis of 24-hour watchful guard and awareness of security measures near such locations. On the other hand, there had been no sightings in the vicinity of sensitive related AE establishments while there were occasionally multiple cases of unexplained sightings in non-strategic areas. Furthermore, there appeared to be no logical relationship to population centers. The Panel could find no ready explanation for these clusters. It was noted, however, that if terrestrial artifacts were to be observed, it would be likely that they would be seen first near foreign areas rather than central U.S.

Instrumentation to Obtain Data.

The Panel was of the opinion that the present ATIC program to place 100 inexpensive 35 mm. stereo cameras (Videon Cameras) in the hands of various airport control tower operators would probably produce little valuable

data related to UFO's. However, it was recognized that such action would tend to allay public concern in the subject until an educational program had taken effect. It was believed that procurement of these cameras was partly the result of public pressure in July 1952. With the poor results of the year-long Project TWINKLE program of 24-hour instrumentation watch (two frames of film showing nothing distinguishable), a widespread program of skywatching would not be expected to yield much direct data of value.

There was considerable discussion of a possible "sky patrol" by amateur astronomers and by wide-angle cameras. It was pointed out that at present a considerable fraction of the sky is now -- and has been for many years -- under surveillance every clear night in several meteor and aurora observing programs as well as sky mapping programs at the various locations listed below. Although the attention of these astronomers is largely directed toward identified rather than unidentified objects, no case of any striking unidentified object is known to the Panel. Such an object would most certainly be reported if found on patrol plates.

A case was cited where an astronomer refused to interrupt his exposure in order to photograph an alleged sighting in a different part of the sky, suggesting that if

a program of watching could be an adjunct of planned astronomical programs, little cost would be involved and that the trained astronomical personnel might photograph a sighting of an unidentified object.

It was agreed by the Panel that no government-sponsored program of optical nation-wide sky patrol is worthwhile at the present time, and that the encouragement of amateur astronomers to undertake such a program might have the adverse effect of over-emphasizing "flying saucer" stories in the public mind. However, the issue of radar-scope cameras for recording peculiar radar echoes would serve several purposes, including the better understanding of radar interference as well as identification of UFO's.

Radar Problem of Mutual Interference.

This characteristic problem of radar operation wherein the pulse signal (of approximately the same frequency) from station A may be picked up on the screen of station B and show as a high-speed track or series of dots was recognized to have probably caused a number of UFO reports. This problem was underlined by information received indicating ADC concern in solving this problem of signal identification before service use of very high-speed aircraft or guided missiles (1955-1956). One

Panel member believed that one answer to this problem was the use of a "doppler filter" in the receiving circuit. Another suggested that the problem might be better solved by the use of a "controlled jitter" wherein the operator receiving "very fast tracks" (on the order of 1000-13,000 mph) would operate a circuit which would alter slightly his station's pulse frequency rate. If the signal received on the screen had been caused by mutual interference with another station, the track would now show itself at a different distance from the center of the screen, if it still appeared at all. Such a technical solution was thought to be simpler and would cost much less than a "doppler filter".

Unexplained Cosmic Ray Phenomena.

Two reported cases were examined: one at Palomar Mountain, California, in October 1949, when cosmic ray counters went "off scale for a few seconds", apparently while a "V" of flying saucers was observed visually; and two, a series of observations by the "Los Alamos Bird Watchers Association" from August 1950 to January 1951, when cosmic ray coincidence counters behaved queerly. Circuit diagrams and records were available for the latter, and a Panel member was also quickly to point out that the recorded data were undoubtedly due to instrumental effects

that would have been recognized as such by more experienced observers.

The implication that radioactive effects were correlated with unidentified flying objects in these two cases was, therefore, rejected by the Panel.

Educational Program.

The Panel's concept of a broad educational program integrating efforts of all concerned agencies was that it should have two major aims: training and "debunking".

The training aim would result in proper recognition of unusually illuminated objects (e.g., balloons, aircraft reflections) as well as natural phenomena (meteors, fireballs, mirages, noctilucent clouds). Both visual and radar recognition are concerned. There would be many levels in such education from enlisted personnel to command and research personnel. Relative emphasis and degree of explanation of different programs would correspond to the categories of duty (e.g., radar operators; pilots; control tower operators; Ground Observer Corps personnel; and officers and enlisted men in other categories). This training should result in a marked reduction in reports caused by misidentification and resultant confusion.

The "debunking" aim would result in reduction in public interest in "flying saucers" which today evokes a

strong psychological reaction. This education could be accomplished by mass media such as television, motion pictures, and popular articles. Basis of such education would be actual case histories which had been puzzling at first but later explained. As in the case of conjuring tricks, there is much less stimulation if the "secret" is known. Such a program should tend to reduce the current gullibility of the public and consequently their susceptibility to clever hostile propaganda.

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SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL ON UNIDENTIFIED

FLYING OBJECTS

14-17 January 1953

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22. Copies of Popular Published Works Dealing with Subject (articles and periodicals, newspaper clippings).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

REQS: [REDACTED]

TEXT:

[REDACTED] UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS
 (UFO) ON [REDACTED] AWARE OF
 VARIOUS UNIDENTIFIED OBJECTS IN [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AN
 UNIDENTIFIED SILENT LIGHT MOVING [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THE LIGHT WAS A SATELLITE NOT AN AIRCRAFT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AN
 UNIDENTIFIED LIGHT [REDACTED]

THE LIGHT WAS SUBSEQUENTLY IDENTIFIED AS AT LEAST ONE AIRCRAFT.

([REDACTED])
 THREE STRANGE LIGHTS (NFI) [REDACTED] ONE WAS A STATIONARY, BLINKING
 LIGHT; THE TWO OTHER, MOVING, LIGHTS CROSSED PATHS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] THE UFO WAS AT AN ALTITUDE OF APPROXIMATELY 300 [REDACTED]
 METERS [REDACTED] AIRCRAFT
 IN THE AREA. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SECRET

[REDACTED]

IT WAS A CARGO FLIGHT. } *STET*

ADMIN

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

17 December 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Assistant Director, Scientific Intelligence
FROM : Chief, Physics and Electronics Division, SI
SUBJECT : Current Status of Unidentified Flying Objects
(UFOB) Project.

1. In accordance with the verbal request of Mr. Brant, Exec/SI, on 30 November, the following resume of the current status of unidentified flying objects activities has been prepared.

2. P&E Division assumed responsibility for the OSI project on unidentified flying objects as a result of your memorandum of 27 May 1953. The project has been confined to maintaining awareness of the activities of other agencies (notably the USAF) in the unidentified flying objects business and to maintenance of files.

3. Status of Department of Defense Activities.

a. Air Force. The Air Force continues to maintain, but with apparently decreasing emphasis, its interest in UFOB's. The present interest of the Directorate of Intelligence, Hq., USAF, is confined to a cursory cognizance of ATIC's project (Bluebook No. 10073). At ATIC the project is carried by one officer (Capt. Charles A. Hardin), one airman (A/IC Max G. Futch), and a secretary operating as the Aerial Phenomena Section of the Electronic Branch, Technical Analysis Division. In spite of this limited staff, as well as several changes of project officer, the project records appear to be up-to-date. ATIC personnel no longer conduct field investigations of UFOB sightings (these are requested from USAF intelligence officers [primarily Air Defense Command and Airways and Air Communications Service] nearer to the sightings), but confine their activities to receiving and checking reports as received, requesting additional field investigation where necessary, performing necessary checking against meteorological, astronomical, aircraft and balloon data, and recording their findings and conclusions in a cross-referenced system by date, location, source, type of observation and conclusion drawn. The Aerial Phenomena Section also deals directly with the Public Information Office of Hq., USAF, regarding information for public release. For about the past year, approximately ten percent of the reported sightings have been tagged as unsolved.

Of particular interest is the fact that ATIC is in the process of transferring project Bluebook to Hq., Air Defense Command. According to Lt. Col. Harry Johnston, Chief, Electronics Branch, the reason for the transfer was that ADC had been doing most of the

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investigative work of the project and "if it turns out that these things (UFOB's) are space ships or long range aircraft from another country, ADC is the (Air Force) Command that would have to take action." Col. Johnston followed this concept with the somewhat contradictory statement that the project transfer did not reflect any change in Air Force policy. It is undoubtedly true that ADC is the Air Force Command primarily concerned with UFOB's at the present time in that their interceptors are occasionally dispatched "against" reported UFOB's and that their reporting stations and communications systems are involved in a considerable portion of the UFOB activity. ATIC will maintain liaison with the project.

Approximately a year and one half ago [ATIC initiated a program to purchase cameras for selected ADC radar sites and AACCS control towers in locations where consistent UFOB reports were received in the hopes of photographing UFOB's. One lens of the camera (a stereoscopic type) was to be covered with a single grating to record the spectrographic nature of the UFOB photographed. One hundred "Videon" 35 mm. cameras with "stereon" anastigmat f 3.5 lenses were purchased along with 100 gratings (15,000 line) from CENCO, Chicago. Seventy-four (74) cameras were distributed. Ninety percent of the gratings have "gone bad"--the actual grating separating from the plastic mounting plates. New gratings are expected shortly and ATIC expects to recall all of the 74 distributed cameras and re-equip them with the new gratings.]

Several months ago we were advised that ATIC planned to set up a concentrated instrumentation observational effort in the Albuquerque area. This has now been dropped.

[Project STORK (SECRET)] has been preparing, at ATIC request, a comprehensive statistical report on UFOB sightings during the period 1947 through 1952. This study is now expected to be completed by 15 December 1953.

ATIC issues status reports on Project Bluebook on a tri-monthly basis the most recent being Report No. 12 30 September 1953.

b. Navy. The Navy in spite of press reports to the contrary, is presently devoting only part of one ONI analyst's time to maintaining cognizance of UFOB's.

c. Army. The Army has evidenced little or no interest in UFOB's other than cooperating with the Air Force in reporting sightings and pertinent data using the Air Force format.

d. Investigations or Interests of Foreign Governments.

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d. Other. Aside from a few scattered reports, mostly old, which indicate interest in UFOB's by private individuals or groups, there is no information of concern or inquiries of consequence in other foreign countries.

5. Results of CBI Panel Recommendations. The consultants who considered this problem in January 1953 recommended that UFOB's be stripped of special status and aura of mystery and that policies on intelligence, training, and public education pertinent to true indications of hostile intent or action be prepared. The definite drop in the number of "sightings" reported during 1953 over 1952 could be attributed to actions following these recommendations. Two recent books ("Flying Saucers From Outer Space" by Keyhoe and "Flying Saucers Have Landed" by Leslie and Adamicki) take full advantage of "official" UFOB reports released by the Air Force to develop a central theme that UFOB's are extraterrestrial in origin. Fortunately, the latter book is so nonsensical and obviously fraudulent that it may actually help calm down public reaction. These books do, however, illustrate the risk taken by the present policy. There are no other as yet apparent results of these recommendations.

01
[REDACTED]
17 December 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Assistant Director, Scientific Intelligence
FROM : Chief, Physics and Electronics Division, SI
SUBJECT : Current Status of Unidentified Flying Objects
(UFOB) Project.

1. In accordance with the verbal request of Mr. Erent, Exec/SI, on 30 November, the following resume of the current status of unidentified flying objects activities has been prepared.

2. P&E Division assumed responsibility for the OSI project on unidentified flying objects as a result of your memorandum of 27 May 1953. The project has been confined to maintaining awareness of the activities of other agencies (notably the USAF) in the unidentified flying objects business and to maintenance of files.

3. Status of Department of Defense Activities.

a. Air Force. The Air Force continues to maintain, but with apparently decreasing emphasis, its interest in UFOB's. The present interest of the Directorate of Intelligence, Hq., USAF, is confined to a cursory cognizance of AFIC's project (Bluebook No. 10073). At AFIC the project is carried by one officer (Capt. Charles A. Hardin), one airman (A/IC Max G. Futch), and a secretary operating as the Aerial Phenomena Section of the Electronics Branch, Technical Analysis Division. In spite of this limited staff, as well as several changes of project officer, the project records appear to be up-to-date. AFIC personnel no longer conduct field investigations of UFOB sightings (these are requested from USAF intelligence officers [primarily Air Defense Command and Airways and Air Communications Service] nearer to the sightings), but confine their activities to receiving and checking reports as received, requesting additional field investigation where necessary, performing necessary checking against meteorological, astronomical, aircraft and balloon data, and recording their findings and conclusions in a cross-referenced system by date, location, source, type of observation and conclusion drawn. The Aerial Phenomena Section also deals directly with the Public Information Office of Hq., USAF, regarding information for public release. For about the past year, approximately ten percent of the reported sightings have been tagged as unsolved.

Of particular interest is the fact that AFIC is in the process of transferring project Bluebook to Hq., Air Defense Command. According to Lt. Col. Harry Johnston, Chief, Electronics Branch, the reason for the transfer was that AFIC had been doing most of the

MEMORANDUM TO: Assistant Director, Scientific Intelligence
FROM : Chief, Physics and Electronics Division, SI
SUBJECT : Current Status of Unidentified Flying Objects
(UFOB) Project.

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2. P&E Division assumed responsibility for the OSI project on unidentified flying objects as a result of your memorandum of 27 May 1953. The project has been confined to maintaining awareness of the activities of other agencies (notably the USAF) in the unidentified flying objects business and to maintenance of files.

3. Status of Department of Defense Activities.

a. Air Force. The Air Force continues to maintain, but with apparently decreasing emphasis, its interest in UFOB's. The present interest of the Directorate of Intelligence, Hq., USAF, is confined to a cursory cognizance of ATIC's project (Bluebook No. 10073). At ATIC the project is carried by one officer (Capt. Charles A. Hardin), one airman (A/IC Max G. Futch), and a secretary operating as the Aerial Phenomena Section of the Electronics Branch, Technical Analysis Division. In spite of this limited staff, as well as several changes of project officer, the project records appear to be up-to-date. ATIC personnel no longer conduct field investigations of UFOB sightings (these are requested from USAF intelligence officers [primarily Air Defense Command and Airways and Air Communications Service] nearer to the sightings), but confine their activities to receiving and checking reports as received, requesting additional field investigation where necessary, performing necessary checking against meteorological, astronomical, aircraft and balloon data, and recording their findings and conclusions in a cross-referenced system by date, location, source, type of observation and conclusion drawn. The Aerial Phenomena Section also deals directly with the Public Information Office of Hq., USAF, regarding information for public release. For about the past year, approximately ten percent of the reported sightings have been tagged as unsolved.

Of particular interest is the fact that ATIC is in the process of transferring project Bluebook to Hq., Air Defense Command. According to Lt. Col. Harry Johnston, Chief, Electronics Branch, the reason for the transfer was that ADC had been doing most of the

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

investigative work of the project and "if it turns out that these things (UFOB's) are space ships or long range aircraft from another country, ADC is the (Air Force) Command that would have to take action." Col. Johnston followed this concept with the somewhat contradictory statement that the project transfer did not reflect any change in Air Force policy. It is undoubtedly true that ADC is the Air Force Command primarily concerned with UFOB's at the present time in that their interceptors are occasionally dispatched "against" reported UFOB's and that their reporting stations and communications systems are involved in a considerable portion of the UFOB activity. ATIC will maintain liaison with the project.

Approximately a year and one half ago ATIC initiated a program to purchase cameras for selected ADC radar sites and AACCS control towers in locations where consistent UFOB reports were received in the hopes of photographing UFOB's. One lens of the camera (a stereoscopic type) was to be covered with a single grating to record the spectrographic nature of the UFOB photographed. One hundred "Videon" 35 mm. cameras with "stereon" anastigmat f 3.5 lenses were purchased along with 100 gratings (15,000 line) from CENCO, Chicago. Seventy-four (74) cameras were distributed. Ninety percent of the gratings have "gone bad"--the actual grating separating from the plastic mounting plates. New gratings are expected shortly and ATIC expects to recall all of the 74 distributed cameras and re-equip them with the new gratings. Reli

Several months ago we were advised that ATIC planned to set up a concentrated instrumentation observational effort in the Albuquerque area. This has now been dropped. Reli

[Project STORK] (SECRET) has been preparing, at ATIC request, a comprehensive statistical report on UFOB sightings during the period 1947 through 1952. This study is now expected to be completed by 15 December 1953.

ATIC issues status reports on Project Bluebook on a tri-monthly basis the most recent being Report No. 12 30 September 1953.

b. Navy. The Navy in spite of press reports to the contrary, is presently devoting only part of one ONI analyst's time to maintaining cognizance of UFOB's.

c. Army. The Army has evidenced little or no interest in UFOB's other than cooperating with the Air Force in reporting sightings and pertinent data using the Air Force format.

4. Investigations or Interests of Foreign Governments.

d. Other. Aside from a few scattered reports, mostly old, which indicate interest in UFOB's by private individuals or groups, there is no information of concern or inquiries of consequence in other foreign countries.

5. Results of OSI Panel Recommendations. The consultants who considered this problem in January 1953 recommended that UFOB's be stripped of special status and aura of mystery and that policies on intelligence, training, and public education pertinent to true indications of hostile intent or action be prepared. The definite drop in the number of "sightings" reported during 1953 over 1952 could be attributed to actions following these recommendations. Two recent books ("Flying Saucers From Outer Space" by Keyhoe and "Flying Saucers Have Landed" by Leslie and Adamicki) take full advantage of "official" UFOB reports released by the Air Force to develop a central theme that UFOB's are extraterrestrial in origin. Fortunately, the latter book is so nonsensical and obviously fraudulent that it may actually help calm down public reaction. These books do, however, illustrate the risk taken by the present policy. There are no other as yet apparent results of these recommendations.

TODD M. ODARENSO

ROUTINE

14755

16 APRIL 1976

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APR 26 1 31 PM '76

ATTN : DCD/ [REDACTED]
FROM : DCD/ [REDACTED]
SUBJECT : DCD CASE [REDACTED] - UFO RESEARCH [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

REFERENCES: A) [REDACTED] TELECON, 22 APRIL 1976
B) [REDACTED]

1. PER THE REQUEST IN REFERENCE (B), WE ATTEMPTED TO OBTAIN ANALYTICAL GUIDANCE ON THE UFO [REDACTED] SUBJECT.
 2. WE CONTACTED THE A/DDS&T (DR [REDACTED]) TO SEE IF HE KNEW OF ANY OFFICIAL UFO PROGRAM AND ALSO TO ATTEMPT TO ANSWER SOME OF THE QUESTIONS POSED BY [REDACTED]. DR [REDACTED] EXHIBITED INTEREST IN [REDACTED] WHICH WAS HANDCARRIED TO HIS OFFICE. AFTER A SHORT EXAMINATION OF ITS CONTENTS DR [REDACTED] ADVISED US THAT HE WOULD PERSONALLY LOOK INTO THE MATTER AND GET BACK TO US. AS WE DISCUSSED IN REFERENCE (A) DR [REDACTED] HAS SINCE CONTACTED US AND RELAYED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION.
 3. IT WOULD APPEAR TO BE BEST IF YOU ADVISED [REDACTED] THAT HE SHOULD [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 17 Jul 78

D- (#127)

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Apr 26 1 31 PM '76

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SCCM

Cammal

IT DOES NOT APPEAR THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS ANY APPARENT PROGRAM IN PROGRESS FOR THE IDENTIFICATION/SOLUTION OF THE UFO PHENOMENA. DR

FEELS THAT THE EFFORTS OF INDEPENDENT RESEARCHERS, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], ARE VITAL FOR FURTHER PROGRESS IN THIS AREA. AT THE PRESENT TIME, THERE ARE

OFFICES AND PERSONNEL WITHIN THE AGENCY WHO ARE MONITORING THE UFO PHENOMENA, BUT AGAIN, THIS IS NOT CURRENTLY ON AN OFFICIAL BASIS.

DR [REDACTED] FEELS THAT THE BEST APPROACH WOULD BE TO KEEP IN TOUCH

WITH AND IN FACT DEVELOP REPORTING CHANNELS IN THIS AREA TO KEEP

THE AGENCY/COMMUNITY INFORMED OF ANY NEW DEVELOPMENTS. IN PARTICULAR,

ANY INFORMATION WHICH MIGHT INDICATE A THREAT POTENTIAL WOULD BE OF

INTEREST, AS WOULD SPECIFIC INDICATIONS OF FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS OR

APPLICATIONS OF UFO RELATED RESEARCH.

4. DR [REDACTED] HAS ADVISED US THAT HE WOULD EVALUATE ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WE MIGHT RECEIVE AS WELL AS DISSEMINATE SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS THROUGH APPROPRIATE CHANNELS SHOULD IT BE WARRANTED.

5. WE WISH TO STRESS AGAIN, THAT THERE DOES NOT NOW APPEAR TO BE ANY SPECIAL PROGRAM ON UFOS WITHIN THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY AND THIS SHOULD BE RELAYED TO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

14755

3

6. IN VIEW OF DR [REDACTED] WILLINGNESS TO REVIEW ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION RECEIVED ON THE UFO PHENOMENA WE WILL KEEP SUBJECT
CASE OPEN TO YOUR OFFICE FOR THE PRESENT.

7. PLEASE KEEP US ADVISED OF ANY NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

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ROUTINE

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16 APRIL 1976

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1

APR 26 1 31 PM '76

TO : DCD/ [REDACTED]
ATTN : [REDACTED]
FROM : DCD/ [REDACTED]
SUBJECT : DCD CASE [REDACTED] - UFO RESEARCH/ [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

REFERENCES: A) [REDACTED] TELECON, 22 APRIL 1976
B) [REDACTED]

1. PER THE REQUEST IN REFERENCE (B), WE ATTEMPTED TO OBTAIN ANALYTICAL GUIDANCE ON THE UFO [REDACTED] SUBJECT.

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3. IT WOULD APPEAR TO BE BEST IF YOU ADVISED [REDACTED] THAT HE SHOULD [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

FROM : DCD/ [REDACTED]
SUBJECT : DCD CASE [REDACTED] - UFO RESEARCH [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

REFERENCES: A) [REDACTED] TELECON, 22 APRIL 1976

B) [REDACTED]

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3. IT WOULD APPEAR TO BE BEST IF YOU ADVISED [REDACTED] THAT HE SHOULD [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 17 JAN 78

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Apr 26 1 31 PM '76

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SCRM

Normal

IT DOES NOT APPEAR THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS ANY APPARENT PROGRAM IN PROGRESS FOR THE IDENTIFICATION/SOLUTION OF THE UFO PHENOMENA. DR

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ARE VITAL

FOR FURTHER PROGRESS IN THIS AREA. AT THE PRESENT TIME, THERE ARE OFFICES AND PERSONNEL WITHIN THE AGENCY WHO ARE MONITORING THE UFO PHENOMENA, BUT AGAIN, THIS IS NOT CURRENTLY ON AN OFFICIAL BASIS.

DR FEELS THAT THE BEST APPROACH WOULD BE TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH AND IN FACT DEVELOP REPORTING CHANNELS IN THIS AREA TO KEEP THE AGENCY/COMMUNITY INFORMED OF ANY NEW DEVELOPMENTS. IN PARTICULAR, ANY INFORMATION WHICH MIGHT INDICATE A THREAT POTENTIAL WOULD BE OF INTEREST, AS WOULD SPECIFIC INDICATIONS OF FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS OR APPLICATIONS OF UFO RELATED RESEARCH.

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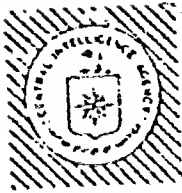
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7. PLEASE KEEP US ADVISED OF ANY NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

EX-75 1-11-76



DIRECTORATE OF
OPERATIONS

Domestic Collection Division
Foreign Intelligence Information Report

COUNTRY . USSR

SUBJECT

DCO REPORT NO. OO-B-321/33474-76

DATE DISTR. 16 November 1976

NO. PAGES 4

DATE OF INFO

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

1.

COUNTRY . USSR

DCO REPORT NO.

OO-B-321/33474-76

SUBJECT

DATE DISTR.

16 November 1976

NO. PAGES

4

UFO Phenomena.

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 6 Nov 78

6. [REDACTED] asked for [REDACTED] personal opinion of the UFO phenomenon. He was told that 99 percent of these occurrences were traceable to either natural or man-made phenomena such as celestial movement, aircraft or artificial satellites, and that the other one percent cannot be explained--possibly an hallucination. [REDACTED] then asked, "Do you think it is possible...could there be something coming from outer space?"

7.

8.

9.

10.

SUBJECT: (Optional)

TO: (Optional)

DCD/

DATE

14 July 1976

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. Deputy Chief, OD&E
Attn: Mr. [REDACTED]

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

Mr. [REDACTED]

At a recent meeting to evaluate some material from [REDACTED] you mentioned a personal interest in the UFO phenomena. As you may recall, I mentioned my own interest in the subject as well as the fact that DCD had been receiving UFO related material from many of our SST sources who are presently conducting related research. These scientists include some who have been associated with the Agency for years and whose credentials remove them from the "nut" variety.

The attached material came to my attention through these sources and it appears to have some legitimate FI or community interest potential.

The [REDACTED] work being carried out by Dr. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] should, in the view of our SST sources, be evaluated by the Agency or community.

In view of the expertise associated with your office, as well as your interest in the subject, I felt you might like to see the material.

[If you need additional information or if you feel there is some potential, I would be glad to discuss this with you. If not, please feel free to destroy the material.]

10

610

USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS



SECRET



CONFIDENTIAL



INTERNAL USE ONLY



UNCLASSIFIED

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At a recent meeting to evaluate some material from [REDACTED], you mentioned a personal interest in the UFO phenomena. As you may recall, I mentioned my own interest in the subject as well as the fact that DCD had been receiving UFO related material from many of our S&T sources who are presently conducting related research. These scientists include some who have been associated with the Agency for years and whose credentials remove them from the "nut" variety.

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[REDACTED] should, in the view of our S&T sources, be evaluated by the Agency or community.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 17 MAR 78

D- #131



N6

1000 ACTION

16 APR DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

FSV 7 R.S.

FOR USE ONLY

A-1007

UNCLASSIFIED

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE 15057-24

4004100766

FROM: Ambassador, OTTAWA

DATE: 13 April 1966

SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Objects

REF

Frequent recent reportings of unidentified flying objects at various points in Canada have led to considerable interest in the subject in the House of Commons. The Library of Parliament has asked the Embassy whether any recent published reports on unidentified flying objects in the United States are available.

The Embassy has no publications which meet the needs of the Library of Parliament. It would be appreciated if the Embassy could be informed whether there are any such publications in the past two or three years. If there are any such publications available for distribution without charge, the Embassy would appreciate receiving two or three copies of each such publication. If publications are not available without charge, information concerning the source from which such publications can be purchased and the purchase price would be appreciated.

For the Charge d'Affaires a.i.:

H. Alberta Colclaser

H. Alberta Colclaser
First Secretary of Embassy

UNCLASSIFIED

FOR USE ONLY

2000: H. Colclaser/pb 4/13/66

2000: C. Mootton

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8 DEC 66
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AIRGRAM

SP 16

A-293
NO.
TO : Embassy BUENOS AIRES, for Scientific Attache
INFO : Department of State
FROM : Embassy MONTEVIDEO
SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Objects

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

FOR RM USE ONLY

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEC 27 8 34 AM 1966

RS/AN
ANALYSIS BRANCH

DATE: December 19, 1966

REF

1. The Embassy has been visited by a local amateur astronomer who is rather well known in Montevideo for his long-range weather forecasts which are frequently referred to in the local press. The astronomer, Ismael REYES Febles, is director of a private observatory which he calls Antares Observatory. Reyes showed an Embassy Officer twenty color slides of the November 12 eclipse of the sun in each of which a saucerlike object was visible in the foreground in various positions throughout the cycle of the slides taken during the two-hour duration of the eclipse. Reyes said he has not shown the slides to anyone else yet and wishes to offer them to a suitable scientific agency of the United States Government. Although he mentions no price, his manner indicates that he expects remuneration other than scientific fame. The Embassy Officer who spoke to Reyes told him that there was no one in the Country team qualified to make even a preliminary assessment of the slides but that he would bring the matter to the attention of the Scientific Attache in Buenos Aires. Reyes accepted this suggestion and said he would keep his slides secret for a reasonable period of time until he hears from the Embassy.
2. The Embassy has checked with the scientific community in Uruguay in an attempt to establish Reyes' reputation with his colleagues. The Chairman of the Astronomy Department at the University of the Republic and other reputable local scientists have reported that Reyes has no university training and is completely without standing in the scientific community. Local scientists are generally sceptical of his work and his motives.
3. Despite the unfavorable report the Embassy has received on Reyes, the Embassy Officer who viewed the slides believes that either Reyes has indeed photographed an interesting aerial phenomenon which cannot be

FORM 01-323

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

FOR RM USE ONLY

POL:JDS/ulan:vb

Contents and Classification Approved by

Charge: J. Thompson

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ORIGIN/ACTIVITY										DEPARTMENT OF STATE										SP 16									
SCF-6										AIRGRAM										FOR RM USE ONLY									
TO: Department of State										UNCLASSIFIED										15790-11									
INFO: Mexico City										4569004167										RECEIVED									
FROM: Amconsul MONTERREY										DATE: February 17, 1967										27 FEB 1967									
SUBJECT: Report of unidentified object which fell near Municipio of General Teran, N.L.										Daptel 138873 and Monterrey 156										SCF									
REF: There is attached for forwarding to NASA a translation of a letter, and its enclosure, from the mayor of General Teran to the Private Secretary of the Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon regarding an unidentified object which fell near the town of General Teran on February 7, 1967.																													
Enclosures:										1. Translation of letter of Feb. 16, 1967 from the Mayor of General Teran, N.L. to the Private Secretary of the Governor of N.L.																			
										2. Translation of the memorandum attached to above letter.																			
UNCLASSIFIED										UNCLASSIFIED										UNCLASSIFIED									
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4. ACTING

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

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FOR RM USE ONLY

A-53

UNCLASSIFIED

TO : Department of State (SCI)

DEFT PASS: OCS4F

INFO : Embassy LISBON

FROM : ACCUSED LANDA

DATE: December 23, 1966

SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Objects Reported Over Angola

REF

Over the weekend of December 10, the Luanda press reported the possible sighting of two "flying saucers" by the passengers and crew of a Transportes Aereos Portugueses (TAP) flight from Beira, Mozambique to Luanda on December 7. The press accounts related that a passenger, noticing what seemed to be objects "scuttling" the plane when it was about 20 minutes from Luanda, informed the plane's captain, Commandant NATA DE LOURDES, who looked for himself, and then reported the sighting to the Luanda Control Tower. The tower, according to Maia's statement to newsmen upon landing, informed him that there was no traffic in the area at the time. After the initial sighting, the plane's occupants reportedly continued to watch the objects until the aircraft was about one minute from touchdown in Luanda; at that point they (the objects) vanished.

The description of the objects as reported in the local press was admittedly vague, and several witnesses including Commandant Maia explained this by the high speed, maneuverability, and distance from the plane, of what they saw. Maia's only other reported comment was that he had indeed seen "two lights at the side of my aircraft." Other unattributed observations were that the objects radiated an orange glow, and that they continually maneuvered in swift dives and climbs while accompanying the plane.

As a sequel to this story, the local press reported on December 13, that TAP Headquarters in Lisbon had issued a statement on the incident. Citing the company's "preliminary investigation based on the captain's report," the statement concluded that "there is no reason to consider that the phenomena observed constitute demonstrable proof of flying objects."

SUM

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A Die-Hard Issue

CIA's Role in the Study of UFOs, 1947-90

Gerald K. Haines

**BEST COPY
AVAILABLE**

“
While Agency concern over UFOs was substantial until the early 1950s, CIA has since paid only limited and peripheral attention to the phenomena.

”

An extraordinary 95 percent of all Americans have at least heard or read something about Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs), and 57 percent believe they are real.¹ Former US Presidents Carter and Reagan claim to have seen a UFO. UFOlogists—a neologism for UFO buffs—and private UFO organizations are found throughout the United States. Many are convinced that the US Government, and particularly CIA, are engaged in a massive conspiracy and coverup of the issue. The idea that CIA has secretly concealed its research into UFOs has been a major theme of UFO buffs since the modern UFO phenomena emerged in the late 1940s.²

In late 1993, after being pressured by UFOlogists for the release of additional CIA information on UFOs,³ DCI R. James Woolsey ordered another review of all Agency files on UFOs. Using CIA records compiled from that review, this study traces CIA interest and involvement in the UFO controversy from the late 1940s to 1990. It chronologically examines the Agency's efforts to solve the mystery of UFOs, its programs that had an impact on UFO sightings, and its attempts to conceal CIA involvement in the entire UFO issue. What emerges from this examination is that, while Agency concern over UFOs was substantial until the early 1950s, CIA has since paid only limited and peripheral attention to the phenomena.

Background

The emergence in 1947 of the Cold War confrontation between the

United States and the Soviet Union also saw the first wave of UFO sightings. The first report of a “flying saucer” over the United States came on 24 June 1947, when Kenneth Arnold, a private pilot and reputable businessman, while looking for a downed plane sighted nine disk-shaped objects near Mt. Rainier, Washington, traveling at an estimated speed of over 1,000 mph. Arnold's report was followed by a flood of additional sightings, including reports from military and civilian pilots and air traffic controllers all over the United States.⁴ In 1948, Air Force Gen. Nathan Twining, head of the Air Technical Service Command, established Project SIGN (initially named Project SAUCER) to collect, collate, evaluate, and distribute within the government all information relating to such sightings, on the premise that UFOs might be real and of national security concern.⁵

The Technical Intelligence Division of the Air Material Command (AMC) at Wright Field (later Wright-Patterson Air Force Base) in Dayton, Ohio, assumed control of Project SIGN and began its work on 23 January 1948. Although at first fearful that the objects might be Soviet secret weapons, the Air Force soon concluded that UFOs were real but easily explained and not extraordinary. The Air Force report found that almost all sightings stemmed from one or more of three causes: mass hysteria and hallucination, hoax, or misinterpretation of known objects. Nevertheless, the report recommended continued military intelligence control over the investigation of all sightings and did not

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rule out the possibility of extraterrestrial phenomena.⁶

Amid mounting UFO sightings, the Air Force continued to collect and evaluate UFO data in the late 1940s under a new project, GRUDGE, which tried to alleviate public anxiety over UFOs via a public relations campaign designed to persuade the public that UFOs constituted nothing unusual or extraordinary. UFO sightings were explained as balloons, conventional aircraft, planets, meteors, optical illusions, solar reflections, or even "large hailstones." GRUDGE officials found no evidence in UFO sightings of advanced foreign weapons design or development, and they concluded that UFOs did not threaten US security. They recommended that the project be reduced in scope because the very existence of Air Force official interest encouraged people to believe in UFOs and contributed to a "war hysteria" atmosphere. On 27 December 1949, the Air Force announced the project's termination.⁷

With increased Cold War tensions, the Korean war, and continued UFO sightings, USAF Director of Intelligence Maj. Gen. Charles P. Cabell ordered a new UFO project in 1952. Project BLUE BOOK became the major Air Force effort to study the UFO phenomenon throughout the 1950s and 1960s.⁸ The task of identifying and explaining UFOs continued to fall on the Air Materiel Command at Wright-Patterson. With a small staff, the Air Technical Intelligence Center (ATIC) tried to persuade the public that UFOs were not extraordinary.⁹ Projects SIGN, GRUDGE, and BLUE BOOK set the tone for the official US Government position regarding UFOs for the next 30 years.

Early CIA Concerns, 1947-52

CIA closely monitored the Air Force effort, aware of the mounting number of sightings and increasingly concerned that UFOs might pose a potential security threat.¹⁰ Given the distribution of the sightings, CIA officials in 1952 questioned whether they might reflect "midsummer madness."¹¹ Agency officials accepted the Air Force's conclusions about UFO reports, although they concluded that "since there is a remote possibility that they may be interplanetary aircraft, it is necessary to investigate each sighting."¹²

A massive buildup of sightings over the United States in 1952, especially in July, alarmed the Truman administration. On 19 and 20 July, radar scopes at Washington National Airport and Andrews Air Force Base tracked mysterious blips. On 27 July, the blips reappeared. The Air Force scrambled interceptor aircraft to investigate, but they found nothing. The incidents, however, caused headlines across the country. The White House wanted to know what was happening, and the Air Force quickly offered the explanation that the radar blips might be the result of "temperature inversions." Later, a Civil Aeronautics Administration investigation confirmed that such radar blips were quite common and were caused by temperature inversions.¹³

Although it had monitored UFO reports for at least three years, CIA reacted to the new rash of sightings by forming a special study group within the Office of Scientific Intelligence (OSI) and the Office of Current Intelligence (OCI) to review the situation.¹⁴ Edward Tauss, acting chief of OSI's Weapons and Equipment Division, reported for the group

that most UFO sightings could be easily explained. Nevertheless, he recommended that the Agency continue monitoring the problem, in coordination with ATIC. He also urged that CIA conceal its interest from the media and the public, "in view of their probable alarmist tendencies" to accept such interest as confirming the existence of UFOs.¹⁵

Upon receiving the report, Deputy Director for Intelligence (DDI) Robert Amory, Jr. assigned responsibility for the UFO investigations to OSI's Physics and Electronics Division, with A. Ray Gordon as the officer in charge.¹⁶ Each branch in the division was to contribute to the investigation, and Gordon was to coordinate closely with ATIC. Amory, who asked the group to focus on the national security implications of UFOs, was relaying DCI Walter Bedell Smith's concerns.¹⁷ Smith wanted to know whether or not the Air Force investigation of flying saucers was sufficiently objective and how much more money and manpower would be necessary to determine the cause of the small percentage of unexplained flying saucers. Smith believed "there was only one chance in 10,000 that the phenomenon posed a threat to the security of the country, but even that chance could not be taken." According to Smith, it was CIA's responsibility by statute to coordinate the intelligence effort required to solve the problem. Smith also wanted to know what use could be made of the UFO phenomenon in connection with US psychological warfare efforts.¹⁸

Led by Gordon, the CIA Study Group met with Air Force officials at Wright-Patterson and reviewed their data and findings. The Air Force claimed that 90 percent of the reported sightings were easily

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Amateur photographs of alleged UFOs



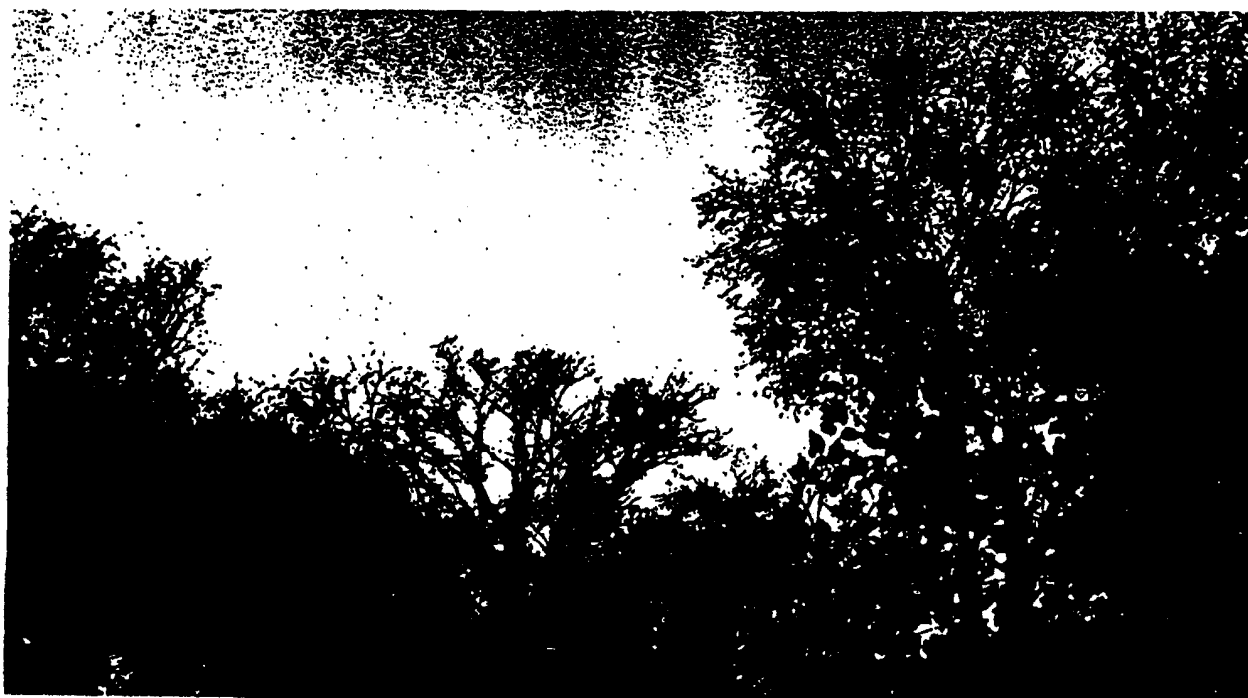
Passoria, New Jersey, 31 July 1952

UFOs

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Sheffield, England, 4 March 1962



Minneapolis, Minnesota, 20 October 1960

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Because of the tense Cold War situation and increased Soviet capabilities, the CIA Study Group saw serious national security concerns in the flying saucer situation.

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accounted for. The other 10 percent were characterized as “a number of incredible reports from credible observers.” The Air Force rejected the theories that the sightings involved US or Soviet secret weapons development or that they involved “men from Mars”; there was no evidence to support these concepts. The Air Force briefers sought to explain these UFO reports as the misinterpretation of known objects or little understood natural phenomena.¹⁹ Air Force and CIA officials agreed that outside knowledge of Agency interest in UFOs would make the problem more serious.²⁰ This concealment of CIA interest contributed greatly to later charges of a CIA conspiracy and coverup.

The CIA Study Group also searched the Soviet press for UFO reports, but found none, causing the group to conclude that the absence of reports had to have been the result of deliberate Soviet Government policy. The group also envisioned the USSR's possible use of UFOs as a psychological warfare tool. In addition, they worried that, if the US air warning system should be deliberately overloaded by UFO sightings, the Soviets might gain a surprise advantage in any nuclear attack.²¹

Because of the tense Cold War situation and increased Soviet capabilities, the CIA Study Group saw serious national security concerns in the flying saucer situation. The group believed that the Soviets could use UFO reports to touch off mass hysteria and panic in the United States. The group also believed that the Soviets might use UFO sightings to overload the US air warning system so that it could not distinguish real targets from

phantom UFOs. H. Marshall Chadwell, Assistant Director of OSI, added that he considered the problem of such importance “that it should be brought to the attention of the National Security Council, in order that a communitywide coordinated effort towards its solution may be initiated.”²²

Chadwell briefed DCI Smith on the subject of UFOs in December 1952. He urged action because he was convinced that “something was going on that must have immediate attention” and that “sightings of unexplained objects at great altitudes and traveling at high speeds in the vicinity of major US defense installations are of such nature that they are not attributable to natural phenomena or known types of aerial vehicles.” He drafted a memorandum from the DCI to the National Security Council (NSC) and a proposed NSC Directive establishing the investigation of UFOs as a priority project throughout the intelligence and the defense research and development community.²³ Chadwell also urged Smith to establish an external research project of top-level scientists to study the problem of UFOs.²⁴ After this briefing, Smith directed DDI Amory to prepare a NSC Intelligence Directive (NSCID) for submission to the NSC on the need to continue the investigation of UFOs and to coordinate such investigations with the Air Force.²⁵

The Robertson Panel, 1952-53

On 4 December 1952, the Intelligence Advisory Committee (IAC) took up the issue of UFOs.²⁶ Amory, as acting chairman, presented DCI Smith's request to the committee that it informally discuss the subject of UFOs. Chadwell then briefly reviewed the situation and the active program of the ATIC relating to UFOs. The committee agreed that the DCI should “enlist the services of selected scientists to review and appraise the available evidence in the light of pertinent scientific theories” and draft an NSCID on the subject.²⁷ Maj. Gen. John A. Samford, Director of Air Force Intelligence, offered full cooperation.²⁸

At the same time, Chadwell looked into British efforts in this area. He learned the British also were active in studying the UFO phenomena. An eminent British scientist, R. V. Jones, headed a standing committee created in June 1951 on flying saucers. Jones' and his committee's conclusions on UFOs were similar to those of Agency officials: the sightings were not enemy aircraft but misrepresentations of natural phenomena. The British noted, however, that during a recent air show RAF pilots and senior military officials had observed a “perfect flying saucer.” Given the press response, according to the officer, Jones was having a most difficult time trying to correct public opinion regarding UFOs. The public was convinced they were real.²⁹

In January 1953, Chadwell and H. P. Robertson, a noted physicist from the California Institute of Technology, put together a distinguished panel of nonmilitary scientists to study the UFO issue. It included Robertson as

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chairman; Samuel A. Goudsmit, a nuclear physicist from the Brookhaven National Laboratories; Luis Alvarez, a high-energy physicist; Thornton Page, the deputy director of the Johns Hopkins Operations Research Office and an expert on radar and electronics; and Lloyd Berkner, a director of the Brookhaven National Laboratories and a specialist in geophysics.³⁰

The charge to the panel was to review the available evidence on UFOs and to consider the possible dangers of the phenomena to US national security. The panel met from 14 to 17 January 1953. It reviewed Air Force data on UFO case histories and, after spending 12 hours studying the phenomena, declared that reasonable explanations could be suggested for most, if not all, sightings. For example, after reviewing motion-picture film taken of a UFO sighting near Tremonton, Utah, on 2 July 1952 and one near Great Falls, Montana, on 15 August 1950, the panel concluded that the images on the Tremonton film were caused by sunlight reflecting off seagulls and that the images at Great Falls were sunlight reflecting off the surface of two Air Force interceptors.³¹

The panel concluded unanimously that there was no evidence of a direct threat to national security in the UFO sightings. Nor could the panel find any evidence that the objects sighted might be extraterrestrials. It did find that continued emphasis on UFO reporting might threaten "the orderly functioning" of the government by clogging the channels of communication with irrelevant reports and by inducing "hysterical mass behavior" harmful to constituted authority. The panel also worried that potential enemies contemplating an attack on the United States might exploit the

UFO phenomena and use them to disrupt US air defenses.³²

To meet these problems, the panel recommended that the National Security Council debunk UFO reports and institute a policy of public education to reassure the public of the lack of evidence behind UFOs. It suggested using the mass media, advertising, business clubs, schools, and even the Disney corporation to get the message across. Reporting at the height of McCarthyism, the panel also recommended that such private UFO groups as the Civilian Flying Saucer Investigators in Los Angeles and the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization in Wisconsin be monitored for subversive activities.³³

The Robertson panel's conclusions were strikingly similar to those of the earlier Air Force project reports on SIGN and GRUDGE and to those of the CIA's own OSI Study Group. All investigative groups found that UFO reports indicated no direct threat to national security and no evidence of visits by extraterrestrials.

Following the Robertson panel findings, the Agency abandoned efforts to draft an NSCID on UFOs.³⁴ The Scientific Advisory Panel on UFOs (the Robertson panel) submitted its report to the IAC, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, and the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board. CIA officials said no further consideration of the subject appeared warranted, although they continued to monitor sightings in the interest of national security. Philip Strong and Fred Durant from OSI also briefed the Office of National Estimates on the findings.³⁵ CIA officials wanted knowledge of any Agency interest in the subject of

flying saucers carefully restricted, noting not only that the Robertson panel report was classified but also that any mention of CIA sponsorship of the panel was forbidden. This attitude would later cause the Agency major problems relating to its credibility.³⁶

The 1950s: Fading CIA Interest in UFOs

After the report of the Robertson panel, Agency officials put the entire issue of UFOs on the back burner. In May 1953, Chadwell transferred chief responsibility for keeping abreast of UFOs to OSI's Physics and Electronic Division, while the Applied Science Division continued to provide any necessary support.³⁷ Todos M. Odarenko, chief of the Physics and Electronics Division, did not want to take on the problem, contending that it would require too much of his division's analytic and clerical time. Given the findings of the Robertson panel, he proposed to consider the project "inactive" and to devote only one analyst part-time and a file clerk to maintain a reference file of the activities of the Air Force and other agencies on UFOs. Neither the Navy nor the Army showed much interest in UFOs, according to Odarenko.³⁸

A nonbeliever in UFOs, Odarenko sought to have his division relieved of the responsibility for monitoring UFO reports. In 1955, for example, he recommended that the entire project be terminated because no new information concerning UFOs had surfaced. Besides, he argued, his division was facing a serious budget reduction and could not spare the resources.³⁹ Chadwell and other Agency officials, however, continued to worry about UFOs. Of special concern were overseas reports of UFO sightings and

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**BLUE BOOK investigators
 were able to attribute many
 UFO sightings to U-2
 flights.**
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claims that German engineers held by the Soviets were developing a "flying saucer" as a future weapon of war.⁴⁰

To most US political and military leaders, the Soviet Union by the mid-1950s had become a dangerous opponent. Soviet progress in nuclear weapons and guided missiles was particularly alarming. In the summer of 1949, the USSR had detonated an atomic bomb. In August 1953, only nine months after the United States tested a hydrogen bomb, the Soviets detonated one. In the spring of 1953, a top secret RAND Corporation study also pointed out the vulnerability of SAC bases to a surprise attack by Soviet long-range bombers. Concern over the danger of a Soviet attack on the United States continued to grow, and UFO sightings added to the uneasiness of US policymakers.

Mounting reports of UFOs over eastern Europe and Afghanistan also prompted concern that the Soviets were making rapid progress in this area. CIA officials knew that the British and Canadians were already experimenting with "flying saucers." Project Y was a Canadian-British-US developmental operation to produce a nonconventional flying-saucer-type aircraft, and Agency officials feared the Soviets were testing similar devices.⁴¹

Adding to the concern was a flying saucer sighting by US Senator Richard Russell and his party while traveling on a train in the USSR in October 1955. After extensive interviews of Russell and his group, however, CIA officials concluded that Russell's sighting did not support the theory that the Soviets had developed saucerlike or unconventional aircraft. Herbert Scoville, Jr.,

the Assistant Director of OSI, wrote that the objects observed probably were normal jet aircraft in a steep climb.⁴²

Wilton E. Lexow, head of the CIA's Applied Sciences Division, was also skeptical. He questioned why the Soviets were continuing to develop conventional-type aircraft if they had a "flying saucer."⁴³ Scoville asked Lexow to assume responsibility for fully assessing the capabilities and limitations of nonconventional aircraft and to maintain the OSI central file on the subject of UFOs.

CIA's U-2 and OXCART as UFOs

In November 1954, CIA had entered into the world of high technology with its U-2 overhead reconnaissance project. Working with Lockheed's Advanced Development facility in Burbank, California, known as the Skunk Works, and Kelly Johnson, an eminent aeronautical engineer, the Agency by August 1955 was testing a high-altitude experimental aircraft—the U-2. It could fly at 60,000 feet; in the mid-1950s, most commercial airliners flew between 10,000 feet and 20,000 feet. Consequently, once the U-2 started test flights, commercial pilots and air traffic controllers began reporting a large increase in UFO sightings.⁴⁴ (U)

The early U-2s were silver (they were later painted black) and reflected the rays from the sun, especially at sun-

rise and sunset. They often appeared as fiery objects to observers below. Air Force BLUE BOOK investigators aware of the secret U-2 flights tried to explain away such sightings by linking them to natural phenomena such as ice crystals and temperature inversions. By checking with the Agency's U-2 Project Staff in Washington, BLUE BOOK investigators were able to attribute many UFO sightings to U-2 flights. They were careful, however, not to reveal the true cause of the sighting to the public.

According to later estimates from CIA officials who worked on the U-2 project and the OXCART (SR-71, or Blackbird) project, over half of all UFO reports from the late 1950s through the 1960s were accounted for by manned reconnaissance flights (namely the U-2) over the United States.⁴⁵ This led the Air Force to make misleading and deceptive statements to the public in order to allay public fears and to protect an extraordinarily sensitive national security project. While perhaps justified, this deception added fuel to the later conspiracy theories and the coverup controversy of the 1970s. The percentage of what the Air Force considered unexplained UFO sightings fell to 5.9 percent in 1955 and to 4 percent in 1956.⁴⁶

At the same time, pressure was building for the release of the Robertson panel report on UFOs. In 1956, Edward Ruppelt, former head of the Air Force BLUE BOOK project, publicly revealed the existence of the panel. A best-selling book by UFOlogist Donald Keyhoe, a retired Marine Corps major, advocated release of all government information relating to UFOs. Civilian UFO groups such as the National

UFOs'

Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) and the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (APRO) immediately pushed for release of the Robertson panel report.⁴⁷ Under pressure, the Air Force approached CIA for permission to declassify and release the report. Despite such pressure, Philip Strong, Deputy Assistant Director of OSI, refused to declassify the report and declined to disclose CIA sponsorship of the panel. As an alternative, the Agency prepared a sanitized version of the report which deleted any reference to CIA and avoided mention of any psychological warfare potential in the UFO controversy.⁴⁸

The demands, however, for more government information about UFOs did not let up. On 8 March 1958, Keyhoe, in an interview with Mike Wallace of CBS, claimed deep CIA involvement with UFOs and Agency sponsorship of the Robertson panel. This prompted a series of letters to the Agency from Keyhoe and Dr. Leon Davidson, a chemical engineer and UFOlogist. They demanded the release of the full Robertson panel report and confirmation of CIA involvement in the UFO issue. Davidson had convinced himself that the Agency, not the Air Force, carried most of the responsibility for UFO analysis and that "the activities of the US Government are responsible for the flying saucer sightings of the last decade." Indeed, because of the undisclosed U-2 and OXCART flights, Davidson was closer to the truth than he suspected. CI, nevertheless held firm to its policy of not revealing its role in UFO investigations and refused to declassify the full Robertson panel report.⁴⁹

In a meeting with Air Force representatives to discuss how to handle future

inquires such as Keyhoe's and Davidson's, Agency officials confirmed their opposition to the declassification of the full report and worried that Keyhoe had the ear of former DCI VAdm. Roscoe Hillenkoetter, who served on the board of governors of NICAP. They debated whether to have CIA General Counsel Lawrence R. Houston show Hillenkoetter the report as a possible way to defuse the situation. CIA officer Frank Chapin also hinted that Davidson might have ulterior motives, "some of them perhaps not in the best interest of this country," and suggested bringing in the FBI to investigate.⁵⁰ Although the record is unclear whether the FBI ever instituted an investigation of Davidson or Keyhoe, or whether Houston ever saw Hillenkoetter about the Robertson report, Hillenkoetter did resign from the NICAP in 1962.⁵¹

The Agency was also involved with Davidson and Keyhoe in two rather famous UFO cases in the 1950s, which helped contribute to a growing sense of public distrust of CIA with regard to UFOs. One focused on what was reported to have been a tape recording of a radio signal from a flying saucer; the other on reported photographs of a flying saucer. The "radio code" incident began innocently enough in 1955, when two elderly sisters in Chicago, Mildred and Marie Maier, reported in the *Journal of Space Flight* their experiences with UFOs, including the recording of a radio program in which an unidentified code was reportedly heard. The sisters taped the program and other ham radio operators also claimed to have heard the "space message." OSI became interested and asked the Scientific Contact Branch to obtain a copy of the recording.⁵²

Field officers from the Contact Division (CD), one of whom was Dewelt Walker, made contact with the Maier sisters, who were "thrilled that the government was interested," and set up a time to meet with them.⁵³ In trying to secure the tape recording, the Agency officers reported that they had stumbled upon a scene from *Arsenic and Old Lace*. "The only thing lacking was the elderberry wine," Walker cabled Headquarters. After reviewing the sisters' scrapbook of clippings from their days on the stage, the officers secured a copy of the recording.⁵⁴ OSI analyzed the tape and found it was nothing more than Morse code from a US radio station.

The matter rested there until UFOlogist Leon Davidson talked with the Maier sisters in 1957. The sisters remembered they had talked with a Mr. Walker who said he was from the US Air Force. Davidson then wrote to a Mr. Walker, believing him to be a US Air Force Intelligence Officer from Wright-Patterson, to ask if the tape had been analyzed at ATIC. Dewelt Walker replied to Davidson that the tape had been forwarded to proper authorities for evaluation, and no information was available concerning the results. Not satisfied, and suspecting that Walker was really a CIA officer, Davidson next wrote DCI Allen Dulles demanding to learn what the coded message revealed and who Mr. Walker was.⁵⁵ The Agency, wanting to keep Walker's identity as a CIA employee secret, replied that another agency of the government had analyzed the tape in question and that Davidson would be hearing from the Air Force.⁵⁶ On 5 August, the Air Force wrote Davidson saying that Walker "was and is an Air Force Officer" and that the tape "was analyzed by another government organization." The Air Force letter

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Agency officials felt the need to keep informed on UFOs if only to alert the DCI to the more sensational UFO reports and flaps.

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confirmed that the recording contained only identifiable Morse code which came from a known US-licensed radio station.⁵⁷

Davidson wrote Dulles again. This time he wanted to know the identity of the Morse operator and of the agency that had conducted the analysis. CIA and the Air Force were now in a quandary. The Agency had previously denied that it had actually analyzed the tape. The Air Force had also denied analyzing the tape and claimed that Walker was an Air Force officer. CIA officers, under cover, contacted Davidson in Chicago and promised to get the code translation and the identification of the transmitter, if possible.⁵⁸

In another attempt to pacify Davidson, a CIA officer, again under cover and wearing his Air Force uniform, contacted Davidson in New York City. The CIA officer explained that there was no super agency involved and that Air Force policy was not to disclose who was doing what. While seeming to accept this argument, Davidson nevertheless pressed for disclosure of the recording message and the source. The officer agreed to see what he could do.⁵⁹ After checking with Headquarters, the CIA officer phoned Davidson to report that a thorough check had been made and, because the signal was of known US origin, the tape and the notes made at the time had been destroyed to conserve file space.⁶⁰

Incensed over what he perceived was a runaround, Davidson told the CIA officer that “he and his agency, whichever it was, were acting like Jimmy Hoffa and the Teamster

Union in destroying records which might indict them.”⁶¹ Believing that any more contact with Davidson would only encourage more speculation, the Contact Division washed its hands of the issue by reporting to the DCI and to ATIC that it would not respond to or try to contact Davidson again.⁶² Thus, a minor, rather bizarre incident, handled poorly by both CIA and the Air Force, turned into a major flap that added fuel to the growing mystery surrounding UFOs and CIA’s role in their investigation.

Another minor flap a few months later added to the growing questions surrounding the Agency’s true role with regard to flying saucers. CIA’s concern over secrecy again made matters worse. In 1958, Major Keyhoe charged that the Agency was deliberately asking eyewitnesses of UFOs not to make their sightings public.⁶³

The incident stemmed from a November 1957 request from OSI to the CD to obtain from Ralph C. Mayher, a photographer for KYW-TV in Cleveland, Ohio, certain photographs he took in 1952 of an unidentified flying object. Harry Real, a CD officer, contacted Mayher and obtained copies of the photographs for analysis. On 12 December 1957, John Hazen, another CD officer, returned the five photographs of the alleged UFO to Mayher without comment. Mayher asked Hazen for the Agency’s evalua-

tion of the photos, explaining that he was trying to organize a TV program to brief the public on UFOs. He wanted to mention on the show that a US intelligence organization had viewed the photographs and thought them of interest. Although he advised Mayher not to take this approach, Hazen stated that Mayher was a US citizen and would have to make his own decision as to what to do.⁶⁴

Keyhoe later contacted Mayher, who told him his story of CIA and the photographs. Keyhoe then asked the Agency to confirm Hazen’s employment in writing, in an effort to expose CIA’s role in UFO investigations. The Agency refused, despite the fact that CD field representatives were normally overt and carried credentials identifying their Agency association. DCI Dulles’s aide, John S. Earman, merely sent Keyhoe a noncommittal letter noting that, because UFOs were of primary concern to the Department of the Air Force, the Agency had referred his letter to the Air Force for an appropriate response. Like the response to Davidson, the Agency reply to Keyhoe only fueled the speculation that the Agency was deeply involved in UFO sightings. Pressure for release of CIA information on UFOs continued to grow.⁶⁵

Although CIA had a declining interest in UFO cases, it continued to monitor UFO sightings. Agency officials felt the need to keep informed on UFOs if only to alert the DCI to the more sensational UFO reports and flaps.⁶⁶

The 1960s: Declining CIA Involvement and Mounting Controversy

In the early 1960s, Keyhoe, Davidson, and other UFOlogists maintained their assault on the Agency for release of UFO information. Davidson now claimed that CIA "was solely responsible for creating the Flying Saucer furor as a tool for cold war psychological warfare since 1951." Despite calls for Congressional hearings and the release of all materials relating to UFOs, little changed.⁶⁷

In 1964, however, following high-level White House discussions on what to do if an alien intelligence was discovered in space and a new outbreak of UFO reports and sightings, DCI John McCone asked for an updated CIA evaluation of UFOs. Responding to McCone's request, OSI asked the CD to obtain various recent samples and reports of UFO sightings from NICAP. With Keyhoe, one of the founders, no longer active in the organization, CIA officers met with Richard H. Hall, the acting director. Hall gave the officers samples from the NICAP database on the most recent sightings.⁶⁸

After OSI officers had reviewed the material, Donald F. Chamberlain, OSI Assistant Director, assured McCone that little had changed since the early 1950s. There was still no evidence that UFOs were a threat to the security of the United States or that they were of "foreign origin." Chamberlain told McCone that OSI still monitored UFO reports, including the official Air Force investigation, Project BLUE BOOK.⁶⁹

At the same time that CIA was conducting this latest internal review of UFOs, public pressure forced the Air

Force to establish a special ad hoc committee to review BLUE BOOK. Chaired by Dr. Brian O'Brien, a member of the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, the panel included Carl Sagan, the famous astronomer from Cornell University. Its report offered nothing new. It declared that UFOs did not threaten the national security and that it could find "no UFO case which represented technological or scientific advances outside of a terrestrial framework." The committee did recommend that UFOs be studied intensively, with a leading university acting as a coordinator for the project, to settle the issue conclusively.⁷⁰

The House Armed Services Committee also held brief hearings on UFOs in 1966 that produced similar results. Secretary of the Air Force Harold Brown assured the committee that most sightings were easily explained and that there was no evidence that "strangers from outer space" had been visiting Earth. He told the committee members, however, that the Air Force would keep an open mind and continue to investigate all UFO reports.⁷¹

Following the report of its O'Brien Committee, the House hearings on UFOs, and Dr. Robertson's disclosure on a *CBS Reports* program that CIA indeed had been involved in UFO analysis, the Air Force in July 1966 again approached the Agency for declassification of the entire Robertson panel report of 1953 and the full Durant report on the Robertson panel deliberations and findings. The Agency again refused to budge. Karl H. Weber, Deputy Director of OSI, wrote the Air Force that "We are most anxious that further publicity not be given to the information that the panel was sponsored by the CIA." Weber noted that there was already a

sanitized version available to the public.⁷² Weber's response was rather shortsighted and ill considered. It only drew more attention to the 13-year-old Robertson panel report and CIA's role in the investigation of UFOs. The science editor of *The Saturday Review* drew nationwide attention to the CIA's role in investigating UFOs when he published an article criticizing the "sanitized version" of the 1953 Robertson panel report and called for release of the entire document.⁷³

Unknown to CIA officials, Dr. James E. McDonald, a noted atmospheric physicist from the University of Arizona, had already seen the Durant report on the Robertson panel proceedings at Wright-Patterson on 6 June 1966. When McDonald returned to Wright-Patterson on 30 June to copy the report, however, the Air Force refused to let him see it again, stating that it was a CIA classified document. Emerging as a UFO authority, McDonald publicly claimed that the CIA was behind the Air Force secrecy policies and coverup. He demanded the release of the full Robertson panel report and the Durant report.⁷⁴

Bowing to public pressure and the recommendation of its own O'Brien Committee, the Air Force announced in August 1966 that it was seeking a contract with a leading university to undertake a program of intensive investigations of UFO sightings. The new program was designed to blunt continuing charges that the US Government had concealed what it knew about UFOs. On 7 October, the University of Colorado accepted a \$325,000 contract with the Air Force for an 18-month study of flying saucers. Dr. Edward U. Condon, a physicist at Colorado and a former

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Additional sightings in the early 1970s also fueled beliefs that the CIA was somehow involved in a vast conspiracy.

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Director of the National Bureau of Standards, agreed to head the program. Pronouncing himself an “agnostic” on the subject of UFOs, Condon observed that he had an open mind on the question and thought that possible extraterrestrial origins were “improbable but not impossible.”⁷⁵ Brig. Gen. Edward Giller, USAF, and Dr. Thomas Ratchford from the Air Force Research and Development Office became the Air Force coordinators for the project.

In February 1967, Giller contacted Arthur C. Lundahl, Director of CIA’s National Photographic Interpretation Center (NPIC), and proposed an informal liaison through which NPIC could provide the Condon Committee with technical advice and services in examining photographs of alleged UFOs. Lundahl and DDI R. Jack Smith approved the arrangement as a way of “preserving a window” on the new effort. They wanted the CIA and NPIC to maintain a low profile, however, and to take no part in writing any conclusions for the committee. No work done for the committee by NPIC was to be formally acknowledged.⁷⁶

Ratchford next requested that Condon and his committee be allowed to visit NPIC to discuss the technical aspects of the problem and to view the special equipment NPIC had for photoanalysis. On 20 February 1967, Condon and four members of his committee visited NPIC. Lundahl emphasized to the group that any NPIC work to assist the committee must not be identified as CIA work. Moreover, work performed by NPIC would be strictly of a technical nature. After receiving these guidelines, the group heard a series of briefings on the services and equip-

ment not available elsewhere that CIA had used in its analysis of some UFO photography furnished by Ratchford. Condon and his committee were impressed.⁷⁷

Condon and the same group met again in May 1967 at NPIC to hear an analysis of UFO photographs taken at Zanesville, Ohio. The analysis debunked that sighting. The committee was again impressed with the technical work performed, and Condon remarked that for the first time a scientific analysis of a UFO would stand up to investigation.⁷⁸ The group also discussed the committee’s plans to call on US citizens for additional photographs and to issue guidelines for taking useful UFO photographs. In addition, CIA officials agreed that the Condon Committee could release the full Durant report with only minor deletions.

In April 1969, Condon and his committee released their report on UFOs. The report concluded that little, if anything, had come from the study of UFOs in the past 21 years and that further extensive study of UFO sightings was unwarranted. It also recommended that the Air Force special unit, Project BLUE BOOK, be discontinued. It did not mention CIA participation in the Condon committee’s investigation.⁷⁹ A special panel established by the National Academy of Sciences reviewed the Condon report and concurred with its conclusion that “no high priority

in UFO investigations is warranted by data of the past two decades.” It concluded its review by declaring, “On the basis of present knowledge, the least likely explanation of UFOs is the hypothesis of extraterrestrial visitations by intelligent beings.” Following the recommendations of the Condon Committee and the National Academy of Sciences, the Secretary of the Air Force, Robert C. Seamans, Jr., announced on 17 December 1969 the termination of BLUE BOOK.⁸⁰

The 1970s and 1980s: The UFO Issue Refuses To Die

The Condon report did not satisfy many UFOlogists, who considered it a coverup for CIA activities in UFO research. Additional sightings in the early 1970s fueled beliefs that the CIA was somehow involved in a vast conspiracy. On 7 June 1975, William Spaulding, head of a small UFO group, Ground Saucer Watch (GSW), wrote to CIA requesting a copy of the Robertson panel report and all records relating to UFOs.⁸¹ Spaulding was convinced that the Agency was withholding major files on UFOs. Agency officials provided Spaulding with a copy of the Robertson panel report and of the Durant report.⁸²

On 14 July 1975, Spaulding again wrote the Agency questioning the authenticity of the reports he had received and alleging a CIA coverup of its UFO activities. Gene Wilson, CIA’s Information and Privacy Coordinator, replied in an attempt to satisfy Spaulding, “At no time prior to the formation of the Robertson Panel and subsequent to the issuance of the panel’s report has CIA engaged in the study of the UFO phe-

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nomena." The Robertson panel report, according to Wilson, was "the summation of Agency interest and involvement in UFOs." Wilson also inferred that there were no additional documents in CIA's possession that related to UFOs. Wilson was ill informed.⁸³

In September 1977, Spaulding and GSW, unconvinced by Wilson's response, filed a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) lawsuit against the Agency that specifically requested all UFO documents in CIA's possession. Deluged by similar FOIA requests for Agency information on UFOs, CIA officials agreed, after much legal maneuvering, to conduct a "reasonable search" of CIA files for UFO materials.⁸⁴ Despite an Agency-wide unsympathetic attitude toward the suit, Agency officials, led by Launie Ziebell from the Office of General Counsel, conducted a thorough search for records pertaining to UFOs. Persistent, demanding, and even threatening at times, Ziebell and his group scoured the Agency. They even turned up an old UFO file under a secretary's desk. The search finally produced 355 documents totaling approximately 900 pages. On 14 December 1978, the Agency released all but 57 documents of about 100 pages to GSW. It withheld these 57 documents on national security grounds and to protect sources and methods.⁸⁵

Although the released documents produced no smoking gun and revealed only a low-level Agency interest in the UFO phenomena after the Robertson panel report of 1953, the press treated the release in a sensational manner. *The New York Times*, for example, claimed that the declassified documents confirmed intensive

government concern over UFOs and that the Agency was secretly involved in the surveillance of UFOs.⁸⁶ GSW then sued for the release of the withheld documents, claiming that the Agency was still holding out key information.⁸⁷ It was much like the John F. Kennedy assassination issue. No matter how much material the Agency released and no matter how dull and prosaic the information, people continued to believe in a Agency coverup and conspiracy.

DCI Stansfield Turner was so upset when he read *The New York Times* article that he asked his senior officers, "Are we in UFOs?" After reviewing the records, Don Wortman, Deputy Director for Administration, reported to Turner that there was "no organized Agency effort to do research in connection with UFO phenomena nor has there been an organized effort to collect intelligence on UFOs since the 1950s." Wortman assured Turner that the Agency records held only "sporadic instances of correspondence dealing with the subject," including various kinds of reports of UFO sightings. There was no Agency program to collect actively information on UFOs, and the material released to GSW had few deletions.⁸⁸ Thus assured, Turner had the General Counsel press for a summary judgment against the new lawsuit by GSW. In May 1980, the courts dismissed the lawsuit, finding that the Agency had conducted a thorough and adequate search in good faith.⁸⁹

During the late 1970s and 1980s, the Agency continued its low-key interest in UFOs and UFO sightings. While most scientists now dismissed flying saucers reports as a quaint part of the 1950s and 1960s, some in the Agency and in the Intelligence Com-

munity shifted their interest to studying parapsychology and psychic phenomena associated with UFO sightings. CIA officials also looked at the UFO problem to determine what UFO sightings might tell them about Soviet progress in rockets and missiles and reviewed its counterintelligence aspects. Agency analysts from the Life Science Division of OSI and OSWR officially devoted a small amount of their time to issues relating to UFOs. These included counterintelligence concerns that the Soviets and the KGB were using US citizens and UFO groups to obtain information on sensitive US weapons development programs (such as the Stealth aircraft), the vulnerability of the US air-defense network to penetration by foreign missiles mimicking UFOs, and evidence of Soviet advanced technology associated with UFO sightings.

CIA also maintained Intelligence Community coordination with other agencies regarding their work in parapsychology, psychic phenomena, and "remote viewing" experiments. In general, the Agency took a conservative scientific view of these unconventional scientific issues. There was no formal or official UFO project within the Agency in the 1980s, and Agency officials purposely kept files on UFOs to a minimum to avoid creating records that might mislead the public if released.⁹⁰

The 1980s also produced renewed charges that the Agency was still withholding documents relating to the 1947 Roswell incident, in which a flying saucer supposedly crashed in New Mexico, and the surfacing of documents which purportedly revealed the existence of a top secret US research and development intelligence

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operation responsible only to the President on UFOs in the late 1940s and early 1950s. UFOlogists had long argued that, following a flying saucer crash in New Mexico in 1947, the government not only recovered debris from the crashed saucer but also four or five alien bodies. According to some UFOlogists, the government clamped tight security around the project and has refused to divulge its investigation results and research ever since.⁹¹ In September 1994, the US Air Force released a new report on the Roswell incident that concluded that the debris found in New Mexico in 1947 probably came from a once top secret balloon operation, Project MOGUL, designed to monitor the atmosphere for evidence of Soviet nuclear tests.⁹²

Circa 1984, a series of documents surfaced which some UFOlogists said proved that President Truman created a top secret committee in 1947, Majestic-12, to secure the recovery of UFO wreckage from Roswell and any other UFO crash sight for scientific study and to examine any alien bodies recovered from such sites. Most if not all of these documents have proved to be fabrications. Yet the controversy persists.⁹³

Like the JFK assassination conspiracy theories, the UFO issue probably will not go away soon, no matter what the Agency does or says. The belief that we are not alone in the universe is too emotionally appealing and the distrust of our government is too pervasive to make the issue amenable to traditional scientific studies of rational explanation and evidence.

NOTES

1. See the 1973 Gallup Poll results printed in *The New York Times*, 29 November 1973, p. 45 and Philip J. Klass, *UFOs: The Public Deceived* (New York: Prometheus Books, 1983), p. 3.
2. See Klass, *UFOs*, p. 3; James S. Gordon, "The UFO Experience," *Atlantic Monthly* (August 1991), pp. 82-92; David Michael Jacobs, *The UFO Controversy in America* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1975); Howard Blum, *Out There: The Government's Secret Quest for Extraterrestrials* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1990); Timothy Good, *Above Top Secret: The Worldwide UFO Cover-Up* (New York: William Morrow, 1987); and Whitley Strieber, *Communion: The True Story* (New York: Morrow, 1987).
3. In September 1993 John Peterson, an acquaintance of Woolsey's, first approached the DCI with a package of heavily sanitized CIA material on UFOs released to UFOlogist Stanton T. Friedman. Peterson and Friedman wanted to know the reasons for the redactions. Woolsey agreed to look into the matter. See Richard J. Warshaw, Executive Assistant, note to author, 1 November 1994; Warshaw, note to John H. Wright, Information and Privacy Coordinator, 31 January 1994; and Wright, memorandum to Executive Secretariat, 2 March 1994. (Except where noted, all citations to CIA records in this article are to the records collected for the 1994 Agency-wide search that are held by the Executive Assistant to the DCI).
4. See Hector Quintanilla, Jr., "The Investigation of UFOs," Vol. 10, No. 4, *Studies in Intelligence* (fall 1966): pp. 95-110 and CIA, unsigned memorandum, "Flying Saucers," 14 August 1952. See also Good, *Above Top Secret*, p. 253. During World War II, US pilots reported "foo fighters" (bright lights trailing US aircraft). Fearing they might be Japanese or German secret weapons, OSS investigated but could find no concrete evidence of enemy weapons and often filed such reports in the "crackpot" category. The OSS also investigated possible sightings of German V-1 and V-2 rockets before their operational use during the war. See Jacobs, *UFO Controversy*, p. 33. The Central Intelligence Group, the predecessor of the CIA, also monitored reports of "ghost rockets" in Sweden in 1946. See CIG, Intelligence Report, 9 April 1947.
5. Jacobs, *The UFO Controversy*, p. 156 and Quintanilla, "The Investigation of UFOs," p. 97.
6. See US Air Force, Air Material Command, "Unidentified Aerial Objects: Project SIGN, no. F-TR 2274, 1A, February 1949, Records of the US Air Force Commands, Activities and Organizations, Record Group 341, National Archives, Washington, DC.
7. See US Air Force, *Projects GRUDGE and BLUEBOOK Reports 1-12* (Washington, DC: National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena, 1968) and Jacobs, *The UFO Controversy*, pp. 50-54.
8. See Cabell, memorandum to Commanding Generals Major Air Commands, "Reporting of Information on Unconventional Aircraft," 8 September 1950 and Jacobs, *The UFO Controversy*, p. 65.
9. See Air Force, *Projects GRUDGE and BLUE BOOK* and Jacobs, *The UFO Controversy*, p. 67.

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10. (S) See Edward Tauss, memorandum for Deputy Assistant Director, SI, "Flying Saucers," 1 August 1952. See also United Kingdom, Report by the "Flying Saucer" Working Party, "Unidentified Flying Objects," no date (approximately 1950).
11. See Dr. Stone, OSI, memorandum to Dr. Willard Machle, OSI, 15 March 1949 and Ralph L. Clark, Acting Assistant Director, OSI, memorandum for DDI, "Recent Sightings of Unexplained Objects," 29 July 1952.
12. Stone, memorandum to Machle. See also Clark, memorandum for DDI, 29 July 1952.
13. See Klass, *UFOs*, p. 15. For a brief review of the Washington sightings see Good, *Above Top Secret*, pp. 269-271.
14. See Ralph L. Clark, Acting Assistant Director, OSI, memorandum to DDI Robert Amory, Jr., 29 July 1952. OSI and OCI were in the Directorate of Intelligence. Established in 1948, OSI served as the CIA's focal point for the analysis of foreign scientific and technological developments. In 1980, OSI was merged into the Office of Science and Weapons Research. The Office of Current Intelligence (OCI), established on 15 January 1951 was to provide all-source current intelligence to the President and the National Security Council.
15. Tauss, memorandum for Deputy Assistant Director, SI (Philip Strong), 1 August 1952.
16. On 2 January 1952, DCI Walter Bedell Smith created a Deputy Directorate for Intelligence (DDI) composed of six overt CIA organizations—OSI, OCI, Office of Collection and Dissemination, Office National Estimates, Office of Research and Reports, and the Office of Intelligence Coordination—to produce intelligence analysis for US policymakers.
17. See Minutes of Branch Chief's Meeting, 11 August 1952.
18. Smith expressed his opinions at a meeting in the DCI Conference Room attended by his top officers. See Deputy Chief, Requirements Staff, FI, memorandum for Deputy Director, Plans, "Flying Saucers," 20 August 1952, Directorate of Operations Records, Information Management Staff, Job 86-00538R, Box 1. (S)
19. See CIA memorandum, unsigned, "Flying Saucers," 11 August 1952.
20. See CIA, memorandum, unsigned, "Flying Saucers," 14 August 1952.
21. See CIA, memorandum, unsigned, "Flying Saucers," 19 August 1952.
22. See Chadwell, memorandum for Smith, 17 September 1952 and 24 September 1952, "Flying Saucers." See also Chadwell, memorandum for DCI Smith, 2 October 1952 and Klass, *UFOs*, pp. 23-26.
23. Chadwell, memorandum for DCI with attachments, 2 December 1952. See also Klass, *UFOs*, pp. 26-27 and Chadwell, memorandum, 25 November 1952.
24. See Chadwell, memorandum, 25 November 1952 and Chadwell, memorandum, "Approval in Principle - External Research Project Concerned with Unidentified Flying Objects," no date. See also Philip G. Strong, OSI, memorandum for the record, "Meeting with Dr. Julius A. Stratton, Executive Vice President and Provost, MIT and Dr. Max Millikan, Director of CENIS." Strong believed that in order to undertake such a review they would need the full backing and support of DCI Smith.
25. See Chadwell, memorandum for DCI, "Unidentified Flying Objects," 2 December 1952. See also Chadwell, memorandum for Amory, DDI, "Approval in Principle - External Research Project Concerned with Unidentified Flying Objects," no date.
26. The IAC was created in 1947 to serve as a coordinating body in establishing intelligence requirements. Chaired by the DCI, the IAC included representatives from the Department of State, the Army, the Air Force, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the FBI, and the AEC.
27. See Klass, *UFOs*, p. 27.
28. See Richard D. Drain, Acting Secretary, IAC, "Minutes of Meeting held in Director's Conference Room, Administration Building, CIA," 4 December 1952.
29. (S) See Chadwell, memorandum for the record, "British Activity in the Field of UFOs," 18 December 1952.
30. See Chadwell, memorandum for DCI, "Consultants for Advisory Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects," 9 January 1953; Curtis Peebles, *Watch the Skies! A Chronicle of the Flying Saucer Myth* (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1994), pp. 73-90; and Jacobs, *The UFO Controversy*, pp. 91-92.
31. See Fred C. Durant III, Report on the Robertson Panel Meeting, January 1953. Durant, on contract with OSI and a past president of the American Rocket Society, attended the Robertson panel meetings and wrote a summary of the proceedings.
32. See Report of the Scientific Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects (the Robertson Report), 17 January 1953 and the Durant report on the panel discussions.
33. See Robertson Report and Durant Report. See also Good, *Above Top Secret*, pp. 337-38, Jacobs, *The UFO Controversy*, p. 95, and Klass, *UFOs*, pp. 28-29.
34. See Reber, memorandum to IAC, 18 February 1953.
35. See Chadwell, memorandum for DDI, "Unidentified Flying Objects,"

- 10 February 1953; Chadwell, letter to Robertson, 28 January 1953; and Reber, memorandum for IAC, "Unidentified Flying Objects," 18 February 1953. On briefing the ONE, see Durant, memorandum for the record, "Briefing of ONE Board on Unidentified Flying Objects," 30 January 1953 and CIA Summary disseminated to the field, "Unidentified Flying Objects," 6 February 1953.
36. See Chadwell, letter to Julius A. Stratton, Provost MIT, 27 January 1953.
 37. See Chadwell, memorandum for Chief, Physics and Electronics Division/OSI (Todos M. Odarenko), "Unidentified Flying Objects," 27 May 1953.
 38. See Odarenko, memorandum to Chadwell, "Unidentified Flying Objects," 3 July 1953. See also Odarenko, memorandum to Chadwell, "Current Status of Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOB) Project," 17 December 1953.
 39. See Odarenko, memorandum, "Unidentified Flying Objects," 8 August 1955.
 40. See FBIS, report, "Military Unconventional Aircraft," 18 August 1953 and various reports, "Military-Air, Unconventional Aircraft," 1953, 1954, 1955.
 41. Developed by the Canadian affiliate of Britain's A. V. Roe, Ltd., Project Y did produce a small-scale model that hovered a few feet off the ground. See Odarenko, memorandum to Chadwell, "Flying Saucer Type of Planes" 25 May 1954; Frederic C. E. Oder, memorandum to Odarenko, "USAF Project Y," 21 May 1954; and Odarenko, T. M. Nordbeck, Ops/SI, and Sidney Graybeal, ASD/SI, memorandum for the record, "Intelligence Responsibilities for Non-Conventional Types of Air Vehicles," 14 June 1954.
 42. See Reuben Efron, memorandum, "Observation of Flying Object Near Baku," 13 October 1955; Scoville, memorandum for the record, "Interview with Senator Richard B. Russell," 27 October 1955; and Wilton E. Lexow, memorandum for information, "Reported Sighting of Unconventional Aircraft," 19 October 1955.
 43. See Lexow, memorandum for information, "Reported Sighting of Unconventional Aircraft," 19 October 1955. See also Frank C. Bolser, memorandum for George C. Miller, Deputy Chief, SAD/SI, "Possible Soviet Flying Saucers, Check On;" Lexow, memorandum, "Possible Soviet Flying Saucers, Follow Up On," 17 December 1954; Lexow, memorandum, "Possible Soviet Flying Saucers," 1 December 1954; and A. H. Sullivan, Jr., memorandum, "Possible Soviet Flying Saucers," 24 November 1954.
 44. See Gregory W. Pedlow and Donald E. Welzenbach, *The Central Intelligence Agency and Overhead Reconnaissance: The U-2 and OXCART Programs, 1954-1974* (Washington, DC: CIA History Staff, 1992), pp. 72-73.
 45. See Pedlow and Welzenbach, *Overhead Reconnaissance*, pp. 72-73. This also was confirmed in a telephone interview between the author and John Parongosky, 26 July 1994. Parongosky oversaw the day-to-day affairs of the OXCART program.
 46. See Jacobs, *The UFO Controversy*, p. 135.
 47. See Peebles, *Watch the Skies*, pp. 128-146; Ruppelt, *The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects* (New York: Doubleday, 1956); Keyhoe, *The Flying Saucer Conspiracy* (New York: Holt, 1955); and Jacobs, *The UFO Controversy*, pp. 347-49.
 48. See Strong, letter to Lloyd W. Berkner; Strong, letter to Thornton Page; Strong, letter to Robertson; Strong, letter to Samuel Goudsmit; Strong, letter to Luis Alvarez, 20 December 1957; and Strong, memorandum for Major James F. Byrne, Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence Department of the Air Force, "Declassification of the 'Report of the Scientific Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects,'" 20 December 1957. See also Berkner, letter to Strong, 20 November 1957 and Page, letter to Strong, 4 December 1957. The panel members were also reluctant to have their association with the Agency released.
 49. See Wilton E. Lexow, memorandum for the record, "Comments on Letters Dealing with Unidentified Flying Objects," 4 April 1958; J. S. Earman, letter to Major Lawrence J. Tacker, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, Information Service, 4 April 1958; Davidson, letter to Berkner, 8 April 1958; Berkner, letter to Davidson, 18 April 1958; Berkner, letter to Strong, 21 April 1958; Davidson, letter to Tacker, 27 April 1958; Davidson, letter to Allen Dulles, 27 April 1958; Ruppelt, letter to Davidson, 7 May 1958; Strong, letter to Berkner, 8 May 1958; Davidson, letter to Berkner, 8 May 1958; Davidson, letter to Earman, 16 May 1958; Davidson, letter to Goudsmit, 18 May 1958; Davidson, letter to Page, 18 May 1958; and Tacker, letter to Davidson, 20 May 1958.
 50. See Lexow, memorandum for Chapin, 28 July 1958.
 51. See Good, *Above Top Secret*, pp. 346-47; Lexow, memorandum for the record, "Meeting with the Air Force Personnel Concerning Scientific Advisory Panel Report on Unidentified Flying Objects, dated 17 January 1953 (S)," 16 May 1958. See also La Rae L. Teel, Deputy Division Chief, ASD, memorandum for the record, "Meeting with Mr. Chapin on Replying to Leon Davidson's UFO Letter and Subsequent Telephone Conversation with Major Thacker, [sic]" 22 May 1958.
 52. See Edwin M. Ashcraft, Chief, Contact Division (Scientific), memo-

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randum to Chief, Chicago Office, "Radio Code Recording," 4 March 1955 and Ashcraft, memorandum to Chief, Support Branch, OSI, 17 March 1955.

53. The Contact Division was created to collect foreign intelligence information from sources within the United States. See the Directorate of Intelligence Historical Series, *The Origin and Development of Contact Division, 11 July 1946-1 July 1965* (Washington, DC: CIA Historical Staff, June 1969).
54. See George O. Forrest, Chief, Chicago Office, memorandum to Chief, Contact Division for Science, 11 March 1955.
55. See Support Division (Connell), memorandum to Dewelt E. Walker, 25 April 1957.
56. See J. Arnold Shaw, Assistant to the Director, letter to Davidson, 10 May 1957.
57. See Support (Connell) memorandum to Lt. Col. V. Skakich, 27 August 1957 and Lamountain, memorandum to Support (Connell), 20 December 1957.
58. See Lamountain, cable to Support (Connell), 31 July 1958.
59. See Support (Connell) cable to Skakich, 3 October 1957 and Skakich, cable to Connell, 9 October 1957.
60. See Skakich, cable to Connell, 9 October 1957.
61. See R. P. B. Lohmann, memorandum for Chief, Contact Division, DO, 9 January 1958.
62. See Support, cable to Skakich, 20 February 1958 and Connell (Support) cable to Lamountain, 19 December 1957.
63. See Edwin M. Ashcraft, Chief, Contact Division, Office of Operations, memorandum for Austin Bricker, Jr., Assistant to the Director, "Inquiry by Major Donald E. Keyhoe on John Hazen's Association with the Agency," 22 January 1959.
64. See John T. Hazen, memorandum to Chief, Contact Division, 12 December 1957. See also Ashcraft, memorandum to Cleveland Resident Agent, "Ralph E. Mayher," 20 December 1957. According to this memorandum, the photographs were viewed at "a high level and returned to us without comment." The Air Force held the original negatives. The CIA records were probably destroyed.
65. The issue would resurface in the 1970s with the GSW FOIA court case.
66. See Robert Amory, Jr., DDI, memorandum for Assistant Director/Scientific Intelligence, "Flying Saucers," 26 March 1956. See also Wallace R. Lamphire, Office of the Director, Planning and Coordination Staff, memorandum for Richard M. Bissell, Jr., "Unidentified Flying Saucers (UFO)," 11 June 1957; Philip Strong, memorandum for the Director, NIPIC, "Reported Photography of Unidentified Flying Objects," 27 October 1958; Scoville, memorandum to Lawrence Houston, Legislative Counsel, "Reply to Honorable Joseph E. Garth," 12 July 1961; and Houston, letter to Garth, 13 July 1961.
67. See, for example, Davidson, letter to Congressman Joseph Garth, 26 June 1961 and Carl Vinson, Chairman, House Committee on Armed Services, letter to Rep. Robert A. Everett, 2 September 1964.
68. See Maxwell W. Hunter, staff member, National Aeronautics and Space Council, Executive Office of the President, memorandum for Robert F. Parkard, Office of International Scientific Affairs, Department of State, "Thoughts on the Space Alien Race Question," 18 July 1963, File SP 16, Records of the Department of State, Record Group 59, National Archives.
- See also F. J. Sheridan, Chief, Washington Office, memorandum to Chief, Contact Division, "National Investigation Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP)," 25 January 1965.
69. Chamberlain, memorandum for DCI, "Evaluation of UFOs," 26 January 1965.
70. See Jacobs, *The UFO Controversy*, p. 199 and US Air Force, Scientific Advisory Board, Ad Hoc Committee (O'Brien Committee) to Review Project BLUE BOOK, *Special Report* (Washington, DC: 1966). See also *The New York Times*, 14 August 1966, p. 70.
71. See "Congress Reassured on Space Visits," *The New York Times*, 6 April 1966.
72. Weber, letter to Col. Gerald E. Jorgensen, Chief, Community Relations Division, Office of Information, US Air Force, 15 August 1966. The Durant report was a detailed summary of the Robertson panel proceedings.
73. See John Lear, "The Disputed CIA Document on UFOs," *Saturday Review* (September 3, 1966), p. 45. The Lear article was otherwise unsympathetic to UFO sightings and the possibility that extraterrestrials were involved. The Air Force had been eager to provide Lear with the full report. See Walter L. Mackey, Executive Officer, memorandum for DCI, "Air Force Request to Declassify CIA Material on Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO)," 1 September 1966.
74. See Klass, *UFOs*, p. 40, Jacobs, *The UFO Controversy*, p. 214 and Everett Clark, "Physicist Scores 'Saucer Status,'" *The New York Times*, 21 October 1966. See also James E. McDonald, "Statement on Unidentified Flying Objects," submitted to the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, 29 July 1968.

75. Condon is quoted in Walter Sullivan, "3 Aides Selected in Saucer Inquiry," *The New York Times*, 8 October 1966. See also "An Outspoken Scientist, Edward Uhler Condon," *The New York Times*, 8 October 1966. Condon, an outgoing, gruff scientist, had earlier become embroiled in a controversy with the House Unamerican Activities Committee that claimed Condon was "one of the weakest links in our atomic security." See also Peebles, *Watch the Skies*, pp. 169-195.
76. See Lundahl, memorandum for DDI, 7 February 1967.
77. See memorandum for the record, "Visit of Dr. Condon to NPIC, 20 February 1967," 23 February 1967. See also the analysis of the photographs in memorandum for Lundahl, "Photo Analysis of UFO Photography," 17 February 1967.
78. See memorandum for the record, "UFO Briefing for Dr. Edward Condon, 5 May 1967," 8 May 1967 and attached "Guidelines to UFO Photographers and UFO Photographic Information Sheet." See also Condon Committee, Press Release, 1 May 1967 and Klass, *UFOs*, p. 41. The Zaneville photographs turned out to be a hoax.
79. See Edward U. Condon, *Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects* (New York: Bantam Books, 1969) and Klass, *UFOs*, p. 41. The report contained the Durant report with only minor deletions.
80. See Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense, News Release, "Air Force to Terminate Project BLUEBOOK," 17 December 1969. The Air Force retired BLUEBOOK records to the USAF Archives at Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama. In 1976 the Air Force turned over all BLUEBOOK files to the National Archives and Records Administration, which made them available to the public without major restrictions. Some names have been withheld from the documents. See Klass, *UFOs*, p. 6.
81. GSW was a small group of UFO buffs based in Phoenix, Arizona, and headed by William H. Spaulding.
82. See Klass, *UFOs*, p. 8.
83. See Wilson, letter to Spaulding, 26 March 1976 and GSW v. CIA Civil Action Case 78-859.
84. GSW v. CIA Civil Action Case 78-859, p. 2.
85. Author interview with Launie Ziebell, 23 June 1994 and author interview with OSI analyst, 21 July 1994. See also affidavits of George Owens, CIA Information and Privacy Act Coordinator; Karl H. Weber, OSI; Sidney D. Sternbridge, Office of Security; and Rutledge P. Hazzard, DS&T; GSW v. CIA Civil Action Case 78-859 and Sayre Stevens, Deputy Director for National Foreign Assessment, memorandum for Thomas H. White, Assistant for Information, Information Review Committee, "FOIA Litigation Ground Saucer Watch," no date.
86. See "CIA Papers Detail UFO Surveillance," *The New York Times*, 13 January 1979; Patrick Huyghe, "UFO Files: The Untold Story," *The New York Times Magazine*, 14 October 1979, p. 106; and Jerome Clark, "UFO Update," *UFO Report*, August 1979.
87. Jerome Clark, "Latest UFO News Briefs From Around the World," *UFO Update*, August 1979 and GSW v. CIA Civil Action No. 78-859.
88. See Wortman, memorandum for DCI Turner, "Your Question, 'Are we in UFOs?' Annotated to *The New York Times* News Release Article," 18 January 1979.
89. See GSW v. CIA Civil Action 78-859. See also Klass, *UFOs*, pp. 10-12.
90. (S) See John Brennan, memorandum for Richard Warshaw, Executive Assistant, DCI, "Requested Information on UFOs," 30 September 1993; Author interviews with OSWR analyst, 14 June 1994 and OSI analyst, 21 July 1994. This author found almost no documentation on Agency involvement with UFOs in the 1980s.
91. See Charles Berlitz and William L. Moore, *The Roswell Incident* (New York: Berkeley Books, 1988); Moore, "The Roswell Incident: New Evidence in the Search for a Crashed UFO," (Burbank, California: Fair Witness Project, 1982), Publication Number 1201; and Klass, *UFOs*, pp. 280-281. In 1994 Congressman Steven H. Schiff (R-NM) called for an official study of the Roswell incident. The GAO is conducting a separate investigation of the incident. The CIA is not involved in the investigation. See Klass, *UFOs*, pp. 279-281; John H. Wright, Information and Privacy Coordinator, letter to Derek Skreen, 20 September 1993; and OSWR analyst interview. See also the made-for-TV film, *Roswell*, which appeared on cable TV on 31 July 1994 and Peebles, *Watch the Skies*, pp. 245-251.

There is a DIA Psychic Center and the NSA studies parapsychology, that branch of psychology that deals with the investigation of such psychic phenomena as clairvoyance, extrasensory perception, and telepathy. The CIA reportedly is also a member of an Incident Response Team to investigate UFO landings, if one should occur. This team has never met. The lack of solid CIA documentation on Agency UFO-related activities in the 1980s leaves the entire issue somewhat murky for this period.

Much of the UFO literature presently focuses on contactees and abductees. See John E. Mack, *Abduction, Human Encounters with Aliens* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1994) and Howard Blum, *Out There* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1990).

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92. See John Diamond, "Air Force Probes 1947 UFO Claim Findings Are Down to Earth," 9 September 1994, Associated Press release; William J. Broad, "Wreckage of a 'Spaceship': Of This Earth (and U.S.)," *The New York Times*, 18 September 1994, p. 1; and USAF Col. Richard L. Weaver and 1st Lt. James McAndrew, *The Roswell Report, Fact Versus Fiction in New Mexico Desert* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1995).
93. See Good, *Above Top Secret*; Moore and S. T. Friedman, "Philip Klass and MJ-12: What are the Facts," (Burbank California: Fair-Witness Project, 1988), Publication Number 1290; Klass, "New Evidence of MJ-12 Hoax," *Skeptical Inquirer*, vol. 14 (Winter 1990); and Moore and Jaime H. Shandera, *The MJ-12 Documents: An Analytical Report* (Burbank, California: Fair-Witness Project, 1990), Publication Number 1500. Walter Bedell Smith supposedly replaced Forrestal on 1 August 1950 following Forrestal's death. All members listed were deceased when the MJ-12 "documents" surfaced in 1984. See Peebles, *Watch the Skies*, pp. 258-268.

Dr. Larry Bland, editor of *The George C. Marshall Papers*, discovered that one of the so-called Majestic-12 documents was a complete fraud. It contained the exact same language as a letter from Marshall to Presidential candidate Thomas Dewey regarding the "Magic" intercepts in 1944. The dates and names had been altered and "Magic" changed to "Majic." Moreover, it was a photocopy, not an original. No original MJ-12 documents have ever surfaced. Telephone conversation between the author and Bland, 29 August 1994.

(177)

up to 00/5+T
200

ED/5LT 370/83

26 JAN 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT: Evaluation of UFO's

1. This memorandum is for your information in response to your request.

2. As you know, there has been a recent spate of reports of UFO's (unidentified flying objects) in news media. Widely publicized UFO reports during the past 18 months include: the July 1963 Chico, California, incident in which the UFO was later identified as an aircraft; the UFO's reportedly associated with the Gemini launching in April 1964 which probably were due to fragments causing radar reflection; and the Patuxent, Maryland, incident in December 1964, in which the objects were apparently tracked by radar, but later analysis attributed the sighting to malfunctioning radar circuitry. Evaluation of these and other reported phenomena reveals no evidence that UFO's are of foreign origin or are a threat to the security of the United States.

3. The Office of Scientific Intelligence/ED 5LT monitors reports of UFO's, including the official Air Force investigation reports, and concurs with the Air Force conclusions, which are unclassified and available to scientific investigation. Of some 121 UFO reports investigated during 1964, only 33 are classed as unidentified; 11 investigations are still pending. Attached are the official Air Force statistics for the time period 1956-1963 by year and for 1964 by month.

[Signature]
DORRIS F. CHAMBERLAIN
Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

COMMENTS:

[Signature]
Walter S. W...
(Deputy Director of Science and Technology)

2 FEB 1965

Distribution:

Orig & 1 - Addressee
3 - ED/5LT

Approved for Release

2/2010

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STATISTICAL DATA FOR YEARS 1954 - 1963
(Compiled 1 Nov 64)

ASTRONOMICAL DATA BY CATEGORY

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	TOT
Astronomical	127	135	142	141	144	144	150	153	158	159	143
Aircraft	89	124	143	117	103	83	68	75	87	73	107
Ballroom	83	102	89	112	57	30	22	37	18	24	5
Inefficient Data	101	84	120	150	111	64	103	113	62	37	16
Other	53	63	61	120	90	72	63	74	64	55	71
Satellite	0	0	0	2	15	0	21	69	77	81	27
Unidentified	45	23	15	16	11	13	14	12	15	13	1
Total	487	542	567	653	623	497	550	633	609	593	571

ASTRONOMICAL SIGHTINGS

Meteors	82	78	33	179	103	100	137	119	94	57	114
Stars & Planets	44	82	131	164	56	40	43	78	30	23	62
Other	1	4	3	18	7	4	3	5	8	3	3
Total	127	164	267	361	266	144	283	295	135	83	179

OTHER CASES

Comets, Halley's, etc.	0	17	17	37	23	13	12	17	11	15	13
Unreliable Reports and Psycho-logical Cases	1	1	3	2	6	14	12	12	9	13	7
Missiles and Rockets	6	4	3	2	7	10	2	3	3	0	4
Flares & Fireworks	4	6	0	8	3	3	7	4	3	3	5
Mirages & Inversions	2	4	1	5	2	4	6	6	3	0	1
Search & Groundlights	8	14	9	12	8	8	6	1	3	2	3
Clouds & Contrails	3	2	1	9	3	2	4	5	4	5	4
Chaff	2	0	1	2	6	1	4	3	5	2	2
Birds	7	2	0	1	1	0	3	2	2	2	1
Acoustic Analysis	7	0	7	27	2	3	6	8	0	1	6
Radio Analysis	1	2	4	1	6	4	6	3	2	3	3
Physical Specimens	6	3	3	8	10	3	7	4	18	3	4
Unidentified Object	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	3	3	3	1
Other	7	4	0	6	3	3	3	3	1	4	1
Total	83	53	61	123	80	72	93	73	64	56	73

TO : Chief, Contact Division
Attn: [REDACTED]

72-65
DATE: 25 January 1965

FROM : Chief, [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: National Investigation Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP)
Case [REDACTED]

1. This confirms [REDACTED] conversation 19 January 1965, at which time various samples and reports on UFO sightings procured from NICAP were given to [REDACTED] for transmittal to OSI. The information was desired by OSI to assist them in the preparation of a paper for [REDACTED] on UFO's.

2. In accordance with [REDACTED] request, we met on 19 January 1965 with Mr. Richard Harris Hall, Acting Director of NICAP. Though Major William Kehoe, founder of NICAP, is still listed as Director of the organization, we gather that he is present on the premises at 1536 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., only infrequently.

3. The material which was given to us on loan by Mr. Hall is representative of the type of information available at NICAP. Their past and present correspondence from all over the US relative to UFO sightings is voluminous. They have slack periods, as was the case in December 1964, thus there were no "Investigators" reports immediately available for the month of December. NICAP has active Committees scattered throughout the US. Investigators active with these committees call upon the sources of reported UFO sightings to obtain first hand, eye witness accounts of the sightings. A printed form, prepared by the Air Force for NICAP's use, is utilized during the interview, and submitted to NICAP headquarters along with the source's eye witness account as told to the investigator. It was our understanding that copies of these reports go directly to various Air Force bases. There apparently is a strong feeling on the part of NICAP officials, i.e., Kehoe and Hall, that the Air Force tends to downgrade the importance of UFO sightings because they (the Air Force) does not care to have too much made of the sightings by the US press. We were told by Mr. Hall that there have been instances where the Air Force has attempted to intimidate witnesses and get them to sign false statements relative to UFO sightings.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 16 Nov 78

11
D-#120

WAS-72-65
25 January 1965
Case [REDACTED]

4. The most recent UFO sighting of considerable interest to NICAP was the series of pick-ups of UFO's on the radar screen of the Patuxent Naval Air Station between 1500 and 1530 on 19 December 1964. This incident was reported in the press as a single sighting, a UFO approaching Patuxent at speeds up to 3300 miles per hour. The Air Force a day or so later stated in the press that the blip was caused by faulty radar equipment. Actually, according to Hall, who talked with an unidentified person close to the situation, there were three separate sightings:

- (a) Two UFO's about 10 miles apart, southeast of Patuxent, approaching at a high rate of speed, disappeared from the screen;
- (b) A single UFO picked up 39 miles southeast of Patuxent, altitude estimated somewhere between three thousand and 25 thousand feet, approaching base at estimated speed of six thousand miles per hour. UFO lost from screen about 10 miles out;
- (c) A single UFO eight miles northeast of Patuxent, approaching at high rate of speed, made 160° turn, and dropped off the screen.

The Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) station at Salisbury, Maryland, was contacted to determine if any reported UFO's; a radio operator had received a message from a US Coast Guard ship reporting "visual objects sighted" in same locale at approximately the same time of day. Hall did give us the name of one of the radar operators at Patuxent--a Chief Pinkerton.

5. There was another UFO sighting reported in the area by the Washington Post within the last week or 10 days. Several men watching from the windows of the old Munitions Building on Constitution Avenue watched several UFO's on the horizon traveling at high rates of speed. They have promised to fill out NICAP's sighting questionnaire, which Hall says we are welcome to see when available.

6. [REDACTED] informed us that she is requesting a security clearance on Mr. Hall predicated upon biographic information provided by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(177)

ref to 00/S+T
240

~~9-3~~

DD/SCT 370/65

26 JAN 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT: Evaluation of UFO's

1. This memorandum is for your information in response to your request.

2. As you know, there has been a recent spate of reports of UFO's (unidentified flying objects) in news media. Widely publicized UFO reports during the past 18 months include: the July 1963 San Diego, California, incident in which the UFO was later identified as an aircraft; the UFO's reportedly associated with the Gemini launching in April 1964 which probably were due to frequency causing radar reflection; and the Patuxent, Maryland, incident in December 1964, in which two objects were apparently tracked by radar, but later analysis attributed the sighting to malfunctioning radar circuitry. Evaluation of these and other reported phenomena reveals no evidence that UFO's are of foreign origin or are a threat to the security of the United States.

3. The Office of Scientific Intelligence/ED S&T monitors reports of UFO's, including the official Air Force investigation reports, and concurs with the Air Force conclusions, which are unclassified and available to scientific investigators. Of some 221 UFO reports investigated during 1964, only 3% are classed as unidentified; 11 investigations are still pending. Attached are the official Air Force statistics for the time period 1954-1963 by year and for 1964 by month.

[Signature]

BERNARD F. CHAMBERLAIN
Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

CONCURRENCE:

[Signature]

26 JAN 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT: Evaluation of UFO's

1. This memorandum is for your information in response to your request.

2. As you know, there has been a recent spate of reports of UFO's (unidentified flying objects) in news media. Widely publicized UFO reports during the past 18 months include: the July 1963 Sannyvale, California, incident in which the UFO was later identified as an aircraft; the UFO's reportedly associated with the Gemini launching in April 1964 which probably were due to fragments causing radar reflection; and the Pittsmead, Maryland, incident in December 1964, in which two objects were apparently tracked by radar, but later analysis attributed the sighting to malfunctioning radar circuitry. Evaluation of these and other reported phenomena reveals no evidence that UFO's are of foreign origin or are a threat to the security of the United States.

3. The Office of Scientific Intelligence/ED SSI monitors reports of UFO's, including the official Air Force investigation reports, and concurs with the Air Force conclusions, which are unclassified and available to scientific investigators. Of some 311 UFO reports investigated during 1964, only 32 are classed as unidentified; 11 investigations are still pending. Attached are the official Air Force statistics for the time period 1954-1963 by year and for 1964 by month.

[Signature]
DONALD F. CHANDLER
Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

CONCURRENCE:

[Signature]

Deputy Director (Science and Technology)

Distribution:

Orig & 1 - Addressee

3 - ED/SSI

[Signature]

2 FEB 1965

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STATISTICAL DATA FOR YEARS 1954 - 1963

(Compiled 1 Nov 65)

TOTAL CASES BY CATEGORY

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	TOT
Astronomical	127	135	127	141	151	149	155	153	138	99	125
Aircraft	69	124	143	117	155	53	68	75	67	73	100
Ballon	63	108	93	112	57	39	22	37	19	24	3
Inefficient Data	163	94	130	150	111	65	165	115	62	37	10
Other	53	63	61	120	90	72	93	74	64	56	78
Satellite	0	0	0	3	16	0	21	69	77	61	27
Unidentified	45	25	15	16	11	13	14	12	15	13	1
Total	437	542	569	649	623	497	550	535	489	393	571

ASTRONOMICAL SIGHTINGS

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	TOT
Comets	22	76	33	179	163	100	137	119	94	37	111
Stars & Planets	44	62	131	144	56	40	43	78	36	23	6
Other	1	4	3	16	7	4	3	5	5	5	3
Total	157	159	222	341	231	144	235	203	135	65	180

OTHER CASES

Honors, Hallucinations, Unreliable Reports and Psychological Causes	6	17	17	57	73	15	12	17	11	15	17
Missiles and Rockets	1	1	3	2	6	14	12	12	9	12	7
Collections	6	4	3	2	7	19	9	3	3	0	4
Flares & Fireworks	4	6	6	8	3	3	7	4	3	3	5
Mirages & Inversions	2	4	1	5	2	4	5	6	3	0	2
Search & Groundlights	6	14	9	12	8	5	6	1	2	2	6
Clouds & Contrails	3	2	1	9	6	2	4	6	4	6	6
Chaff	2	0	1	2	6	1	4	3	5	2	2
Birds	7	2	6	1	1	0	3	2	2	2	1
Swarm Analysis	7	0	7	27	2	3	6	6	0	1	6
Video Analysis	1	2	4	1	5	4	6	3	2	3	5
Physical Specimens	6	5	3	5	10	3	7	4	16	3	8
Satellite Decay	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	3	1
Other	7	4	0	9	5	3	3	3	1	4	1
Total	53	53	61	123	110	72	63	71	61	55	73

STATISTICS FOR 1964

(Compiled 8 Jan 65)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
Astronomical	6	9	5	7	17	5	13	22	13	5	10	4	116
Aircraft	2	3	1	5	13	9	13	11	4	2	2	0	65
Balloon	0	0	0	2	3	0	8	2	1	0	2	0	18
Insufficient Data	4	4	5	7	13	8	12	12	9	5	6	0	94
Other	3	8	4	10	12	3	14	4	6	7	2	2	77
Satellite	2	4	3	9	20	4	42	30	4	4	17	3	142
Unidentified	0	0	1	2	2	1	4	5	1	0	0	0	16
Pending	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5	3	11
Total	17	23	19	42	61	35	109	83	38	23	44	12	592

ASTRO CASES

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
Meteors	5	5	1	4	5	3	9	9	6	2	9	1	54
Stars & Planets	1	4	4	3	13	2	5	12	0	2	1	3	50
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1a	1b	1b	1c	0	0	4
Total	6	9	5	7	17	5	15	22	13	5	10	4	111

a) Moon b) Sun Dog c) Moon Dog

OTHER CASES

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
Hoaxes, Hallucinations, Unreliable Reports and Psychological Causes	1	2	2	4	5	2	4	2	3	3	1	1	28
Missiles & Rockets	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	7
Reflections	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Flares & Fireworks	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	7
Mirages & Inversions	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Search & Ground-light	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
Clouds & Contrails	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chaff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Birds	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Physical Specimens	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	8
Radar Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Photo Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Satellite Decay	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Total	3	5	4	10	12	6	13	4	5	7	2	1	67

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS OF UFO SIGHTINGS PUBLISHED

Harbin KEXUE SHIDAI [SCIENTIFIC AGE] in Chinese, No 5, Oct 1980 pp 5-7

[Article by Jin Tao [6855 3947]: "Sightings of Flying Saucers in China"]

[Text] Not only has a stream of reports of flying saucers come out abroad, but even in China reports of flying saucers have begun.

The excerpts from letters printed below are reports of firsthand observations for which we express our sincere appreciation to the reporters. Do flying saucers exist? Are they flying objects launched by superior forms of life on other celestial bodies in our galaxy? We currently have no way of replying, but this does not stop us from studying and collecting clues no matter how tenuous they may be.

On 24 September 1979, a report was received from Yang Xiusong [2799 4423 2646], teacher at a supplemental school in Tianjin's eastern suburbs:

It was the autumn of 1943, possibly a day in September at some time after 1900 hours in the evening at my native home in Qingxian. I was enjoying myself in the courtyard when suddenly something flew across the sky from east to west shining white light, but the light wave (the area covered) was not large. Its center seemed like a saucer "revolving around a fixed point" in the sky. When I saw it passing overhead, I ran up to the roof of the house at once to watch it, but it disappeared in about a minute. Later on I heard that it had landed somewhere. I think I was not the only one to see it at that time, and later on there was a lot of discussion about it, and it was said to be a new weapon that Japan had invented.

On 25 September 1979, a report was received from Wang Xue'an [3769 1331 1344] of the Burmese Language Unit of the Beijing Foreign Languages Bureau.

Around 1900 or 2000 hours on the evening of 18 September 1971, before the sky had entirely darkened and before the moon had come out, and not long after the students from Ji County in Hunan Province who were attending the May 7 Cadre School at the Foreign language Bureau in Beijing had eaten, everybody was in his room, some studying, some reading newspapers, some writing, and some chatting among themselves. Since I had nothing to do, I walked out the main entrance of the dormitory only to suddenly discover at a distance of about 2,000 or 3,000 meters up in the sky a huge lighted wheel slowly revolving in a clockwise direction while moving forward. After I shouted, the people in their rooms came flying out to watch. Unfortunately, when

I first discovered the lighted wheel, it had already passed over our cadre school and was located at a 60 to 80 degree angle to it. It headed in a northwesterly direction away from us and slowly floated away. This great flying wheel assumed the form of a smoke cloud, and it looked a little like a spiral nebula in pictures of heavenly bodies. It emitted a yellowish light, but I heard no sound. The center of this huge lighted wheel seemed thick while it became gradually thinner toward the edges. Its speed of turning was quite slow, but its speed of forward motion was relatively fast. I observed it for about one minute until it gradually disappeared across the horizon to the northwest. All 10 of us kept looking at this extraordinary phenomenon until we could see it no longer.

On 27 September 1979, a report was received from Liu Taiquan [0491 3141 1557], a graduate in the 79th class of No 2 Middle School in Chengyang Municipal Middle School in Shaanxi Province:

On 23 October 1977, I wandered the streets and lanes listening to adults chatting. It was almost dusk when suddenly someone pointed at the sky and said: "Look! What is that?" Everyone looked up at the sky. We saw only a globe shape (dark yellow in color) spinning there and moving forward very rapidly. It remained within our sight for only a minute or so (though we watched until it disappeared). Out of curiosity, I recorded the incident in my middle school arithmetic book, and this is what I wrote. "At 6:45 pm on 23 October 1977, the direction of flight was from north to south."

On 29 September 1979, the Shaanxi Branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences forwarded a report from Wang Yongjun [3769 0516 6511], third year student in the Department of History at Shaanxi Teachers University:

During summer vacation this year on an afternoon in early August (between 1600 and 1700 hours, the sky was dark blue and utterly cloudless when my mother and I cleaned up some wheat that had been left out for sunning. Suddenly we discovered coming directly out of the west a basically globe shaped (its edges were irregular) thing like a fireball, revolving and flying toward the southeast. It was yellow, red and white in color, but yellow predominated with red next, and finally white. The center of the globe had the shape of a tongue of flame that constantly changed, but the tongue of flame did not extend outside the body of the globe. It flew forward at an even speed (faster than an airplane but slower than a meteorite) without stopping and without any apparent increase in altitude. The object flew for about a minute until it suddenly disappeared without trace in a southeasterly direction. The object was larger than a wash basin but smaller than a sieve.

Point of observation: Shunling Second Brigade, Dizhang Commune, Jianyang City.

On 28 February 1979, a report was received from Wang Zhen [3769 7201], second year student in the Department of Chinese Language at Gansu Teachers University:

It was probably one day in August 1977 when I was at Baidunzi in Jingtai County, Wuwei Prefecture, Gansu Province. At the time, I was a trade union cadre in the Yinzen Textile Mill in Gansu Province, and I had just arrived together with a group of employees from the mill, at a farm operated by the mill where we were going to join in the wheat harvest (at approximately 104.5° E, 37.5° W.)

That evening a movie was being shown in a unit at the southern edge of our farm, and many of the people from our farm went to see it. It was already quite late when I went (probably between 2030 and 2100 hours). It was already dark and stars flickered in the sky. Visibility was excellent, and the open countryside stretched as far as the eye could see. I and two other colleagues walked along together, examining the magnificent star-studded sky as we walked. Since childhood, I have been quite fond of astronomy, and while a primary school student in Shanghai, I joined the astronomy section of the municipal youth science and technology guidance station.) Suddenly, the attention of all three of us was attracted by a marvelous flying object. Since it was so peculiar, everyone seemed frightened, held their breaths, and made not a sound. A very large flying object emitting a milky white strong light flew soundlessly over our heads, flying off to our right side at not too great a speed, going from north to south. Our first impression was that it was not far from us (the surface of the ground), because if most of the stars may be said to be as large as a "sesame seed," the flying object was as big as "a one-cent nickel coin" (or else if it was distant from us, it was extremely large). It was rotating (but I have forgotten the direction of rotation), and it had a power source that emitted light. The light was very bright but not eye-piercing. The light beam shone down in a whorl-like shape (like smoke rings) as the body of the flying object revolved. Each ring came out in about 1 or 2 seconds. This flying object seemed to be multi-storied, because it did not look like a circular iron cake but rather like the cover for an enamel mug, and because it gave me the feeling that in addition to the light projected downward as it rotated, that the light from other small points of light were even brighter than that light beam. The entire flying object was shrouded in a vapor-like light that was a little less bright than the whorl-shaped light beams that show down from the rotation, and the flying object was not flat.

Within about one-half to one minute, it disappeared over the horizon to the front of us (the south).

On 5 October 1979, a report was received from Wang Ziteng [3076 5261 7506], of the Athletic Commission in Handan Prefecture, Hebei Province:

One evening during the summer of 1958 at around 2000 or 2100 hours, I was in my hometown of Wangjiacun, Boyang County, Jiangxi Province. I was outside the main entrance to the courtyard enjoying the cool air, when suddenly I heard several housewives shout, "It's bad. It's a bad omen!" Some picked up vegetable knives, and some held sticks with which they beat on the bamboo bed in an effort to drive away the "monster"!

The "monster" was round in shape and able to emit red light and blue, and white colored light. Its speed of flight was not too fast, and it was, perhaps, somewhat more than 10 zhang high.....

On 6 October 1979, Li Hong [2621 3163] of the 205 team (Gaoling County, Shaanxi Province) of the No 2 Composite Prospecting Brigade of the headquarters of the State Geology Bureau reported:

In 1977, we were working in Luonan Prefecture in Shaanxi Province. It was probably toward nightfall in the middle of October (I can't remember the exact time, but I

can find out if necessary). Many people had congregated in front of the stage to watch a play, when suddenly there appeared in the sky an orange-yellow, revolving, disk-shaped dlying object, which slowly moved from the northwest toward the south-eastern horizon in the course of from one to two minutes. At Yongfeng, many fellow-villagers also came rushing out to look in response to shouts of alarm. After our team dispersed, it was said that some people in Gaoling had also seen this phenomenon, and quite a few people believe they had seen it.

On 10 October 1979, a report was received from Wang Baosheng [3769 1405 3932] at the People's Printing Plant in Baoji, Shaanxi Province:

In August 1977 while I was at Shujiagou, Miaocun Brigade, at the foot of Wu Mountain in the Xinjie Commune of Baoji County, I saw a strange star. On the afternoon of this day just as night was falling, the sky was exceptionally clear; the heavens were filled with stars, and there were no clouds. Five of us including Li Donglin [2621 2639 2651], Huang Aizhong [7806 1947 1813], and Liang Zhike [2733 1807 4430] had just ringed the table to eat. When I raised my head, suddenly I saw a strange star fly over the tops of our heads, and I immediately excitedly told everyone to look. We saw only that it belched smoke and shot out tongues of flame as it rotated off to the south. This thing was about as large as a small basin, and it disappeared from view within about one minute.

On 14 October 1979, a report was received from Liu Genji [0491 2704 1015], worker at the transportation repair plant of the 71 Roadbed Construction Company, Tongzhou City, Shaanxi Province:

It was probably during the wheat harvest season of 1970 or 1971 in Chengguan Prefecture, Tongzhou City. (I can't remember for sure just when I went to live and work at the production team there). I and two other young men were on the road back to the production team after having delivered some vegetables to the procurement station. (It was already around 2100 hours). When I looked up at the sky over my head, there was a foggy kind of cloud that was very white and semi-transparent. The sky was clear at the time, and I didn't see the moon nor any other clouds. I had never seen such a semi-transparent misty cloud before, and I was very curious about it. As I pulled the two-wheeled cart along, I looked upward at it and told my buddies about it. After about 20 seconds, a wheel that looked like a globe emerged from it, which was about as big as the full moon when it first rises on the day of the mid-autumn festival. It was very bright and moved ahead slowly and rotated upward. It then stopped at what I would guess was about 200 meters away and was slowly enveloped by a semi-transparent misty cloud and became no longer visible. Along the line of its flight a mist lingered such as comes out of a jet airplane exhaust. My guess about its height is that it was substantially the same as the height of the moon when it comes up. We walked for about two li, and it also rotated away behind the western hills like the moon, maintaining the same speed throughout. If it had not spurted out a misty cloud, I might have supposed that it was the moon moving faster than usual.

After returning to the production team and unloading the cart, I went out to the wheat fields to look around. There were four or five people there including the team leader. I asked the team leader whether he had seen the situation in the sky, and the team leader said that they had all seen it. It has risen from the foot of the eastern hills and was gleaming when it first rose and as big as a dipper, but they didn't pay any attention later on.

9432

CSO: 4008

AUTHOR: Vitolnitsky, R. (Director)

ORG: none

TITLE: Flying phenomena (UFO's)

SOURCE: Sovetskaya Latvya, no. 287, 10 Dec 67, p. 3, cols. 1-3

TOPIC TAGS: unidentified flying object, optics

ABSTRACT:

The director of the Station for the Radio Observation of the Ionosphere and Artificial Earth Satellites R. Vitolnitsky reports that recently there are more and more reports in the Soviet and foreign press of strange luminescent objects in the form of balloons and convex discs being observed in the sky. As yet, it is impossible to give a definite answer as to the nature of those phenomena. While some have already been explained, the radar observations have sometimes showed objects in the form of an ideal circle tens of kilometers high that could not be compared with any known object, such as sputniks, meteorological rockets, etc. "Flying saucers" have also appeared many times over the territory of the USSR, and quite recently in Lepaya. Eye-witness reports suggest that it was not a mirage, but an actual "flying saucer." According to

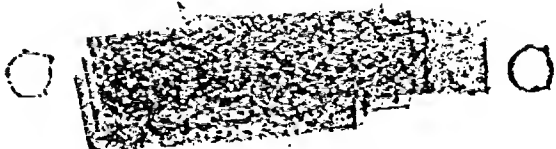
astrophysicists, such an object would be of gigantic size with a ball-like core in the center. The object changes color from red to blue, apparently according to its altitude. Its surface is dull (pearly), rather than brilliant. Inasmuch as the body of the UFO is often darker than the surrounding medium, it may be concluded that it is capable, in a certain stage of evolution, of absorbing electromagnetic waves of various lengths which fall on its surface. As a result, under favorable conditions, the object can become practically invisible. When discussing the origin of the UFO a very important point is often forgotten.

Invariably, the flying object is tracked by radar, and it is possible that this could lead to false reports of missile attacks. Therefore, to avoid errors when tracking a flying object, its properties must be known. According to many specialists, the most probable theory is that UFO's are luminescent plasma formations of colossal size, similar to ball lightning. This assumption makes it possible to explain most of their properties, including the cause of their appearance precisely over large cities where the air is saturated with electromagnetic radiation. Regarding hypotheses of UFO's being messengers from other planets, this is still very doubtful, although there is no weighty reason to discard them categorically. At any rate, a thorough research is indicated. That

is why the Radiophysiological Laboratory of the Latvian Academy of Sciences requests that all persons witnessing UFO phenomena report their observations to that center.

(33)

(120)



ER 8-0735

26 March 1956


MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Director/Scientific Intelligence

SUBJECT : Flying Saucers

1. At Arden House my attention was called to the 17 March 1956 issue of the French popular magazine, MATCH, which had an article on a particularly challenging "sighting" of a MOC (mysterieux objet celestiel) in the form of a radar photograph confirmed by a visual sighting by the pilot of a scheduled airline.

2. Are we keeping in touch with the Air Force center on these things? Does it concern itself with foreign "sightings" such as the above?

3. I am also informed that in the coming year Mars will reach its closest point to the Earth in a long period. Outlandish as it may seem, I do feel that OSI has the responsibility to keep its finger on this general subject if for no other purpose than to arm the front office with the refutation of the more spectacular published reports.


ROBERT AMORY, JR.
Deputy Director/Intelligence

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58


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Deputy Director/Intelligence

39740

Approved for Release

2/20/10

58

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39740

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FRENCH GOVERNMENT UFO STUDY

"Presentation to the Scientific Counsel of G.E.P.A.N. of Studies Undertaken During the First Semester of 1978," (June 1978, 5 volumes, approximately 500 pages).

This report of the French governmental UFO study group GEPAN¹ documents the studies carried out by the group during the first part of 1978. Three special groups (rapid intervention, physical traces, radar alert) were created as part of the study group's functions, but they were little used during 1978. Instead, the bulk of work was devoted to 11 cases of high credibility and high strangeness. Eleven such cases were studied in great detail; only one proved to have a conventional explanation. In the other 10, it appeared that the distance between the witnesses and the objects was less than 250 meters. Of the five volumes of the report, three were entirely devoted to analysis of these 11 cases, all except one of which was pre-1978. The earliest was 1966. Two of the cases were humanoid sightings.

The analysis and investigation was carried out by a four-person team in each case; the team included a psychologist, who separately carried out a psychological examination relevant to the evaluation of the testimony of the witnesses. The care with which distances, angles, and psychological factors were evaluated makes the bulk of the Condon Report seem very poor by comparison. In many cases, the investigations were textbook models of how such investigations should be carried out.

In 10 of the 11 cases, the conclusion was that the witnesses had witnessed a material phenomenon that could not be explained as a natural phenomenon or a human device. One of the conclusions of the total report is that behind the overall phenomenon there is a "flying machine. . . whose modes of sustenance and propulsion are beyond our knowledge."

GEPAN was created in 1977, under the direction of Dr. Claude

Poher. Poher has now resigned, feeling that he has done everything he could do with the methods at hand. Nonetheless, the organization has not been disbanded but continues its work. During 1977, it was largely concerned with checking Poher's statistics, which it approved.² During 1978, it has expanded its operation into the investigation of actual cases. It is alerted to actual cases by teletype by the Gendarmerie, the French national police force. The above report has reportedly been approved by GEPAN's supervisory scientific counsel.

Note: the original report was limited to 120 or 140 copies and was secret. It is not available for general dissemination, and in any case is in French. There is extensive coverage in the report of the Teheran case, but nothing beyond what is known to American researchers; it was not one of the eleven cases studied, all of which were in France.

¹Group d'Etudes Des Phenomenes Aero-spatiaux Non-Identifies

²Although it did study two nocturnal light cases, both of which ended up labelled "unidentified". (Submitted by Ron Westrum.)

The Government and UFOs

"Further scientific investigation of UFOs is unwarranted."

— Air Force, 1980

Perhaps most disturbing is the very fact that after thirty-two years, a small but significant percentage of UFOs still remains unidentified. While the government has been concerned with the psychological danger the UFO phenomenon poses, it has been unwilling to consider the prospect that some UFOs pose an actual physical threat. Fearful of generating undue concern, the government has deliberately chosen to debunk UFO reports and has misinformed the public as to the true importance of the phenomenon.

Unconventional aerial objects that boast unlimited and unrestricted access to our most sensitive nuclear installations—and which can render inoperable the instrumentation, communication/weapon systems of American-made jets, or which can shut down and restart at will sophisticated hydraulic equipment—do warrant further scientific study. Awareness of an advanced technology and potential threat is not an unreasonable pursuit. As the National Security Agency indicates, it could be a matter of survival.

Though admittedly the government has studied UFO reports, apparently no government body has dwelt on those official government reports that indicate certain UFOs pose a threat to national security. Is there any doubt that it is these reports which deserve further scientific investigation?

The now-defunct USAF twenty-year "Project Blue Book" UFO study never had a chance to receive the "outstanding report" from Iran. An Air Force document states: "Reports of UFOs which could affect national security are made in accordance with JANAP 146* or Air Force Manual 55-11, and are not part of the Blue Book system." The Air Force's UFO investigation was

*Joint Army-Navy-Air Force Publication 146 is published by the Military Communications Board of the DOD Joint Chiefs of Staff. It provided U.S.-Canadian "Communications Instructions for Reporting Vital Intelligence Sightings (CIRVIS) from Airborne and Waterborne Sources." Section III (Security), paragraph 208, calls for stiff penalties for divulging information about such sightings once reported. — Ed.

criticized as long ago as 1952 by the CIA. The CIA complained that the Air Force's case-by-case investigations and explanations were insufficient to determine the exact nature of the phenomenon.⁶

Similarly, the Air Force-sponsored "Condon Committee" study by the University of Colorado in 1968 never earnestly intended to investigate the physical reality of the phenomenon. Indeed, an early memorandum by one of Dr. Edward U. Condon's staff indicates otherwise: "The trick would be, I think to describe the project so that to the public, it would appear a totally objective study . . . one way to do this would be to stress investigation, not of the physical phenomenon, but rather of the people who are doing the observing . . ."⁷

Conclusion

In June 1978, a French government UFO study group (GEPAN) concluded that "everything taken into consideration, a material phenomenon seems to be behind the totality of the phenomenon—a flying machine whose modes of sustenance and pro-

pulsion are beyond our knowledge."

If the UFO phenomenon is indeed beyond the grasp of our understanding—technologically speaking—all the more reason to strive towards learning more about it. For although the United States may ignore the significance of the UFO phenomenon, it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the rest of the world will do so.

And there are other considerations besides national security in following up the UFO enigma. As a report from the National Security Agency in 1968 put it,

"Perhaps the UFO question might even make man undertake studies which could enable him to construct a society which is most conducive to developing a completely human being, healthy in all aspects of mind and body—and, most importantly, able to recognize and adapt to real environmental situations."

In isolating ourselves from the UFO phenomenon we may risk missing what could be the most important adventure man has yet embarked upon. □

Is the CIA Stonewalling?

by RICHARD HALL

BASED ON the 892 pages of UFO-related documents released to lawyer Peter Gersten, it is clear that the CIA's professed non-interest in UFOs is untrue. There is internal evidence of non-continuity within the CIA, and even of one group or analyst being unaware of other files or previous work. This is not surprising considering the highly compartmentalized nature of the agency. But periodic studies or reviews were ordered and UFO reports, foreign and domestic, were routinely monitored over long periods of time.

The statement is sometimes made that the CIA has had no "formal" study of UFOs other than the 1953 Robertson Panel, but these documents show that the agency kept (and no doubt keeps) plenty of "channels" open to gather information, including an acknowledged channel into the

RICHARD HALL was former Assistant Director of NICAP, the leading UFO organization during the 1950s and 1960s. He is the Editor of MUFON Journal and a Frontiers of Science advisor. □

1966-68 University of Colorado UFO project. The documents also clearly indicate that in 1952 the CIA was prepared to mount a major scientific study of UFOs based on the extraordinary radar-visual sightings that year, but that the debunking conclusion of the Robertson Panel cut short that effort.

In May 1953, following the Robertson Panel report, "P&E Division assumed responsibility for the OSI project on unidentified flying objects." (December 17, 1953 memo to Assistant Director, Scientific Intelligence) A year later, the Chief of P&E (Physics and Electronics) said he would "maintain the OSI central file on such objects," which he did until August 1955, according to an August 8, 1955 memo to the Assistant Director of Scientific Intelligence.

AFTER THAT, responsibility was assigned to the Applied Science Division, where W.E. Lexow, Division Chief, stated in a February 1956 memo: "A chronological file of all OSI correspondence and action taken in

Air Force bases from Guam to Newfoundland.² Another AF document reveals that the Air Force conducted an investigation into the incidents but found no explanation for their occurrence.

It appears Air Force "security measures" provided no protection against the "invasion." One month later, on January 21, 1976, UFOs "25 yards in diameter, gold or silver in color with blue light on top, hole in middle, and red light on bottom" were observed "near the flight line of Cannon AFB, N.M." Ten days later, on January 31, a UFO was observed near a radar site at Elgin AFB, Florida. On July 30, 1976, a UFO was observed "over the ammo storage area" at Fort Richie, Maryland.³

The above accounts have numerous historical precedents. From 1948 through 1950, an FBI document reveals, UFOs were sighted by "persons whose reliability is not questioned," near highly sensitive military and government installations, including nuclear weapons design, construction, testing and stockpiling sites. Security officials were greatly alarmed by these incidents.⁴

A CIA document reveals that in 1952 "sightings of unexplained objects at great altitudes and travelling at high speeds" were reported in the vicinity of major U.S. defense installations and posed a threat to national security.

The evidence is clear and convincing that the Federal government has systematically misinformed the American people about the real threat to our national security posed by such UFO encounters.

UFO As Advanced Technology

The Government's position:

"There has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as 'unidentified' represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present-day scientific knowledge."

—Air Force, 1980

The official documents reveal hundreds of sighting reports—many confirmed by radar and other tracking devices—that describe unconventional objects exhibiting advanced performance characteristics involving

maneuverability, speed, size and shape.

A Defense Intelligence Agency document reveals that on September 19, 1976, American-made Iranian jets encountered several UFOs that exhibited a technology beyond present-day development. During the night-time encounter, one F-4 jet, upon approaching one of the UFOs, lost all instrumentation and communications functions. Another F-4's weapons-control panel became in-

The Federal Government has systematically misinformed the American people about the real threat...

operable when the pilot attempted to fire at the object.

The DIA evaluation (October 12, 1976) refers to this incident as "an outstanding report" because the objects were seen by many witnesses of high credibility; the visual sightings had radar confirmation; similar electromagnetic effects were reported by three separate aircraft; and physiological effects were reported by some of the crew members. Furthermore, the UFOs displayed an "inordinate amount of maneuverability."

A State Department message (March 7, 1975) from the American Embassy in Algiers tells of "strange machines" seen near Algerian military installations by "respectable people." Some of the sightings were confirmed by radar.

And another State Department message from our embassy in Kuwait reports that during November 1978, a series of UFO sightings caused the Kuwaiti government to appoint an investigatory committee from the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research. One UFO appearing over the northern oil fields "seemingly did strange things" to the automatic pumping equipment. The equipment is designed to shut itself down when any failure occurs that could seriously damage the petroleum-gathering and transmission system; when such an event occurs, the pumping equipment must be restarted manually. When the UFO appeared, the pumping system automatically shut down. But when the UFO "vanished," the system started up again, automatically.

The presence of a highly

sophisticated technology—a technology beyond our present development—seems obvious. Why is it being ignored by our government?

A Question of Survival

"It would seem a little more of this survival attitude is called for in dealing with the UFO problem."

—National Security Agency, 1968

The evidence indicates that some unconventional aerial objects could

provoke, either intentionally or unintentionally, an international incident—with serious repercussions.

In March 1967, an intercept technician with the USAF Security Service intercepted a communication between the pilot of a Russian-made Cuban MIG-21 and his command concerning a UFO encounter.⁵ The technician has since stated that when the pilot attempted to fire at the object, the MIG and its pilot were destroyed by the UFO. Furthermore, the technician alleges that all reports, tapes, log entries, and notes on the incident were forwarded to the National Security Agency at their request.

Not surprisingly, several months later, the agency drafted a report entitled UFO Hypothesis and Survival Question. Released in October 1979 under the U.S. Freedom of Information Act, the report states that "the leisurely scientific approach has too often taken precedence in dealing with the UFO question." The Agency concluded that no matter what UFO hypothesis is considered, "all of them have serious survival implications."

Comparing the UFO problem to a rattler on a forest path, the NSA report says, "you would have to treat the alarm as if it were a real and immediate threat to your survival. Investigation would become an intensive emergency action to isolate the threat and to determine its precise nature. It would be geared to developing adequate defense measures in a minimum amount of time. It would seem a little more of this survival attitude is called for in dealing with the UFO problem."

GUIDANCE TO UFO PHOTOGRAPHERS

1. Have camera set at infinity.
2. Fast film, such as Tri-X, is very good.
3. For moving objects shutter speeds not slower than one hundredth of a second should be used. Shutter and f-stop combination will depend upon lighting conditions; dusk, cloudy day, bright sunlight, etc. If your camera does not require such settings, just take pictures.
4. Do not move camera during exposure.
5. Take several pictures of the object; as many as you can. If you can, include some ground in the picture of the UFO.
6. If the object appears to be close to you, a few hundred feet or closer, try to change your location on the ground so that each picture, or few pictures are taken from a different place. A change in position of 40 or 60 feet is good. (This establishes what is known as a base line and is helpful in technical analysis of your photography.) If the object appears to be far away, a mile or so, remain about where you are and continue taking pictures. A small movement here will not help. However, if you can get in a car and drive 1/2 to a mile or so and take another series of pictures this will help.
7. After pictures of UFO have been taken, remain where you are: now, slowly turning 360° take overlapping, eye level, photography as you turn around. By this technique the surrounding countryside will be photographed. This photography is very valuable for the analysis of the UFO you have just photographed.
8. Your original negative is of value. Be sure it is processed with care.
9. If you can, have another negative made from the original.
10. Any reproductions you have made for technical study and analysis should be made from the original negative and should be printed to show all the picture including the border and even the sprocket holes, if your film has them.

T-18

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2/20/0

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T-18

~~SECRET~~~~Security Information~~CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

13 March 1953

The Honorable
The Secretary of Defense
Department of Defense
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Director of Central Intelligence has asked that you be furnished a copy of the attached report prepared by a panel of scientists on the subject of "Unidentified Flying Objects." This panel was convened at the direction of General Smith, following the recommendation of the Intelligence Advisory Committee.

The conclusions and recommendations may be of interest to you, in that they point out certain potential dangers to national security which are related to the subject and suggest ways of their elimination.

Although this Agency does not consider problems arising from sightings of "flying saucers" primarily its concern, we shall be pleased to assist in any appropriate action that you may deem advisable.

Federal Civil Div.
Copies of this report are also being sent to the Secretary of Defense and to the Chairman, National Security Resources Board.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD D. DRAIN
Secretary
Intelligence Advisory Committee

Enclosure

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Approved for Release

2/2010

~~SECRET~~~~Security Information~~

This material contains information affecting the national defense of the United States with the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, USC, Secs. 793 and 794, and transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

SecDef. Cont. No. 02-1410

~~SECRET~~

REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC PANEL
ON
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

JAN 17 1953

1. Pursuant to the request of the Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence, the undersigned Panel of Scientific Consultants has met to evaluate any possible threat to national security posed by Unidentified Flying Objects ("Flying Saucers"), and to make recommendations thereon. The Panel has received the evidence as presented by cognizant intelligence agencies, primarily the Air Technical Intelligence Center, and has reviewed a selection of the best documented incidents.

2. As a result of its considerations, the Panel concludes:

a. That the evidence presented on Unidentified Flying Objects shows no indication that these phenomena constitute a direct physical threat to national security.

We firmly believe that there is no residuum of cases which indicates phenomena which are attributable to foreign artifacts capable of hostile acts, and that there is no evidence that the phenomena indicate a need for the revision of current scientific concepts.

3. The Panel further concludes:

a. That the continued emphasis on the reporting of these phenomena does, in these parlous times, result in a threat to the orderly functioning of the protective organs of the body politic.

We cite as examples the clogging of channels of communication by irrelevant reports, the danger of being led by continued false alarms to ignore real

3

indications of hostile action, and the cultivation of a morbid national psychology in which skillful hostile propaganda could induce hysterical behavior and harmful distrust of duly constituted authority.

4. In order most effectively to strengthen the national facilities for the timely recognition and the appropriate handling of true indications of hostile action, and to minimize the concomitant dangers alluded to above, the Panel recommends:

a. That the national security agencies take immediate steps to strip the Unidentified Flying Objects of the special status they have been given and the aura of mystery they have unfortunately acquired;

b. That the national security agencies institute policies on intelligence, training, and public education designed to prepare the material defenses and the morale of the country to recognize most promptly and to react most effectively to true indications of hostile intent or action.

We suggest that these aims may be achieved by an integrated program designed to reassure the public of the total lack of evidence of inimical forces behind the phenomena, to train personnel to recognize and reject false indications quickly and effectively, and to strengthen regular channels for the evaluation of and prompt reaction to true indications of hostile measures.

/s/ H. P. Robertson, Chairman
California Institute of Technology

/s/ Luis W. Alvarez
University of California

/s/ Lloyd V. Berkner
Associated Universities, Inc.

/s/ S. A. Goudsmit
Brookhaven National Laboratories

/s/ Thornton Page
Johns Hopkins University

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SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL ON
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

14 - 17 January 1953

EVIDENCE PRESENTED

1. Seventy-five case histories of sightings 1951 - 1952 (selected by ATIC as those best documented).
2. ATIC Status and Progress Reports of Project GRUDGE and Project BLUE BOOK (code names for ATIC study of subject).
3. Progress Reports of Project STORK (code name for Battelle Memorial Institute contract work supporting ATIC).
4. Summary Report of Sightings at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico.
5. Report of USAF Research Center, Cambridge, Mass., Investigation of "Green Fireball" Phenomena (Project TWINKLE).
6. Outline of Investigation of U.F.O.'s Proposed by Kirtland Air Force Base (Project POUNCE).
7. Motion Picture Films of sightings at Tremonton, Utah, 2 July 1952 and Great Falls, Montana, August 1950.
8. Summary Report of 89 selected cases of sightings of various categories (Formations, Blinking Lights, Hovering, etc.).
9. Draft of manual: "How to Make a FLYOVERPT", prepared at ATIC.
10. Chart Showing Plot of Geographic Location of Unexplained Sightings in the United States during 1952.
11. Chart Showing Balloon Launching Sites in the United States.
12. Charts Showing Selected Actual Balloon Flight Paths and Relation to Reported Sightings.
13. Charts Showing Frequency of Reports of Sightings, 1948 - 1952.
14. Charts Showing Categories of Explanations of Sightings.
15. Kodachrome Transparencies of Polyethylene Film Balloons in Bright Sunlight Showing High Reflectivity.

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~~Security Information~~

TAB B

16. Motion picture of seagulls in bright sunlight showing high reflectivity.
17. Intelligence Reports Relating to U.S.S.R. Interest in U. S. Sightings.
18. Samples of Official USAF Reporting Forms and Copies of Pertinent Air Force, Army and Navy Orders Relating to Subject.
19. Sample Polyethylene "Pillow" Balloon (54 inches square).
20. "Variations in Radar Coverage", JANP 101 (Manual illustrating unusual operating characteristics of Service radar).
21. Miscellaneous official letters and foreign intelligence reports dealing with subject.
22. Copies of popular published works dealing with subject (articles in periodicals, newspaper clippings and books).

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~~Security Information~~

TAB A

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL ON
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

14 - 17 January 1953

<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>FIELD OF COMPETENCY</u>
Dr. H. P. Roberts (Chairman)	California Institute of Technology	Physics, weapons systems
Dr. Luis W. Alvarez	University of California	Physics, radar
Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner	Associated Universities, Inc.	Geophysics
Dr. Samuel Goudsmit	Brookhaven National Laboratories	Atomic structure, statistical problems
Dr. Thornton Page	Office of Research Operations, Johns Hopkins University	Astronomy, Astrophysics

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Dr. J. Allen Hynek	Ohio State University	Astronomy
Mr. Frederick C. Durant	Arthur D. Little, Inc.	Rockets, guided missiles

INTERVIEWEES

Brig. Gen. William M. Garland	Commanding General, ATIC	Scientific and technical intelligence
Dr. H. Marshall Chadwell	Assistant Director, O/SI, CIA	Scientific and technical intelligence
Mr. Ralph L. Clark	Deputy Assistant Director, O/SI, CIA	Scientific and technical intelligence

~~Security Information~~

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<u>INTERVIEWEES (con't)</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>FIELD OF COMPETENCY</u>
Mr. Philip G. Strong	Chief, Operations Staff, O/SI, CIA	Scientific and technical intelligence
Mr. Stephan T. Passony	Acting Chief, Special Study Group, D/I USAF	Scientific and technical intelligence
Capt. Edward J. Ruppelt, USAF	Chief, Aerial Phenomena Branch, ATIC, USAF	Scientific and technical intelligence
Mr. J. Dewey Fournet, Jr.	The Ethyl Corporation	Aero Eng.
Lt. R. S. Neasham, USN	USN Photo Interpretation Laboratory, Anacostia	Photo interpretation
Mr. Harry Woe	USN Photo Interpretation Laboratory, Anacostia	Photo interpretation

[REDACTED] (b)(3)

OR: none

ORG: none

TITLE: Maybe there is no UFO!

SOURCE: Zolnerz volnosel, no. 301, 22-26 Dec 67, p. 9, cols. 2-3

TOPIC TAGS: unidentified flying object, astronomic observatory, air force organization, *units of government*

ABSTRACT:

Last November [1967] the Soviet Union formed a committee for the investigation of unidentified flying objects (UFO's). This committee, a part of COSAAF, is under the command of Air Force Major General Porfir Stolyarov. General Stolyarov recommended that the photographic investigation method be used. The data obtained during this investigation will be correlated by the Pulkovo Astronomical Observatory, and the Crimea Astronomical Observatory. The observations have been entrusted to a chain of astronomical observatories all over the USSR as well as civil aviation. Orig. art. has 1 figure.

[REDACTED] (b)(3)

[REDACTED] (b)(3)

[REDACTED] (b)(3)

Approved for Release
Date MAY 2000

(b)(1)(r)(3)

(13)

[REDACTED] (S)(3)

Some people think that UFOs have appeared in the earth's atmosphere only during the past two decades. This is not the case. The UFO phenomenon has been observed throughout the history of mankind. There are medieval and ancient reports strikingly similar to ours.

Among the earlier UFO reports, as an example, may be the well-documented observations of a "large saucer" in 1882 and a "procession of bolides" in 1913. These reports still await investigation.

The most remarkable UFO phenomenon is the famous "Tungusky meteorite." In recent years Soviet scientists have established that the Tungusky explosion had every parameter of an atmospheric nuclear blast. The *USSR Academy of Sciences Reports* (Volume 172, Nos. 4 and 5, 1967) include studies by Alexei Zolotov which attempt to prove that the Tungusky body could not be a meteorite or a comet.

In the summer of 1967 the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research at Dubna published a study by Vladimir Mekhedov, who concludes that the Tungusky blast left considerable residual radioactivity. Finally, as recently as 1966, after analyzing the sum total of observations on the Tungusky body's flight, this writer showed that before the blast the Tungusky body described in the atmosphere a tremendous arc of about 375 miles in extent (in azimuth), that is, carried out a maneuver.

All these new results warrant the conclusion that the Tungusky body seems to have been an artificial flying craft from some other planet.

(S)(3) [REDACTED]

Should this be finally confirmed by investigations now in progress, the significance of the Tungusky disaster would be incalculable.

But this, incidentally, will pose new problems. If we are indeed being studied by creatures from other planets, what is their purpose? Why are they so studiously avoiding any direct contact? Is their unsociability the result of so high a level of development that they study us from that "height" just as we look upon and study ants? Or is there still the possibility of common understanding since we are born in the same Universe and obey the same laws of nature?

The study of UFOs may lead to quite different conclusions and present mankind with quite different problems.

The important thing now is for us to discard any preconceived notions about UFOs and to organize on a global scale a calm, sensation-free, and strictly scientific study of this strange phenomenon. The subject and aims of the investigation are so serious that they justify any efforts. It goes without saying that international cooperation is vital. [REDACTED] (S)(3)

(S)(3)

Memorandum for file OSI-W/A

21 January 1953

Meeting of OSI Advisory Group on UFO
January 14 thru 17, 1953Declassified by 058375
date 20 APR 1971

At 0945 on January 14, 1953, an ad hoc panel of scientific consultants was convened to review the "Unidentified Flying Objects" problem. A detailed statement of the problem presented to the group by CIA is attached as Appendix A. The panel consisted of the following:

Dr. Robertson, CIT
Dr. Luis-Alvarez
Dr. S. Gondsmit, Brookhaven
Dr. Thornton Page, ORJ Johns Hopkins
Dr. J.A. Hynek, consultant to ATIC.

The following members of the staff of OSI were present for various parts of the discussions.

Dr. H.M. Chadwell
R.L. Clark
P.G. Strong
F.C. Durant III
Lt. Col. Oder (P&E)
D.B. Stevenson (Weapons)

To assist the scientific panel in its review and analysis of evidence, Capt. E. J. Ruppelt of ATIC, Lt. Neasham and Mr. H. Woo of the Navy photo interpretation lab at Anacostia, and Major Fournet and Capt. Smith of Air Force Directorate of Intelligence were present.

A final report on the results of the meeting is being prepared for the AD/SI by F.C. Durant but it is believed that the following is a fair statement of the conclusions reached:

1. No evidence is available to indicate any physical threat to the security of the United States.
2. No evidence is available to indicate the existence or use of any as yet unknown (to us) fundamental scientific principles.
3. The subject "UFO" is not of direct intelligence interest. It is of indirect intelligence interest only insofar as any knowledge about the innumerable unsolved mysteries of the universe are of intelligence interest.
4. The subject "UFO" is of operational interest for three reasons:
 - (a) Interference with air defense by intentional enemy jamming or by lack of ability on the part of operating personnel to discriminate between radar anomalies and actual airborne weapons
 - (b) Related to (a), interference with air defense by overloading communication lines from the air defense observation stations.
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2/2010

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~~SECRET~~ INFORMATION

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191-A

reduce the defense effort of the general public.

It is noted that these general conclusions as stated here do not specifically answer the needs presented in Appendix A. However, it is anticipated that comment on these points will be presented in a written statement from the scientific panel to AD/SI.

[DBS:gl] (typed 12 February 1953)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DISSEMINATION

41

191-A

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(112)

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MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting with Mr. Chapin on Replying to Leon Davidson's UFO Letter, and Subsequent Telephone Conversation with Major Tacker

1. I met with Mr. F. M. Chapin, Assistant to the DCI, in his office on 22 May 1958 for the purpose of discussing actions to be taken in replying to two letters from Mr. Leon Davidson.

a. One dated 27 April 1958 addressed to the DCI

b. Another dated about 15 May 1958 addressed to Mr. J. S. Earmann, Executive Officer to the DCI.

Copies of both these letters, and his reply to them, will be forwarded to me by Mr. Chapin as soon as his reply is drafted.

2. Mr. Chapin agreed to draft the reply noted above largely in the manner employed previously by Mr. Earmann when he made his 14 April 1958 reply to Davidson. The reply will merely acknowledge receipt of Davidson's letters and will inform him again that the matter is one of Air Force concern and that his queries have been referred thereto for reply.

3. Following the meeting with Mr. Chapin, I telephoned Major L. J. Tacker, USAF, finally contacting him on 23 May 1958. He stated that he had already replied to Davidson's 27 April letter (paragraph 1. a. above) for both the Air Forces and the DCI, and that information copies had been dispatched to CIA. I informed him then that Mr. Chapin had received a second letter from Davidson (paragraph 1. a. above), and that Mr. Chapin

a. had replied briefly to both (per paragraph 2 above), and

b. would forward copies of both incoming and outgoing correspondence to Major Tacker for further action.

4. Major Tacker asked if Mr. Cary had been able to contact Admiral Hillenkoetter as noted in Mr. Laxow's 16 May 1958 memorandum for record. I did not know, but stated I would look into the matter.

LaRae L. Teel

Deputy Division Chief, Applied Science Division
Scientific Intelligence

Orig - DAD/C/SI
2 - ASD

1 - Mr. Chapin (Ass't. to DCI) 1 - SO/SI (Mr. Montson)
1 - Mr. Cary (Legal Counsel) for Office of Sec'y

Approved for Release

2/2010

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2 - ASD

1 - Mr. Chapin (Ass't. to DCI)
1 - Mr. Cary (Leg. Counsel)

1 - SO/SI Mr. Hontson
for Office of Sec'y

112

UNCLAS 2C

*** BEGIN MESSAGE 20 ***

SERIAL=AU2401113891

UDN=W(23867)

CLASS=UNCLAS 2C

UNCLAS 2C

WARNING: ATTN VOAVN

SERIAL: AU2401113891

COUNTRY: CSFR

SUBJ: MORAVIAN UFO THOUGHT TO BE FALLING SATELLITE

SOURCE: BRATISLAVA PRAVDA IN SLOVAK 22 JAN 91 P 2

TEXT:

//((CTK REPORT: "DESTRUCTION OF A SATELLITE?"))

((TEXT)) UHERSKY BROD -- SINCE SATURDAY ((19 JANUARY))

OBSERVATORIES IN SOUTH MORAVIA HAVE BEEN RECEIVING REPORTS ABOUT A MYSTERIOUS PHENOMENON. EYEWITNESSES CLAIM THAT ON FRIDAY 18 JANUARY BETWEEN 2317 AND 2320 ((2217 AND 2220 GMT)) THEY NOTICED A SHINING UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT IN THE SKY. IT LOOKED LIKE A COMET'S TAIL FROM WHICH BURNING PIECES WERE OCCASIONALLY FALLING. THE OBJECT WAS RELATIVELY HIGH UP AND MOVED QUICKLY, ROUGHLY FROM NORTH TO SOUTH. IT GLOWED LIKE THE FULL MOON. THE FLIGHT WAS ALSO OBSERVED BY ASTRONOMERS WHO ASSUME THAT THIS PHENOMENON INVOLVED THE DESTRUCTION OF A SATELLITE OR, AS THE CASE MAY BE, PART OF ONE WHICH BURNED UP WHEN IT REACHED THE UPPER ATMOSPHERE.

(ENDALL) 32301.05 22 JAN 24/1216Z JAN

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Approved for Release
Date

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MAY 2000

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PRIORITY

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ATTN

FROM

SUBJECT : NEW DCD CASE [REDACTED] - UFO RESEARCH

REFERENCE: FORM 610 DATED 9 APRIL 1976 TRANSMITTING UPC STUDY

1. WE ARE ATTEMPTING TO PROVIDE SOME SORT OF ANALYTICAL GUIDANCE ON THE REFERENCE. IN THE MEANTIME, PLEASE FORWARD BY TWX THE FULL NAME OF THE SOURCE OF THE REFERENCE AS WELL AS HIS AFFILIATION. IN ADDITION, PLEASE ADVISE WHETHER THE MATERIAL WAS CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL AT THE REQUEST OF THE SOURCE.

2. IN VIEW OF THE UNIQUE QUALITY OF THIS INFORMATION

REQUEST THAT YOU PROVIDE THIS INFORMATION ASAP.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE 12 NOV 78.....

D-#124

9 April 1968

Nothing But the Facts on UFOs

or

Which Novosti Writer Do You Read?

1. Whether you believe in unidentified flying objects (UFOs) or not, Novosti (APN -- the Soviet "unofficial" news agency) agrees with you. We are forwarding attached reproductions of two articles which argue both sides of the issue:

a. "Unidentified Flying Objects" by Felix Zigel, Doctor of Science (Technology), Assistant Professor, Moscow Aviation Institute, appearing in the February 1968 issue of Soviet Life (counterpart to USIA's America) for which APN supplies all materials; and

b. "'Flying Saucers'? They're a Myth!" by Villen Lyustiberg, APN Science Commentator, which originally appeared in the 16 February 1968 issue of Moskovsky Komsomolets, and which APN released in English translation on 12 March 1968.

The first article takes UFOs quite seriously; the second laughs them off and even claims the U.S. publicizes them to divert people from its failures and aggressions.

2. It is not surprising that two writers take opposing views on so controversial a subject, or that one adds a dollop of propaganda. It is surprising to find any disagreement on any subject in Soviet media, especially in materials made available by the same agency to approximately the same readership. The irony is obvious.

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3.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 16 Nov 78

D- (#123)

4. [redacted]

3 Attachments

2 unclassified articles (para 1)

1 [redacted]

Tuesday, March 12, 1968

"FLYING SAUCERS"? THEY'RE A MYTH!

Villen Lyustiberg; APN Science Commentator

In the last 20 years publication of literature on "unidentified flying objects" has advanced to one of the first places in the world. This problem is dealt with by numerous associations and clubs.

Are these "flying saucers" just imagination or reality? Thousands of recorded statements by eye-witnesses seem to show that "there must be something in it". But let us try to look at all these materials from a different stand. So, as the convinced supporter of the "saucer" theory say almost every time, you can draw your own conclusion while we give you.

"Facts Only"

Kenneth Arnold, an American pilot, is the "godfather" of flying saucers. It was he who noticed in 1947 nine shining discs flying in formation at the speed of about 3,000 km an hour.

The next encounter with saucers had a tragic outcome. In January 1948, an immense flying saucer appeared over the Nox US Air Base. Pursuing it Captain Thomas Mantzell perished. The last thing he reported from an altitude of 9,000 metres was that he saw an object and was going to approach it.

This story found extensive response. Many considered it to be a stern warning of unknown envoys from other planets to leave them alone. There was a great deal of a talk about the mysterious death of the pilot. It was received as undoubted proof of the existence of mighty forces still unknown to us.

But the results of a thorough investigation by US authorities received much less publicity. The mysterious "saucer" proved to be nothing but a thin-walled plastic balloon made by US Naval Forces under the secret "Skyhawk Operation" project.

Such balloons could rise to an altitude of 30,000 metres. Meanwhile, Thomas Mantzell pursuing it, forgot that he had no oxygen apparatus on board his craft.

We know of stories about encounters and even hand-to-hand fights with pilots of craft landing from other planets. They were shot at, but without success.

A saucer cut down a tree on the Amazon River shore and disappeared in the turbid stream. It was never recovered. Another saucer glided over the earth like

an injured bird and almost crashed before the eyes of witnesses. But "having spit out" several pieces of metal, it levelled out its course and flew off. Delivered to the police, the metal proved to be ordinary tin.

An abandoned silvery disc was found in the deep rock-coal seams in Norwegian coal mines on Spitzbergen. It was pierced and marked by micrometeor impacts and bore all traces of having performed a long space voyage. It was sent for analysis to the Pentagon and disappeared there.

Nothing but a saucer put out of commission a high-voltage power transmission line in 1965 and thus plunged several large American cities into darkness for six hours.

But the most thrilling masterpiece of this sort was probably the "Interview with a Man from Venus" published at the close of 1967 by the West German Stern magazine. This materialized blue-eyed "superman", a version of Nietzsche's "blond beast", proved to be a secret service agent of the Pentagon. He was 190 cm tall, spoke excellent English (it was English indeed!) and could breathe freely in our atmosphere without any devices. His modest fibre suitcase contained an unusual silvery suit, flexible like silk and so hard that a diamond drill broke off it.

The man from Venus said that he could walk freely in such a suit over the surface of the hottest stars, ignoring all powerful gravitational fields.

Maybe these "facts" will do?

How Can They Be Studied?

It is easier to ask this question, than to answer it. These flying saucers -- they are like Our Lady: they appear to those who believe in them. And they persistently fail to show themselves to air observation posts, meteorologists and astronomers, i.e. precisely to those who can give us accurate information and trustworthy descriptions of a flying object.

Experiments that do not repeat themselves, or the chance appearance of a phenomenon always either handicap the possibility of investigation considerably or exclude it altogether.

Nowhere in the world is there EVEN ONE trustworthy stereoscopic photograph making it possible to trace from two points simultaneously the outlines of a solid flying object clearly. All photographs that exist have been made with single-lens cameras and always leave a margin for doubt.

A series of such photographs amazingly resembles a straw hat with a black silk ribbon, thrown into the air. Others undoubtedly prove to be internegatives obtained from two combined slides, for instance, that of a landscape and that of a strangely designed craft drawn on white paper. Modern photographing techniques allow photographs to be produced which no expert will ever prove to be counterfeit. They are real. But they do not show strangers from space; they show quite ordinary earthly objects unexpectedly foreshortened -- pots, pans, plastic toys, and the like.

Are there photographs which evoke no doubts whatsoever? Yes, there are. They always show shining objects of a circular or oval shape with vague outlines. Most

Tuesday, March 12, 1968

- 3 -

likely these photographs show ball lightning. Incidentally, the nature of the lat has not been fully elucidated yet either, due to the vagueness of the place and ti of its formation. However, no one ever thought of ascribing a cosmic origin to it

Even with a superficial analysis, mysterious flares on clouds proved to be reflections of electric welding, warning lights of airplanes in the area of airport or distant summer lightning. And the November 1967 "saucer" over Sofia proved to be a high-altitude NATO reconnaissance balloon.

Among the most serious works devoted to an investigation of the problem, there are two which ought to be mentioned. One of them is the book "Flying Saucers" by Donald Menzel who explains almost all cases of their appearance by disturbances in the Earth's or Sun's atmosphere. Our planet travels in the upper layers of the Sun atmosphere where clots of high-temperature plasma are moving freely.

The other is a book by Frank Edwards. It is a collection of statements, notes and records of eye-witness testimony classified into several sections. True, Edwards often qualifies his source as a witness who did not wish to have his name mentioned but who may be fully trusted, or that the trustworthiness of the witness is confirmed by numerous of his countrymen, but he cannot mention his name so far for a number of reasons. That's not very convincing, is it?

For Whom Is It Not a Myth?

They are those for whom science is a business. Taking advantage of the lively interest of people for everything that is strange and unusual, numerous lecturers in the West appear before audiences with reports and stories, invite eye-witnesses to such lectures, and demonstrate photographs and slides. Most of these lecturers are nothing but ordinary quacks. True, there are people who are sincerely convinced in the truth of what they are talking about. They strive to draw the interest of the public to certain phenomena but, we are sorry to say, there is more harm than use in that.

The Americans Lesly and Adamski are the most outright frauds among them. Using their "good friendly relations" with strangers from other planets, the enterprising businessmen "visited" Mars, the Moon and Venus, learned from our cosmic neighbours to treat by simple and accessible methods such diseases as cancer, glaucoma, hypertension and others which afflict the human race. Their lectures, motion-pictures, books and medical practice have brought them many hundred thousand dollars out of the pockets of trusting listeners and patients already.

We may trace a clearly defined regularity in the appearance of large numbers of flying saucers. And, strange as it might seem, this regularity is closely connected with earthly events.

The first "cycle" of four years began in 1947. The number of saucers always grows sharply on the eve of presidential elections in the USA. This is difficult to explain. Maybe people on other planets lay bets as to who will win in the next elections -- the republicans or the democrats. Perhaps, these saucers appear in order to divert the voters' thoughts from the again non-fulfilled presidential programme and promises to make the country a "great" and "prospering" society.

There is another cycle. True, it is not determined by time. Saucers flooded the earth's atmosphere in 1951, in the months when the American troops were waging a ruthless, annihilating war against the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

The next invasion of saucers was in 1965-1966, when 35 American advisers in South Vietnam were quickly replaced by half-a-million-strong army equipped with the latest arms and intending to rout the National-Liberation Front within two weeks and when the President of the United States of America, without declaring war and in violation the constitution of his own country, gave the order that the peaceful population of North Vietnam be subjected to brutal bombings.

In short, when newspaper circulation drops, when readers get tired of economics and politics and when they are to be diverted from "irrelevant" questions, the Western businessmen resort to three reliable, "always fresh" sensations: Flying Saucers, the Sea Serpent (sometimes it is substituted by the Loch Ness Lake monster), and the Snow Man.

It is much nicer to read about mysterious craft from Venus than to think of the future, of the wage freeze, of growing prices or unemployment. Statesmen in imperialist countries resort to this "information" quite deliberately. For them the flying saucers are not a myth, but a well-camouflaged means for misinforming the people. And nothing but that.

(Moskovsky Komsomolets, February 16. In full)

THE END

UNIDENTIFIED

FLYING OBJECTS

VIE LIFE
FEBRUARY 1968

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Assistant Professor,
Moscow Aviation Institute

First the facts: several striking and reliable UFO observations and their conclusions.

First Account

THE PLACE of observation is Kazakhstan, the field camp of a geophysical expedition from a Leningrad research institute. The nearest populated locality, Koktal, is 11 miles away. The time of observation is August 16, 1960, about 11 P.M. local time.

According to Major of Geology and Mineralogy Nikolai Chevanov, the camp chief, a strange, luminous body suddenly appeared over the mountains on the eastern slope of the valley. It was moving from north to south, and its visible diameter was one and a half times longer than the Moon's.

A few seconds later the body disappeared behind a mountain top, reappeared and headed southeast, keeping constant speed and height above the Earth. The mysterious object was lens-shaped and bright, the edges being somewhat less luminous than the center.

The body described an arc in the sky and disappeared behind the mountains, leaving no trace.

The unidentified flying object (UFO) was observed by eight scientific workers, members of the geophysical expedition.

Second Account

On July 26, 1965, Latvian astronomers Robert Vitsnieks, Van Melberis and Emmerahla Vitsnieks were studying noctilucent clouds at an observation station at Ogra. At 9:35 P.M. they noticed an unusually bright star moving slowly in a westerly direction. Looked at through binoculars with a magnification of eight diameters, the "star" resolved itself into a small, flat speck. The telescope then disclosed the following incredible picture.

In the heart of a lens-shaped disc, which the astronomers estimated to be about 125 feet across, was clearly evident a thickened part, a small sphere. Around the disc, at a distance of two diameters, were three spheres resembling the one in the center. The spheres slowly rotated around the disc as the entire system diminished in size, gradually leaving the Earth some 15 to 20 minutes later the spheres began to move away from the disc, as if receding in different directions. The sphere in the center also left its place and moved away. Finally, at 10 P.M., all three

On August 2, 1967, at 11:30 P.M. Moscow time, while crossing the Norwegian Sea in a westerly direction, Lithuanian sailors witnessed this unusual phenomenon, said the radio-gram.

"There were three of us in the cabin—Captain Markov, Senior Engineer Ivanov and myself. Sisyov, not on duty, reported a strange phenomenon in the sky. We ran to the bridge and saw a sphere-like whitish spot moving southward.

"A few minutes later a bright spot flared up high in the sky. For a couple of seconds it rushed headlong from west to east at an angle of 45 degrees to the Earth, getting much larger. Suddenly it came to a stop and with a play of bright rainbow colors (yellow predominating) began throwing off sparks and became enveloped in a white shroud.

"Once again the sphere-like white nebula began moving south. The procedure was repeated four times. On the fifth and last time the spot's behavior changed. It stopped midway, turned over and assumed the shape of an egg with the thicker end up. Then a powerful white jet squirted from the lower end, after which the "egg" grew pale, became enveloped in white mist and, with its white tail, began to head southward."

All this strange celestial activity was visible for an hour and then vanished into thin air.

Fourth Account

Not one but several reports came from astronomers at the Mountain Astrophysical Station, USSR Academy of Sciences, 12 miles from Kislovodsk, Caucasus.

In July 1967 the station received letters from local newspapers reporting the flight of a strange reddish crescent across the sky at 9:20 P.M. on July 17.

In the very early morning of July 18, 1967, astronomer H. I. Potter, who was observing the Moon at the Mountain Station, noticed a strange formation against a clear starry sky at 2:50 A.M. Moscow time. A white cloud appeared in the northeast at an elevation of about 20 degrees. Its diameter was twice as long as that of the Moon but its nose was several times less bright.

The cloud itself had a dense milky-white color, with a rose-red nucleus clearly discernible near its northern end. The cloud expanded and grew paler. A few minutes later the white cloud dispersed completely, but the reddish nucleus remained. Toward daybreak it lost its outline and then disappeared. Photographs showing its changes were taken.

At 3:40 P.M. on August 30, 1967, at the

opexa in half a minute. A bright star of the first magnitude was moving at a constant distance ahead of the crescent.

As it moved away from the observers, the crescent dwindled, turned into a small disc and then instantly disappeared.

The mysterious object was seen by 10 of the station's scientific workers. It was also observed in Kislovodsk. According to Sisyov, the crescent was 12 miles away, and it was no less than 500 feet across.

Optical Illusion?

Let us stop here and draw some conclusions.

Even if all the UFO evidence amounted to no more than these four accounts, it is clear that the evidence exists. The fact of the matter is, however, that many thousands of such observations have been documented in the past 20 years. They come from dozens of countries and virtually every corner of our planet, including the Arctic and Antarctic. The UFO phenomenon is too widespread and popularly accepted to be dismissed lightly.

A growing number of serious scientists are not satisfied with explanations characterizing the sightings as visual aberrations. It goes without saying that the phenomenon attracts, and will unfortunately continue to, all sorts of publicity-seekers. But we do not stop using money because there are counterfeits. The task of science is, precisely, the obligation to distinguish between the false and the true.

Thus, if science considers flying saucers a hallucination, it still must explain the cause of this global psychic illness. That may well be as difficult to establish as the true nature of UFOs.

The well-known American astrophysicist Donald Menzel says that flying saucers are optical phenomena in the Earth's atmosphere. Because of Professor Menzel's scientific prestige the explanation is generally accepted, but it does not hold water. As soon as we go on from this generalization to concrete interpretations of concrete observations, it becomes evident that UFOs will not reduce themselves to optical phenomena of the mirage, rainbow or halo type. Try the Menzel explanation on the four accounts we cited earlier. Nothing intelligible will emerge. What we seem to be dealing with here is a kind of reality still unexplored.

The appearance of UFOs is almost always accompanied by a luminescence of air and the formation of an atmospheric plasma. This fact is the basis for the "plasma" hypothesis of UFOs as accumulations of atmospheric plasma of the ball lightning type. But this explanation does not hold up either. Ball lightning is always a thunderstorm product, and

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In the heart of a lens-shaped disc, which the astronomers estimated to be about 325 feet across, was clearly evident a thickened part, a small sphere. Around the disc, at a distance of two diameters, were three spheres resembling the one in the center. The spheres slowly rotated around the disc as the entire system diminished in size, gradually leaving the Earth. Some 15 to 20 minutes later the spheres began to move away from the disc, as if receding in different directions. The sphere in the center also left its place and moved away. Finally at 10 P.M. all these shining emerald green bodies were so far away that the astronomers lost sight of them.

This strange picture was observed in the northwestern part of the sky at about 60 degrees above the horizon. The astronomers estimated that the enigmatic objects were about 60 miles above the Earth.

Third Account

A long radiogram arrived at the office of the magazine *Smena*, for which I had written an article on UFOs. It was sent by First Mate Babushkin on behalf of the crew of the Soviet ship *Ishersk*.

On August 2, 1967, at 11:30 P.M. Moscow time, while crossing the Norwegian Sea in a westerly direction, *Ishersk* sailors witnessed this unusual phenomenon, said the radiogram:

"There were three of us in the cabin—Captain Markov, Senior Engineer Ivanov and myself, Sysoyev, not on duty, reported a strange phenomenon in the sky. We ran to the bridge and saw a sphere-like whitish spot moving southward.

"A few minutes later a bright spot flared up high in the sky. For a couple of seconds it rushed headlong from west to east at an angle of 45 degrees to the Earth, getting much larger. Suddenly it came to a stop and with a play of bright rainbow colors (yellow predominating) began throwing off sparks and became enveloped in a white shroud.

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At 8:10 P.M. on August 8, 1967, at the same Mountain Station astronomer Anatoli Sazanov observed an unfamiliar flying object. It was shaped like an asymmetrical crescent, with its convex side turned in the direction of its movement. Narrow, faintly luminous ribbons resembling the condensation trail of a jet plane followed behind the horns of the crescent. Its diameter was two-thirds that of the Moon, and it was not as bright. It was yellow with a reddish tinge.

The object was flying horizontally in the northern part of the sky, from west to east, at about 20 degrees above the horizon. It covered the distance from Ursa Major to Cassi-

first magnitude was moving at a constant distance ahead of the crescent.

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Saucers and Balls

To find a clue to the nature of UFOs, we must study all the reports on these surprising and, to my mind, real objects. Only a scientific analysis will reveal the truth. What is, however, clear already is that UFO phenomena

even can be objectively analyzed and classified. The UFO classification adopted by foreign investigators is also confirmed by Soviet observers.

One day, when observed from Earth or planes, UFOs appear as bright discs with a metallic tinge. Assistant Professor Vyacheslav Zaitsev observed such a flying saucer in 1961, above Tobolsk, from a Tu-104 aircraft making a scheduled flight. The huge bright metal disc slid under the liner's belly, made a turn and at some distance took a course parallel with the aircraft. A bulging cone resembling a cabin could be seen in the heart of the disc. After flying alongside the plane for several seconds, it swerved abruptly and disappeared.

A similar object was observed by geodetic astronomer Lyudmila Tschkanovich in the summer of 1963 near Sukhumi, Caucasus. The UFO made a swift maneuver over the sea, then headed for the mountains. The astronomer was, however, able to see that the central protruding part of the disc had holes which seemed to be lit from the inside.

UFO movements are peculiar. Sometimes they hover over the earth for tens of minutes. In flight they can develop incredible speeds and accelerations.

At 9:15 on the evening of June 17, 1966, on the outskirts of Eufria a team of geophysicists from the Institute of Oil and Gas Industry, Volgograd, led by V. G. Kravov, noticed a reddish object moving across the sky. It was shaped like a small disc.

Suddenly the body began to fall swiftly along a helical trajectory, its reddish color changing to bright white-blue. Then there was a sort of flare, and instead of the body a bright-blue round cloud appeared. It quickly spread out and melted away.

Depending on the viewing angle, flying discs look flattened or cigar-shaped or spherical. In some cases a UFO appears as a crescent, turning into a disc before your eyes.

The belief that UFOs are real is also borne out by the fact that these enigmatic objects are not only visible to the naked eye, but leave distinct images on photographic plates and are recorded by such impartial "witnesses" as radar screens.

Air Force Major Rudnikov, on a night mission above the Odessa Region on April 4, 1966, noticed on the screen of his plane's radar a strange object which was also spotted by ground-based radar units. Within 15 minutes the object dropped from 31 to 13 miles, in the next quarter of an hour to 15 miles, and in the next 10 minutes to 11 miles. The UFO remained unidentified.

Maneuver and Pursuit

The well-known Soviet pilot, chief navigator of Soviet polar aviation Valentin Alkurov, describes one of his encounters with flying discs:

"In 1956, engaged in strategic ice reconnaissance in a Tu-1 plane in the area of Cape Long (Greenland), we dropped down from the clouds in fair weather and suddenly noticed an unknown flying craft moving on our portside parallel to our course. It looked very much like a large parabolic lens with

in the blue sky. We spotted no aerials, superstructure, wings or portholes on that disc. Nor did we see an exhaust gases or condensation trail. It flew at what seemed to us an impossible speed."

No Prejudices

Until recently no scientific study of UFOs has been made in the Soviet Union. More than that, the prevailing and, in my opinion, mistaken view was that UFOs are common optical phenomena in the Earth's atmosphere. There was no collection of UFO observations, and the general impression was that flying saucers are fantasies. The situation now is changing.

In 1968 the Nauka Publishing House of the USSR Academy of Sciences is scheduled to bring out a book titled *Populated Outer Space*, edited by Academician Boris Konstantinov, Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The distinguished Soviet and foreign contributors include: Academicians Viktor Ambartsumyan, Alexander Oparin, Alexander Ishchenko, Andrei Kolmogorov; Corresponding Members of the USSR Academy of Sciences Vasilii Kuprevich, Alexander Vologdin, Iosif Nikolsky; and eminent foreign scientists Melvin Calvin, William Pickering, Frank Salisbury (USA), Norman Pirie, Bernard Lovell (Great Britain), Hans Freudenthal (Netherlands), Giuseppe Piccardi (Italy) and many others.

The anthology will have a special section devoted to the UFO problem, with contributions from American scientists Joseph Hynek, James McDonald, Jack Valley, and Frank Salisbury, articles by Soviet writers and UFO observations made in the Soviet Union.

Soviet observations of UFOs, like those I cited earlier, were not taken from a systematic collection of information of this kind; they were spontaneous responses to my article in *Soviet Science*. This fact warrants the conclusion that there have been many more UFO observations in the USSR. We have already collected some dozens of well-documented reports and accounts.

In May 1967 a sponsoring group of scientists, the military, writers and public figures met to form an unofficial body whose purpose it would be to conduct a preliminary scientific investigation of UFOs. Those present included Professor Heinrich Ludwig, Directors of Science Nikolai Zhinov and Igor Bestuzhev-Lada; chief navigator of Soviet polar aviation Valentin Alkurov; General Porfiri Stolyarov, Leonid Reins, Georgi Uger and Georgi Zerkov; twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Grigori Sivkov, Master of Science (engineering); Heroes of the Soviet Union doctor, Ekaterina Rykova and Natalia Kravtsova.

The organization, set up October 1967, is called the UFO Section of the All-Union Cosmonautics Committee, with headquarters at the Central House of Aviation and Cosmonautics in Moscow. Air Force Major General Porfiri Stolyarov was elected chairman of the section.

Those of us who are participating in this new and exciting undertaking have an ambitious program of work ahead. The first step is to organize the collection of reliable

nature of UFOs in terms of familiar phenomena. Judging by other surprises, nature has some in store for us here too, and we must be ready for perhaps a radical "reassessment of values."

The hypothesis that UFOs originate in other worlds, that they are flying craft from planets other than Earth, merits the most serious examination.

Observations show that UFOs behave "sensitively." In a group formation flight they maintain a pattern. They are most often spotted over airfields, atomic stations and other very new engineering installations. On encountering aircraft, they always maneuver so as to avoid direct contact. A considerable list of these seemingly intelligent actions gives the impression that UFOs are investigating, perhaps even reconnoitering.

Curiously enough, the number of UFO observations increases as Mars approaches the Earth. Is that pure coincidence?

Some people think that UFOs have appeared in the Earth's atmosphere only during the past two decades. This is not the case. The UFO phenomenon has been observed throughout the history of mankind. There are medieval and ancient reports strikingly similar to ours.

Among the earlier UFO reports, as an example, may be the well-documented observations of a "large saucer" in 1122 and a "possession of balloons" in 1913. These reports still await investigation.

The most remarkable UFO phenomenon is the famous "Tungusky meteorite." In recent years Soviet scientists have established that the Tungusky explosion had every parameter of an air nuclear blast. The USSR Academy of Sciences Reports (Volume 152, Nos. 4 and 5, 1967) have studies by Alexei Zolotarev to prove that the Tungusky body could not be a meteorite or a comet.

In the summer of 1967 the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research at Dubna published a study by Vladimir Mekhachen, who concludes that the Tungusky blast left considerable residual radioactivity. Finally, as recently as 1966, after analyzing the sum total of observations on the Tungusky body's flight, this writer showed that before the blast the Tungusky body described in the atmosphere a tremendous arc of about 375 miles in extent (in azimuth), that is, carried out a maneuver.

All these new results warrant the conclusion that the Tungusky body seems to have been an artificial flying craft from some other planet.

Should this be finally confirmed by investigations now in progress, the significance of the Tungusky disaster would be inestimable.

But this, incidentally, will pose new problems. If we are indeed being studied by creatures from other planets, what is their purpose? Why are they so studiously avoiding any direct contact? Is their unsociality the result of an high a level of development that they study us from that "height" just as we look upon and study ants? Or is there still the possibility of common understanding since we are born in the same Universe and obey the same laws of nature?

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"In 1970, engaged in strategic ice reconnaissance in a TU-14 plane in the area of Cape Joseph Sturdevant, we dropped down from the clouds to fair weather and suddenly noticed an unknown flying craft moving on our portside, parallel to our course. It looked very much like a large pear-shaped disc with wavy, pulsating edges. At first we thought it was an American aircraft of an unknown design, and since we did not want to encounter it we went into the clouds again. After we had flown for 10 minutes toward Bear Island, the cloud cover ended abruptly, it cleared ahead and on our portside we saw once again that same unknown craft. Making up our minds to see it at close quarters, we changed our course abruptly and began the approach movement, increasing our pace at Anderma of the noseover. When we changed our course, the unknown flying machine followed suit and moved parallel at our speed.

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Those of us who are participating in this new and exciting undertaking have an ambitious program of work ahead. The first step will be to organize the collection of reliable information on UFOs. That will be done at the outset by the existing systems of astronomical, meteorological and geographical observations, satellite and space-rocket tracking stations and the radar installations of civilian airports and the hydrometeorological service. All these organizations can make UFO observations with equipment now available.

In the design stage are special devices for photographing UFOs and recording the radiation and magnetic disturbances which they may be responsible for.

Guests from Other Worlds?

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Yes, there will be many questions, but all are in the distant future. Our study of UFOs may lead to quite different conclusions and present mankind with quite different problems.

The important thing now is for us to discard any preconceived notions about UFOs, and to organize on a global scale a calm, sensation-free and strictly scientific study of this strange phenomenon. The subject and aims of the investigation are so serious that they justify any efforts. It goes without saying that international cooperation is vital.

9 April 1968

Nothing But the Facts on UFOs

OR

Which Novosti Writer Do You Read?

1. Whether you believe in unidentified flying objects (UFOs) or not, Novosti (APN -- the Soviet "unofficial" news agency) agrees with you. We are forwarding attached reproductions of two articles which argue both sides of the issue:

a. "Unidentified Flying Objects" by Felix Zigel, Doctor of Science (Technology), Assistant Professor, Moscow Aviation Institute, appearing in the February 1968 issue of Soviet Life (counterpart to USIA's America) for which APN supplies all materials; and

b. "'Flying Saucers'? They're a Myth!" by Vilen Lyustiberg, APN Science Commentator, which originally appeared in the 16 February 1968 issue of Moskovsky Komsomolets, and which APN released in English translation on 12 March 1968.

The first article takes UFOs quite seriously; the second laughs them off and even claims the U.S. publicizes them to divert people from its failures and aggressions.

2. It is not surprising that two writers take opposing views on so controversial a subject, or that one adds a dollop of propaganda. It is surprising to find any disagreement on any subject in Soviet media, especially in materials made available by the same agency to approximately the same readership. The irony is obvious.

3.

ATTACHED FOR RELEASE

DATE 16 Dec 78

D- #123

3 Attachments
2 unclassified articles (para 1)
1 [redacted]

Tuesday, March 12. 1948

"FLYING SAUCERS"? THEY'RE A MYTH!

Villem Iyustiberg; AEN Science Commentator

In the last 20 years publication of literature on "unidentified flying objects" has advanced to one of the first places in the world. This problem is dealt with by numerous associations and clubs.

Are these "flying saucers" just imagination or reality? Thousands of recorded statements by eye-witnesses seem to show that "there must be something in it". But let us try to look all these materials from a different stand. So, as the convinced supporter of the "saucer" theory say almost every time, you can draw your own conclusion while we give you.

"Facts Only"

Kenneth Arnold, an American pilot, is the "godfather" of flying saucers. It is he who noticed in 1947 nine shining discs flying in formation at the speed of about 3,000 km an hour.

The next encounter with saucers had a tragic outcome. In January 1948, an immense flying saucer appeared over the Fox US Air Base. Pursuing it Captain Thomas Mantzell perished. The last thing he reported from an altitude of 9,000 metres was that he saw an object and was going to approach it.

This story found extensive response. Many considered it to be a stern warning of unknown envoys from other planets to leave them alone. There was a great deal of talk about the mysterious death of the pilot. It was received as undoubted proof of the existence of mighty forces still unknown to us.

But the results of a thorough investigation by US authorities received much less publicity. The mysterious "saucer" proved to be nothing but a thin-walled plastic balloon made by US Naval Forces under the secret "Skyhawk Operation" project.

Such balloons could rise to an altitude of 30,000 metres. Meanwhile, Thomas Mantzell pursuing it, forgot that he had no oxygen apparatus on board his craft.

We know of stories about encounters and even hand-to-hand fights with pilots of craft landing from other planets. They were shot at, but without success.

A saucer cut down a tree on the Amazon River shore and disappeared in the turbid stream. It was never recovered. Another saucer glided over the earth like

an injured man and almost crashed before the eyes of witnesses. But "having spit out" several pieces of metal, it levelled out its course and flew off. Delivered to the police, the metal proved to be ordinary tin.

An abandoned silvery disc was found in the deep rock-coal seams in Norwegian coal mines on Spitzbergen. It was pierced and marked by micrometeor impacts and bore all traces of having performed a long space voyage. It was sent for analysis to the Pentagon and disappeared there.

Nothing but a saucer put out of commission a high-voltage power transmission line in 1965 and thus plunged several large American cities into darkness for six hours.

But the most thrilling masterpiece of this sort was probably the "Interview with a Man from Venus" published at the close of 1967 by the West German *Stern* magazine. This materialized blue-eyed "superman", a version of Nietzsche's "blond beast", proved to be a secret service agent of the Pentagon. He was 190 cm tall, spoke excellent English (it was English indeed!) and could breathe freely in our atmosphere without any devices. His modest fibre suitcase contained an unusual silvery suit, flexible like silk and so hard that a diamond drill broke off it.

The man from Venus said that he could walk freely in such a suit over the surface of the hottest stars, ignoring all powerful gravitational fields.

Maybe these "facts" will do?

How Can They Be Studied?

It is easier to ask this question, than to answer it. These flying saucers -- they are like Our Lady: they appear to those who believe in them. And they persistently fail to show themselves to air observation posts, meteorologists and astronomers, i.e. precisely to those who can give us accurate information and trustworthy descriptions of a flying object.

Experiments that do not repeat themselves, or the chance appearance of a phenomenon always either handicap the possibility of investigation considerably or exclude it altogether.

Nowhere in the world is there EVEN ONE trustworthy stereoscopic photograph making it possible to trace from two points simultaneously the outlines of a solid flying object clearly. All photographs that exist have been made with single-lens cameras and always leave a margin for doubt.

A series of such photographs amazingly resembles a straw hat with a black silk ribbon, thrown into the air. Others undoubtedly prove to be internegatives obtained from two combined slides, for instance, that of a landscape and that of a strangely designed craft drawn on white paper. Modern photographing techniques allow photographs to be produced which no expert will ever prove to be counterfeit. They are real. But they do not show strangers from space; they show quite ordinary earthly objects unexpectedly foreshortened -- pots, pans, plastic toys, and the like.

Are there photographs which evoke no doubts whatsoever? Yes, there are. They always show shining objects of a circular or oval shape with vague outlines. Most

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likely these photographs show ball lightning. Incidentally, the nature of the last has not been fully elucidated yet either, due to the vagueness of the place and time of its formation. However, no one ever thought of ascribing a cosmic origin to it.

Even with a superficial analysis, mysterious flares on clouds proved to be reflections of electric welding, warning lights of airplanes in the area of airports or distant summer lightning. And the November 1967 "saucer" over Sofia proved to be a high-altitude NATO reconnaissance balloon.

Among the most serious works devoted to an investigation of the problem, there are two which ought to be mentioned. One of them is the book "Flying Saucers" by Donald Menzel who explains almost all cases of their appearance by disturbances in the Earth's or Sun's atmosphere. Our planet travels in the upper layers of the Sun's atmosphere where clots of high-temperature plasma are moving freely.

The other is a book by Frank Edwards. It is a collection of statements, notes and records of eye-witness testimony classified into several sections. True, Edwards often qualifies his source as a witness who did not wish to have his name mentioned but who may be fully trusted, or that the trustworthiness of the witness is confirmed by numerous of his countrymen, but he cannot mention his name so far for a number of reasons. That's not very convincing, is it?

For Whom Is It Not a Myth?

They are those for whom science is a business. Taking advantage of the lively interest of people for everything that is strange and unusual, numerous lecturers in the West appear before audiences, report and stories, invite eye-witnesses to such lectures, and demonstrate photographs and slides. Most of these lecturers are nothing but ordinary quacks. True, there are people who are sincerely convinced in the truth of what they are talking about. They strive to draw the interest of the public to certain phenomena but, we are sorry to say, there is more harm than use in that.

The Americans Lesly and Adamski are the most outright frauds among them. Using their "good friendly relations" with strangers from other planets, the enterprising businessmen "visited" Mars, the Moon and Venus, learned from our cosmic neighbours to treat by simple and accessible methods such diseases as cancer, glaucoma, hypertension and others which afflict the human race. Their lectures, motion-pictures, books and medical practice have brought them many hundred thousand dollars out of the pockets of trusting listeners and patients already.

We may trace a clearly defined regularity in the appearance of large numbers of flying saucers. And, strange as it might seem, this regularity is closely connected with earthly events.

The first "cycle" of four years began in 1947. The number of saucers always grows sharply on the eve of presidential elections in the USA. This is difficult to explain. Maybe people on other planets lay bets as to who will win in the next elections -- the republicans or the democrats. Perhaps, these saucers appear in order to divert the voters' thoughts from the again non-fulfilled presidential programme and promises to make the country a "great" and "prospering" society.

There is another cycle. True, it is not determined by time. Saucers flooded the earth's atmosphere in 1951, in the months when the American troops were waging a ruthless, annihilating war against the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

THE END

The next invasion of saucers was in 1965-1966, when 35 American advisers in South Vietnam were quickly replaced by half-a-million-strong army equipped with the latest arms and intending to rout the National-Liberation Front within two weeks and when the President of the United States of America, without declaring war and in violation the constitution of his own country, gave the order that the peaceful population of North Vietnam be subjected to brutal bombings.

In short, when newspaper circulation drops, when readers get tired of economic and politics and when they are to be diverted from "irrelevant" questions, the Western businessmen resort to three reliable, "always fresh" sensations: Flying Saucers, the Sea Serpent (sometimes it is substituted by the Loch Ness Lake monster), and the Snow Man.

It is much nicer to read about mysterious craft from Venus than to think of the future, of the wage freeze, of growing prices or unemployment. Statesmen in imperialist countries resort to this "information" quite deliberately. For them the flying saucers are not a myth, but a well-camouflaged means for misinforming the people. And nothing but that.

(Moskovsky Komsomolets, February 16. In full)

THE END

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

First the facts several striking and reliable UFO observations and then, conclusions.

First Account

THE PLACE of observation is Nankhistan, the field camp of a geophysical expedition from a Leningrad research institute. The nearest populated locality, Nektal, is 11 miles away. The time of observation is August 16, 1967, about 11 P.M. local time.

According to Master of Geology and Mineralogy Nikolai Sobchakov, the camp chief, a strange, luminous body suddenly appeared over the mountains on the eastern slope of the valley. It was moving from north to south, and its visible diameter was one and a half times longer than the Moon's.

A few seconds later the body disappeared behind a mountain top, reappeared and headed southeast, keeping constant speed and height above the Earth. The mysterious object was lens-shaped and bright, the edges being somewhat less luminous than the center.

The body described an arc in the sky and disappeared behind the mountains, leaving no trace.

The unidentified flying object (UFO) was observed by eight scientific workers, members of the geophysical expedition.

Second Account

On July 26, 1965, Latvian astronomer Robert Vitshick, Yan Melcheris and Emmerik Vitshick were studying noctilucent clouds at an observation station at Ogys. At 9:15 P.M. they noticed an unusually bright star moving slowly in a westerly direction. Looked at through binoculars with a magnification of eight diameters, the "star" resolved itself into a small, flat speck. The telescope then disclosed the following insect-like picture.

In the heart of a lens-shaped disc, which the astronomers estimated to be about 125 feet across, was clearly evident a thickened part, a small sphere. Around the disc, at a distance of two diameters, were three spheres resembling the one in the center. The spheres slowly rotated around the disc as the entire system dimmed in size, gradually leaving the Earth some 15 to 20 minutes later the spheres began to move away from the disc, as if receding in different directions. The sphere in the center also left its place and moved away. Finally at 10 P.M. all three shining emerald green bodies were so far away that the astronomers lost sight of them.

This strange picture was observed in the northwestern part of the sky at about 60 degrees above the horizon. The astronomers estimated that the enigmatic objects were about 60 miles above the Earth.

Third Account

A long radiogram arrived at the office of the magazine *Smena*, for which I had written an article on UFOs. It was sent by First Mate Bashashin on behalf of the crew of the Soviet ship *Lider*.

On August 2, 1967, at 11:30 P.M. Moscow time, while crossing the Norwegian Sea in a westerly direction, *Lider*'s sailors witnessed this unusual phenomenon, said the radiogram.

"There were three of us in the cabin—Captain Markov, Senior Engineer Ivanov and myself. My duty was on duty. We reported a strange phenomenon in the sky. We ran to the bridge and saw a sphere-like whitish spot moving southward."

"A few minutes later a bright spot flared up high in the sky. For a couple of seconds it rushed headlong from west to east at an angle of 45 degrees to the Earth, getting much larger. Suddenly it came to a stop and with a play of bright rainbow colors (yellow predominating) began throwing off sparks and became enveloped in a white shroud."

"Then again the sphere-like white nebula began moving south. The procedure was repeated four times. On the fifth and last time the spot's behavior changed. It stopped midway, turned over and assumed the shape of an egg with the thicker end up. Then a powerful white jet squirted from the lower end, after which the 'egg' grew pale, became enveloped in white mist and, with its white tail, began to head southward."

All this strange celestial activity was visible for an hour and then vanished into thin air.

Fourth Account

Not one but several reports came from astronomers at the Mountain Astrophysical Station, USSR Academy of Sciences, 12 miles from Kislovodsk, Caucasus.

In July 1967 the station received letters from local newspapers reporting the flight of a strange reddish crescent across the sky at 9:20 P.M. on July 17.

In the very early morning of July 18, 1967, astronomer H. I. Potter, who was observing the Moon at the Mountain Station, noticed a strange formation against a clear starry sky at 2:50 A.M. Moscow time. A white cloud appeared in the northeast at an elevation of about 20 degrees. Its diameter was twice as long as that of the Moon but its nose was several times less bright.

The cloud itself had a dense milky-white color, with a rounded nucleus clearly discernible near its northern end. The cloud expanded and grew paler. A few minutes later the white cloud dispersed completely, but the reddish nucleus remained. Toward daybreak it lost its outlines and then disappeared. Photographs showing its changes were taken.

At 3:30 P.M. on August 8, 1967, at the same Mountain Station astronomer Anatoli Sazonov observed an unfamiliar flying object. It was shaped like an asymmetrical crescent, with its convex side turned in the direction of its movement. Narrow, faintly luminous ribbons resembling the condensation trail of a jet plane followed behind the horns of the crescent. Its diameter was two-thirds that of the Moon, and it was not as bright. It was yellow with a reddish tinge.

The object was flying horizontally in the northern part of the sky, from west to east, at about 20 degrees above the horizon. It covered the distance from Ura Major to Cuck

VUE LIFE
FEBRUARY 1968

By Felix Zigel
Doctor of Science (Technology)
Assistant Professor,
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appears in half a minute. A bright star of the first magnitude was moving at a constant distance ahead of the crescent.

As it moved away from the observers, the crescent dimmed, turned into a small disc and then instantly disappeared.

The mysterious object was seen by 10 of the station's scientific workers. It was also observed in Kislovodsk. According to Sazonov, the crescent was 12 miles away, and it was no less than 500 feet across.

Optical Illusion?

Let us stop here and draw some conclusions. Even if all the UFO evidence amounted to no more than these four accounts, it is clear that the evidence exists. The fact of the matter is, however, that many thousands of such observations have been documented in the past 50 years. They come from dozens of countries and virtually every corner of our planet, including the Arctic and Antarctic. The UFO phenomenon is too widespread and popularly accepted to be dismissed lightly.

A growing number of serious scientists are not satisfied with explanations characterizing the sightings as visual aberrations. It goes without saying that the phenomenon attracts, and will unfortunately continue to, all sorts of publicity-seekers. But we do not stop using money because there are counterfeiters. The task of science is, precisely, the obligation to distinguish between the false and the true. Thus, if science considers flying saucers a hallucination, it still must explain the cause of this global psychic illness. That may well be as difficult to establish as the true nature of UFOs.

The well-known American astrophysicist Donald Menzel says that flying saucers are optical phenomena in the Earth's atmosphere. Because of Professor Menzel's scientific prestige the explanation is generally accepted. But it does not hold water. As soon as we go on from this generalization to concrete interpretations of concrete observations, it becomes evident that UFOs will not reduce themselves to optical phenomena of the milky way, rainbow or halo type. Try the Menzel explanation on the four accounts we cited earlier. Nothing intelligible will emerge. What we seem to be dealing with here is a kind of reality still unexplored.

The appearance of UFOs is almost always accompanied by a luminescence of air and the formation of an atmospheric plasma. This fact is the basis for the "plasma" hypothesis of UFOs as accumulations of atmospheric plasma of the ball lightning type. But this explanation does not hold up either. Ball lightning is always a thunderstorm product, and the appearance of UFOs has no relation to weather. Ball lightning diameters as a rule run from five inches, no larger; the diameters of flying discs are tens and even hundreds of times that size. The behavior of UFOs, their shapes and other physical properties are quite different from what we know of ball lightning.

Sources and Halls

To find a clue to the nature of UFOs, we must study all the reports on these surprising and, to my mind, real objects. Only a scientific analysis will reveal the truth. What is, however, clear already is that UFO phenom-

even can be objectively analyzed and classified. The UFO classification adopted by foreign investigators is also confirmed by Soviet observers.

Its day, when observed from Earth or planes, UFOs appear as bright discs with a metallic ring. Assistant Professor Vyacheslav Zaitsev observed such a flying saucer in 1961, above Budapest, from a TI-101 aircraft making a scheduled flight. The huge bright metal disc slid under the liner's belly, made a turn and at some distance took a course parallel with the aircraft. A bulging cone resembling a cabin could be seen in the heart of the disc. After flying alongside the plane for several seconds, it swerved sharply and disappeared.

A similar object was observed by geodetic astronomer Lyudmila Tikhonovich in the summer of 1963 near Sakhum, Caucasus. The UFO made a swift maneuver over the sea, then headed for the mountains. The astronomer was, however, able to see that the central protruding part of the disc had holes which seemed to be lit from the inside.

UFO movements are peculiar. Sometimes they hover over the earth for tens of minutes. In flight they can develop incredible speeds and accelerations.

At 9:15 on the evening of June 17, 1966, on the outskirts of Enlita a team of geophysicists from the Institute of Oil and Gas Industry, Volgograd, led by V. G. Kravchik, noticed a reddish object moving across the sky. It was shaped like a small disc.

Suddenly the body began to fall swiftly along a helical trajectory, its reddish color changing to bright white-like. Then there was a out of flare, and instead of the body a bright blue round cloud appeared. It quickly spread out and melted away.

Depending on the viewing angle, flying discs look flattened or cigar-shaped or spherical. In some cases a UFO appears as a crescent, turning into a disc before your eyes.

The belief that UFOs are real is also based on the fact that these enigmatic objects are not only visible to the naked eye, but leave distinct images on photographic plates and are recorded by such impartial "witnesses" as radar screens.

At Four Major Babaluk, on a night mission above the Cuban Region on April 3, 1966, noticed on the screen of his plane's radar a strange object which was also spotted by ground-based radar units. Within 15 minutes the object dropped from 31 to 10 miles, in the next quarter of an hour to 15 miles, and in the next 10 minutes to 11 miles. The UFO remained unidentified.

Maneuver and Pursuit

The well-known Soviet pilot, chief navigator of Soviet polar aviation Valentin Alkhorov, describes one of his encounters with flying discs:

"In 1956, engaged in strategic ice reconnaissance in a TI-1 plane in the area of Cape Thompson (Greenland), we dropped down from the clouds to fair weather and suddenly noticed an unknown flying craft moving on our path—parallel to our course. It looked very much like a large polished disk with wavy, pulsating edges. At first we thought it was an American aircraft of an unknown design, and since we did not want to encounter it we went into the clouds again. After we had flown for 10 minutes toward Haze Island, the cloud cover ended abruptly. It cleared ahead and on our path—no one came again that same unknown craft. Making up our minds to see it at close quarters, we changed our course abruptly and began the approach movement, informing our base at Andromeda of the encounter. When we changed our engine, the unknown flying machine followed suit and moved parallel at our speed.

"After 15 to 20 minutes of flight the unknown craft sharply altered its course, sped ahead of us and soon quickly until it disappeared

in the blue sky. We spotted no aerials, superstructure, wings or protrusions on that disc. We did not see an exhaust pipe or condensation trail. It flew at what seemed to us an impossible speed."

No Prejudices

I still recently no scientific study of UFOs has been made in the Soviet Union. More than that, the prevailing and, in my opinion, mistaken view was that UFOs are common optical phenomena in the Earth's atmosphere. There was no collection of UFO observations, and the general impression was that flying saucers are fantasies. The situation now is changing.

In 1961 the Nauka Publishing House of the USSR Academy of Sciences is scheduled to bring out a book titled *Populated Outer Space*, edited by Academician Boris Konstantinov, Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The distinguished Soviet and foreign contributors include: Academician Viktor Andrianov, Alexander Sparin, Alexander Iosadetsky, Andrei Kolomoys, Corresponding Members of the USSR Academy of Sciences Vasil Kuptsech, Alexander Volgin, Iosif Shklovsky, and eminent foreign scientists Melvin Calvin, William Pickering, Frank Salisbury (USA), Norman Pirie, Bernard Lovell (Great Britain), Hans Freudenhal (Netherlands), Giuseppe Piccardi (Italy) and many others.

The anthology will have a special section devoted to the UFO problem, with contributions from American scientists Joseph Hynek, James McDonald, Jack Valley, and Frank Salisbury, as well as Soviet writers and UFO observations made in the Soviet Union.

Soviet observations of UFOs, like those I cited earlier, were not taken from a systematic collection of information of this kind; they were spontaneous responses to my article in *Sovets*. This fact warrants the conclusion that there have been many more UFO observations in the USSR. We have already collected some dozens of well-documented reports and accounts.

In May 1965 a sponsoring group of scientists, the military, writers and public figures met to form an unofficial body whose purpose it would be to conduct a preliminary scientific investigation of UFOs. Those present included Professor Heinrich Ludolp, Doctor of Science Nikolai Zhirnev and Igor Il'yushin, Chief navigator of Soviet polar aviation Valentin Alkhorov; General Pyotr Sokolov, Leonid Reins, Georgi Vper and Georgi Zerkhin, twice Hero of the Soviet Union; Grigori Shklov, Master of Science engineer; Heroes of the Soviet Union during Yakovleva Ryabova and Natalia Krasnova.

The organization set up October 1965, is called the UFO Section of the All-Union Cosmonautics Committee, with headquarters at the Central House of Aviation and Cosmonautics in Moscow. At Four Major General Dmitri Strizhkov was elected chairman of the section.

Those of us who are participating in this new and exciting undertaking have an ambitious program of work ahead. The first step will be to organize the collection of reliable information on UFOs. That will be done at the outset by the existing systems of astronomical, meteorological and geophysical observations, satellite and space-rocket tracking stations and the radar installations of civilian airports and the hydro-meteorological service. All these organizations can make UFO observations with equipment now available.

In the design stage are special devices for photographing UFOs and recording the radiation and magnetic disturbances which they may be responsible for.

Concise from Other Works?

The recorded observations will serve to check hypotheses. These hypotheses should not, in my opinion, attempt to explain the

nature of UFOs in terms of familiar phenomena. Judging by other inquiries, nature has come to these by no less long, and we must be ready for perhaps a radical "reassessment of values."

The hypothesis that UFOs originate in other worlds, that they are flying craft from planets other than Earth, merits the most serious examination.

Observations show that UFOs behave "sensitively." In a group formation flight they maintain a pattern. They are most often spotted over airfields, atomic stations and other very sensitive engineering installations. On encountering aircraft, they always maneuver so as to avoid direct contact. A considerable list of these seemingly intelligent actions gives the impression that UFOs are investigating, perhaps even communicating.

Curious enough, the number of UFO observations increases as Man approaches the Earth. Is that pure coincidence?

Some people think that UFOs have appeared in the Earth's atmosphere only during the past two decades. This is not the case. The UFO phenomenon has been observed throughout the history of mankind. There are medieval and ancient reports strikingly similar to ours.

Among the earliest UFO reports, as an example, may be the well-documented observations of a "large saucer" in 1322 and a "pursuion of bodies" in 1913. These reports still await investigation.

The most remarkable UFO phenomenon is the famous "Tunguska meteorite." In recent years Soviet scientists have established that the Tunguska explosion had every parameter of an air nuclear blast. The USSR Academy of Sciences Reports (Volume 122, Nos. 4 and 5, 1965) have studies by Alexei Zaitsev to prove that the Tunguska object could not be a meteorite or a comet.

In the summer of 1965 the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research at Dubna published a study by Vladimir Melnikov, who concludes that the Tunguska blast left considerable residual radioactivity. Finally, as recently as 1966, after analyzing the sum total of observations on the Tunguska body's flight, this writer showed that before the blast the Tunguska body descended in the atmosphere a tremendous arc of about 375 miles in extent (in azimuth), that is, carried out a maneuver.

All these new results warrant the conclusion that the Tunguska body seems to have been an artificial flying craft from some other planet.

Should this be finally confirmed by investigations now in progress, the significance of the Tunguska disaster would be incalculable.

But this, incidentally, will pose new problems. If we are indeed being studied by creatures from other planets, what is their purpose? Why are they so studiously avoiding any direct contact? Is their unavailability the result of an high level of development that they study us from that "height" just as we look upon and study ants? Or is there still the possibility of common understanding since we are born in the same Universe and obey the same laws of nature?

Yes, there will be many questions, but all are in the distant future. Our study of UFOs may lead to quite different conclusions and present mankind with quite different problems.

The important thing now is for us to discard any preconceived notions about UFOs and to organize on a global scale a calm, unexcited and strictly scientific study of this strange phenomenon. The subject and aims of the investigation are so serious that they justify our efforts. It goes without saying that international cooperation is vital.

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U F O HYPOTHESIS AND SURVIVAL QUESTIONS

It is the purpose of this monograph to consider briefly some of the human survival implications suggested by the various principal hypothesis concerning the nature of the phenomena loosely categorized as U F O (1).

1. ALL UFO's ARE HOAXES: From the time when hoaxes were first noted in history, they were characterized by infrequency of occurrence and usually by a considerable restriction of their geographical extent. Rarely have men of science, while acting within their professional capacities, perpetrated hoaxes. The fact that UFO phenomenon have been witnessed all over the world from ancient times, and by considerable numbers of reputable scientists in recent times, indicates rather strongly that UFO's are not all hoaxes. (2) ^{RATHER THAN DIMINISHING,} If anything, the modern trend is toward increased reports, from all sources. In one three month period in 1953 (June, July, and August) Air Force records show 35 sightings whose nature could not be determined (3). If UFO's, contrary to all

(1) All flying, sailing or maneuvering aerial objects whether glowing, pulsating, or of a constant metallic hue, whose shape is somewhat circular or cigarish.

(2) Anatomy of a Phenomenon, Jacques Vallee, Henry Regnery Co. Chicago, 1965. p 9-17. (Vallee has degrees in Astronomy and Physics and is currently consultant to NASA's MARS MAP STUDY.)

(3) United States Air Force Projects Grudge and Bluebook Reports 1-12 (1951-1953) National Investigation Committee on Aerial Phenomena. Washington June 1968. p 216.

(2) Visitors from Outer Space, Sputnik, (condensed from the almanac on Land and Sea) Vyacheslav Zaitsev, p 164-181.

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indications and expectations, are indeed hoaxes - hoaxes of a world-wide dimension - hoaxes of increasing frequency, then a human mental aberration of alarming proportions would appear to be developing. Such an aberration would seem to have serious implications for nations equipped with nuclear toys - and should require immediate and careful study by scientists.

2. ALL UFO's ARE HALLUCINATIONS: People, of course, do hallucinate. Although groups of people hallucinating is rare, it has been known to happen. Machines have their own form of hallucination; the radar, in particular, "sees" temperature inversions. But a considerable number of instances exist in which there are groups of people and a radar or radars seeing the same thing at the same time; sometimes a person and a guncamera confirm each other's testimony⁽⁴⁾. On occasion, physical evidence of a circumstantial nature was reported to have been found to support witnessed sightings⁽⁵⁾. A continuing high percentage of reports of unusual aerial objects are being reported by people in responsible positions in science, government, and industry.⁽⁶⁾ The sum of such evidence seems to argue strongly against all UFO's being hallucinations.

(In spite of all the evidence to the contrary, if UFO's did turn out to be largely illusionary, the psychological implications for man would

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(4) *ibid.*, p 203, 192, 149, 146

(5) *op. cit.*, Vallee, p. 70, 71, 74.

(6) The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects, Edward J. Ruppelt, Doubleday, New York 1956. p 242. (Ruppelt was Chief of the Bluebook Study at one time.)

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certainly bring into strong question his ability to distinguish reality from fantasy. The negative effect on man's ability to survive in an increasingly complex world would be considerable - making it imperative that such a growing impairment of the human capacity for rational judgment be subjected to immediate and thorough scientific study - so that the illness could be controlled before it reaches epidemic proportions (7).

(For comments on mass hysteria and UFO's see source 8 below which contains a statement by Dr. Robert L. Hall, a social psychologist formerly with the AF Personnel and Training Research Center and the Program Director, Sociology and Psychology, National Science Foundation.)

3. ALL UFO's ARE NATURAL PHENOMENA: If this hypothesis is correct the capability of air warning systems to correctly diagnose an attack situation is open to serious question.

(→ 14)a. Many UFO's have been reported by trained military observers to behave like high speed, high performance, high altitude rockets or aircraft. The apparent solidity and craft-like shape of the objects have often been subject to radar confirmation (9). If such objects can appear to trained military men as rockets or air craft and if such objects

(7) op. cit., Ruppelt p 237 (Dutch Liner, Rome, Italy)

(8) Symposium on Unidentified Flying Objects (Second Session).

July 29, 1968. nr 7 (House Committee on Science and Astronautics).

(9) [→]op. cit., Project Grudge, pp.192, 149, 146.

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should come over the Arctic from the direction of Russia on the United States, they could trigger "false reports of missile attacks". (10)

b. Many responsible military officers have developed a mental "blind spot" to objects which appear to have the characteristics of UFO's. (10) Such an attitude is an open invitation to the enemy to build a replica of the phenomena in order to penetrate the "hole" in his adversaries' defenses - Was this the purpose of the lens shaped reentry vehicle tested by the U.S. Air Force in 1960 and recently featured in the Washington, D.C. Evening Star, dated 24 September 1968, page A4?

c. Sometimes the phenomena appear to defy radar detection and to cause massive electromagnetic interference. Surely it is very important to discover the nature of these objects or plasmas before any prospective enemy can use their properties to build a device or system to circumvent or jam our air and space detection systems - Any nation certainly could use a system or device to penetrate enemy defenses. (11)

4. SOME UFO'S ARE SECRET EARTH PROJECTS: The above referenced U.S. Air Force reentry vehicle and an often publicized Canadian "saucer" project (9) leave little doubt as to the validity of this hypothesis.

Undoubtedly, all UFO's should be carefully scrutinized to ferret-out such enemy (or "friendly") projects. Otherwise a nation faces the very strong

next page

(10) Flying Phenomena, Sovetskaya Latvija, No. 287, 10 December 1967, p 3, Col 1-3, by R. Vitolnijk (Director of the Station for the Radio Observation of the Ionosphere and Artificial Earth Satellites).

(11) ibid., Project Grudge. -

UFO's and the Colorado Project, Encyclopedia Britannica Book of the Year 1968, p 123.

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possibility of being intimidated by a new secret "doomsday" weapon.

5. SOME UFO'S ARE RELATED TO EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL INTELLIGENCE: According to some
EMINENT SCIENTISTS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE STUDY OF THIS PHENOMENON, THIS HYPOTHESIS CANNOT BE
DISREGARDED. 12. (The web document was orig. WASH. DC. in 1952 strongly support this view). 13
This hypothesis has a number of far-reaching human survival implications:

a. If "they" discover you, it is an old but hardly invalid rule of thumb, "they" are your technological superiors. Human history has shown us time and again the tragic results of a confrontation between a technologically superior civilization and a technologically inferior people. The "inferior" is usually subject to physical conquest.

b. Often in the past, a technologically superior people are also possessors of a more virile or aggressive culture. In a confrontation between two peoples of significantly different cultural levels, those having the inferior or less virile culture, most often suffer a tragic loss of identity and are usually absorbed by the other people.

c. Some peoples who were technologically and/or culturally inferior to other nations have survived - have maintained their identity - have equalized the differences between them and their adversaries. The Japanese people have given us an excellent example of the methods required to achieve such a survival:

(1) full and honest acceptance of the nature of the inferiorities separating you from the advantages of the other peoples,

(2) complete national solidarity in all positions taken in dealing with the other culture,

(3) highly controlled and limited intercourse with the other side - doing only those actions advantageous to the foreigner which you are absolutely forced to do by circumstances,

(4) a correct but friendly attitude toward the other people,

12. Professor James E. MacDonald, Astronomer, Professor Allen J. Nynek, Astrophysicist
Jacques Vallée, Astronomer, Seymour Hess, Astronomer state that some of these
objects are probably EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL IN ORIGIN IS ALSO SUPPORTED BY A 1952
REPORT BY BRITISH SALES SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATORS. ~~SECRET~~
13 OP. CIT. THE REPORT (1) WASHINGTON MacDonald.

~~SECRET~~

DRAFT

(5) A national eagerness to learn everything possible about the other culture - its technological and cultural strengths and weaknesses. This often involves sending selected groups and individuals to the other's country to become one of his kind, or even to help him in his wars against other adversaries.

(6) Adopting as many of the advantages of the opposing people as you can, and doing it as fast as possible - while still protecting your own identity by molding each new knowledge increment into your own cultural cast.

6. COMMENT: Although this paper has hardly exhausted the possible hypotheses related to the UFO phenomena, those mentioned above are the principal ones presently put forward. All of them have serious survival implications. The final answer to this mystery will probably include more than one of the above hypotheses.

Up until this time, the leisurely scientific approach has too often taken precedence in dealing with UFO questions. If you are walking along a forest path and someone yells, "rattler" your reaction would be immediate and defensive. You would not take time to speculate before you act. You would have to treat the alarm as if it were a real and immediate threat to your survival. Investigation would become an intensive emergency action to isolate the threat and to determine it's precise nature - It would be geared to developing adequate defensive measures in a minimum amount of time.

It would seem a little more of this survival attitude is called for in dealing with the UFO problem.

DRAFT

~~SECRET~~

(6)

~~SECRET~~

DRAFT

Observations of chimpanzees while in a captive environment have shown that the animals tend to become confused and disoriented. Since they do not usually have adult chimps to teach them how to be good apes, they are not even sure of their behavior. Often their actions are patterned after human behavior and would have virtually no survival value in the wild. Lacking the challenge of environmental adaptation, the bodies of the animals atrophy and become subject to many diseases - mostly unknown in their wild counterparts. Reactions to stimulus usually become less responsive and suitable. Sex often becomes a year-long preoccupation instead of a seasonal madness.

Do the captivity characteristics of modern civilization cause a similar lessening of man's adaptive capability, of his health, of his ability to recognize reality, of his ability to survive?

Perhaps the UFO question might even make man undertake studies which could enable him to construct a society which is most conducive to developing a completely human being, healthy in all aspects of mind and body - and most important able to recognize and adapt to real environmental situations.

[REDACTED]

51
X 2308
2143

DRAFT

~~SECRET~~

MEMO FOR THE FILE

On 25 June 1976, [REDACTED] met with [REDACTED] of ORD([REDACTED]) regarding possible interest by that office in the UFO case. [REDACTED] was provided copies of the [REDACTED] and later [REDACTED] memo, as well as the original [REDACTED]. These items were provided at his request.

[REDACTED] felt that there may be some ongoing ORD interest, dependent by depending on the evaluation of that office of the material provided.

[REDACTED] asked that we attempt to obtain additional info on the [REDACTED] system which we agreed to do. (a TWX was sent to this effect to the [REDACTED] Office on 25 June 1976). *requesting additional info*

XXXXXXXXXX

[REDACTED] asked that the ORD interest be kept at a low profile until some evaluation could be made, but at the same time indicated that he would be in touch with me on a fairly ~~regular~~ regular basis.

25 June 1976

items were provided at his request.

[redacted] felt that there may be some ongoing ORD interest, ~~dependent~~
by
depending on the evaluation of that office of the material provided.

[redacted] asked that we attempt to obtain additional info on the [redacted]

[redacted] system which we agreed to do. (a TWX was sent
to this effect to the [redacted] Office ^{requesting additional info} on 25 June 1976).

XXXXXXXXXX

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some evaluation could be made, but at the same time indicated that he
would be in touch with me on a fairly ~~regular~~ regular basis.

25 June 1976

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 17 Nov 78

D- (#129)

*** Document 199 of 54 ... FBIS ***

DOCN 000103001

CLAS UNCLAS 3A/PMU

SERI SERIAL: AU3003152893

PASS PASS: ATTN BBC SD

COUN COUNTRY: RUSSIA INTERNATIONAL

SUBJ*SUBJ: PAPER REPORTS ALLEGED EVIDENCE ON MISHAP INVOLVING UFO

SOUR SOURCE: KIEV HOLOS UKRAYINY IN UKRAINIAN 27 MAR 93 P 5

TEXT TEXT:

(((REPRINT FROM THE NEWSPAPER TERNOPIL VECHIRNIY: "COSMIC REVENGE" -- FIRST PARAGRAPH PUBLISHED IN BOLDFACE)))

((TEXT)) AFTER MIKHAIL GORBACHEV DISSOLVED, IN 1991, THE KGB TOP SECRET INTELLIGENCE ADMINISTRATION, A LOT OF MATERIAL FROM THAT DEPARTMENT FOUND THEIR WAY ABROAD, IN PARTICULAR TO THE CIA. AS REPORTED BY THE AUTHORITATIVE MAGAZINE CANADIAN WEEKLY WORLD NEWS, *U.S. INTELLIGENCE OBTAINED A 250-PAGE FILE ON THE ATTACK BY A UFO ON A MILITARY UNIT IN SIBERIA.

THE FILE CONTAINS NOT ONLY MANY DOCUMENTARY PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS, BUT ALSO TESTIMONIES BY ACTUAL PARTICIPANTS IN THE EVENTS. ONE OF THE CIA REPRESENTATIVES REFERRED TO THIS CASE AS "A HORRIFIC *PICTURE OF REVENGE ON THE PART OF EXTRATERRESTRIAL CREATURES, A PICTURE THAT MAKES ONE'S BLOOD FREEZE."

ACCORDING TO THE KGB MATERIALS, A QUITE LOW-FLYING SPACESHIP IN THE SHAPE OF A SAUCER APPEARED ABOVE A MILITARY UNIT THAT WAS CONDUCTING ROUTINE TRAINING MANEUVERS. FOR UNKNOWN REASONS, SOMEBODY UNEXPECTEDLY LAUNCHED A SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE AND HIT THE *UFO. IT FELL TO EARTH NOT FAR AWAY, AND FIVE SHORT HUMANOID WITH "LARGE HEADS AND LARGE BLACK EYES" EMERGED FROM IT.

IT IS STATED IN THE TESTIMONIES BY THE TWO SOLDIERS WHO REMAINED ALIVE THAT, AFTER FREEING THEMSELVES FROM THE DEBRIS, THE ALIENS CAME CLOSE TOGETHER AND THEN "MERGED INTO A SINGLE OBJECT THAT ACQUIRED A SPHERICAL SHAPE." THAT OBJECT BEGAN TO BUZZ AND HISS SHARPLY, AND THEN BECAME BRILLIANT WHITE. IN A FEW SECONDS, THE SPHERES GREW MUCH BIGGER AND EXPLODED BY FLARING UP WITH AN EXTREMELY BRIGHT LIGHT. AT THAT VERY INSTANT, 23 SOLDIERS WHO HAD WATCHED THE PHENOMENON TURNED INTO... STONE POLES. ONLY TWO SOLDIERS WHO STOOD IN THE SHADE AND WERE LESS EXPOSED TO THE LUMINOUS EXPLOSION SURVIVED.

* THE KGB REPORT GOES ON TO SAY THAT THE REMAINS OF THE UFO AND THE "PETRIFIED SOLDIERS" WERE TRANSFERRED TO A SECRET SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTION NEAR MOSCOW. SPECIALISTS ASSUME THAT A SOURCE OF ENERGY THAT IS STILL UNKNOWN TO EARTHLINGS INSTANTLY CHANGED THE STRUCTURE OF THE SOLDIERS' LIVING ORGANISMS, HAVING TRANSFORMED IT INTO A SUBSTANCE WHOSE MOLECULAR COMPOSITION IS NO DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF LIMESTONE.

A CIA REPRESENTATIVE STATED: "IF THE KGB FILE CORRESPONDS TO REALITY, THIS IS AN EXTREMELY MENACING CASE. THE ALIENS POSSESS SUCH WEAPONS AND TECHNOLOGY THAT GO BEYOND ALL OUR ASSUMPTIONS. THEY CAN STAND UP FOR THEMSELVES IF ATTACKED.

(ENDALL) 23003.03 27 MAR 30/1529Z MAR

BT

#0317

NNNN NNNN

---EOD---

Approved for Release
Date

MAY 2000

(6)(3)
39

A2

17 February 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, National Photographic Interpretation Center

SUBJECT: Photo Analysis of UFO Photography

1. This memorandum is in response to Project Number 66120-7, submitted by _____ requesting that _____ perform a photo analysis of photographs imaging an alleged UFO (i.e. unidentified flying object).

2. The photography for this project was supplied by the Aerial Phenomena Office of FTD (TDET/UFO), located at Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio. The photographic package included three photo enlargements of the UFO (attachments 1, 2 and 3) and one photo enlargement of a helicopter (attachment 4). The latter was supposedly taken at approximately the same time and from approximately the same camera station as were the UFO photographs. The image quality of these four prints were less than optimum and were considered poor for mensural and photo analysis. These four enlarged photographs were copies reproduced from a second generation negative and attachments 1 and 2 were supposedly printed full format with an approximate 4"x6" image format. Attachments 3 and 4 are assumed not to be full format and were not used in this photo analysis because of this factor. The original photography was taken with a Polaroid Swinger having an approximate 2"x3" image format. These original prints were not available for the photo analysis. This latter single factor greatly hampered the analysis and prevented any hopes of establishing meaningful answers.

3. Also included in the photographic package were five photographs of the alleged exposure station and surrounding vicinity. These photographs (attachment 5) were taken with a Polaroid Swinger by Major R.W. Nyls of the USAF. He personally investigated the UFO exposure station on the shore of Lake St. Clair, Michigan, and tried to duplicate as closely as possible the exact position of the original camera exposure stations. Major Nyls also provided exact measurements of the area and objects imaged in the original UFO

T-12

Approved for Release

2/2010

SUBJECT: Photo Analysis of UFO Photography

photographs (attachments 6, 7 and 8). These photographs along with the measurement sketches and investigation report provided a means of obtaining an approximate photographic scale. This scale value was then used to obtain approximate dimensions of the UFO. However, to do this the photo analyst had to first make major assumptions. These assumptions were necessary in a photo analysis of this type where insufficient data is available or in doubt. If any of these assumptions are in error the obtained dimensions are likewise in error.

4. The assumptions used in this photo analysis are as follows:

a. UFO was at a distance of 0.25 miles from camera station when photographed (this information supplied by Major Nyls in his investigation report).

b. The measurements supplied by Major Nyls are correct as stated.

c. Photographs shown in attachment 1 and 2 are full format.

d. UFO photographed was circular with plane of tail section perpendicular to camera axis.

e. The distance between the camera station and the object was large enough so that adjustments to the camera focal length need not be considered.

5. Attachment 9 represents an artists rough conception of the UFO along with the averaged dimension obtained from the mensural analysis of the photograph shown in attachments 1 and 2. Again, the user of this information must be cautioned that the dimensions shown here are only approximations based on assumptions. The quality of the photography, the crude estimation of the distance from the camera station to the object, the lack of original prints and precise camera data all tend to invalidate the answers. A good example of how the dimensions could change is illustrated by any change in the distance of the object from the camera station. The dimensions will change in direct proportion as the ratio of any new distance divided by the 0.25 mile distance that was used, i.e. 0.20 mile : 0.25 mile = 0.80; therefore, causing the new values to be 80% of the original values.

SUBJECT: Photo Analysis of UFO Photography

6. In conclusion, it should be noted that all of the information contained in this memorandum deals with quantitative or dimensional information obtained from calculations based upon a large number of assumptions. The qualitative or subjective analysis of the imagery is not treated because of a lack of background knowledge on UFO imagery. This office cannot shed any light on the authenticity of this alleged UFO from this photo analysis. There is no definite evidence that this photography is a hoax. On the other hand, for one to assume that this object is a UFO is equally as dangerous. There are too many unanswered questions to label the probable cause of this sighting as anything but undeterminable. For example the degraded image quality of the helicopter when compared with the UFO is suspect when considered that the helicopter was closer to camera station when photographed. Likewise, the crispness of the edge gradient of the black band on the UFO is good considering the distance at which the object was photographed. Also, the fact that the tail section of the UFO was photographed in each case with the same cross section exposed casts some suspicion on the authenticity of the UFO. However, each of the above facts can be explained by various reasons and because of these reasons the photo analysis of this UFO photograph has resulted in inconclusive answers.



Photo 2 of Attachment 5 to A2

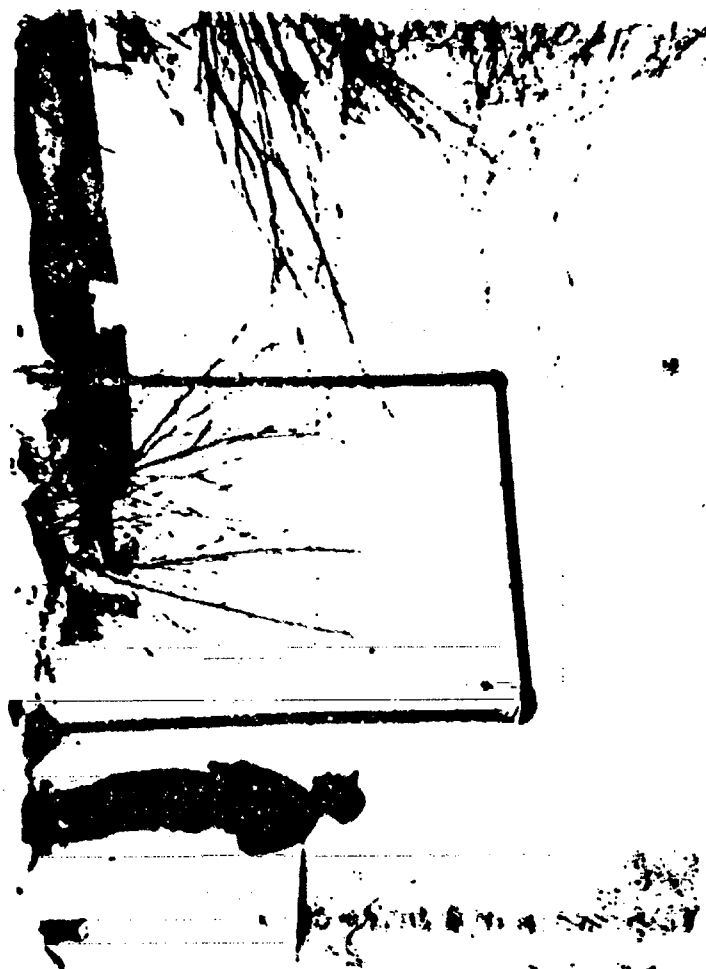
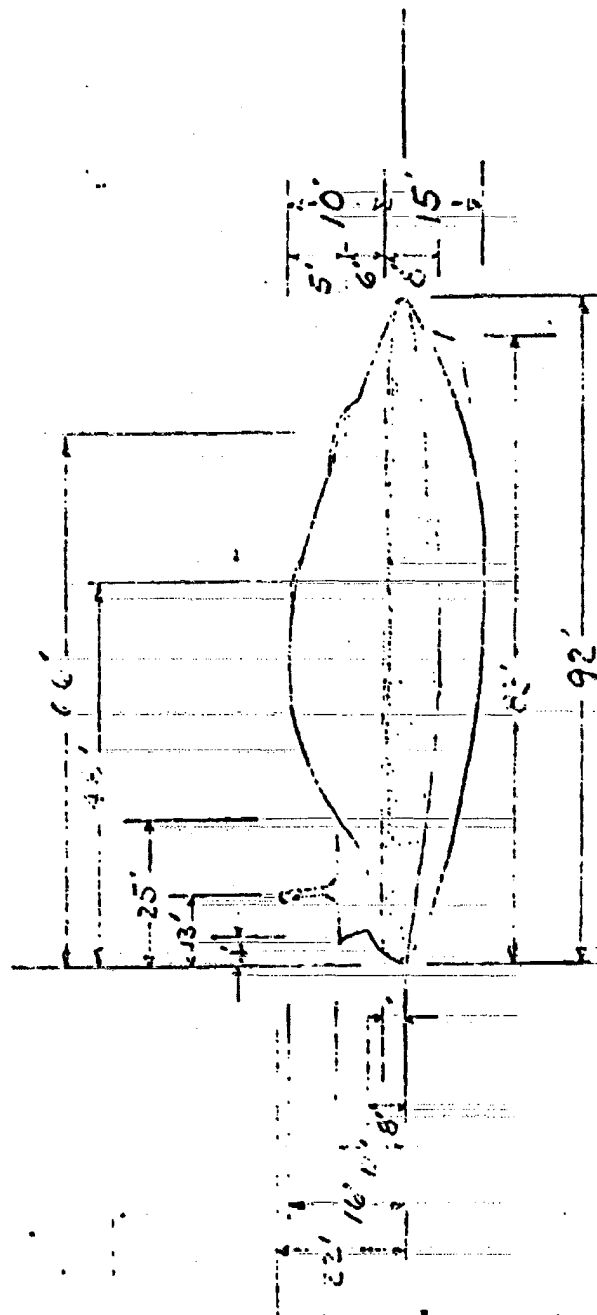


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Attachment 9 to A2

A2

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T-12

SUBJECT: Photo Analysis of UFO Photography

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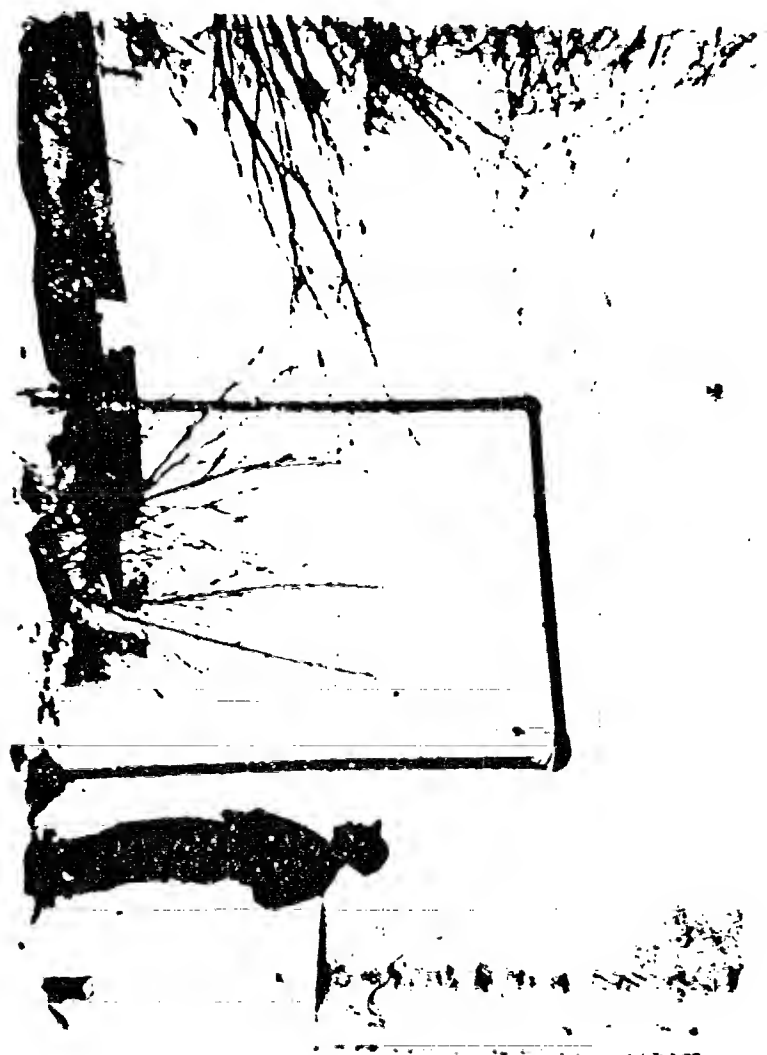
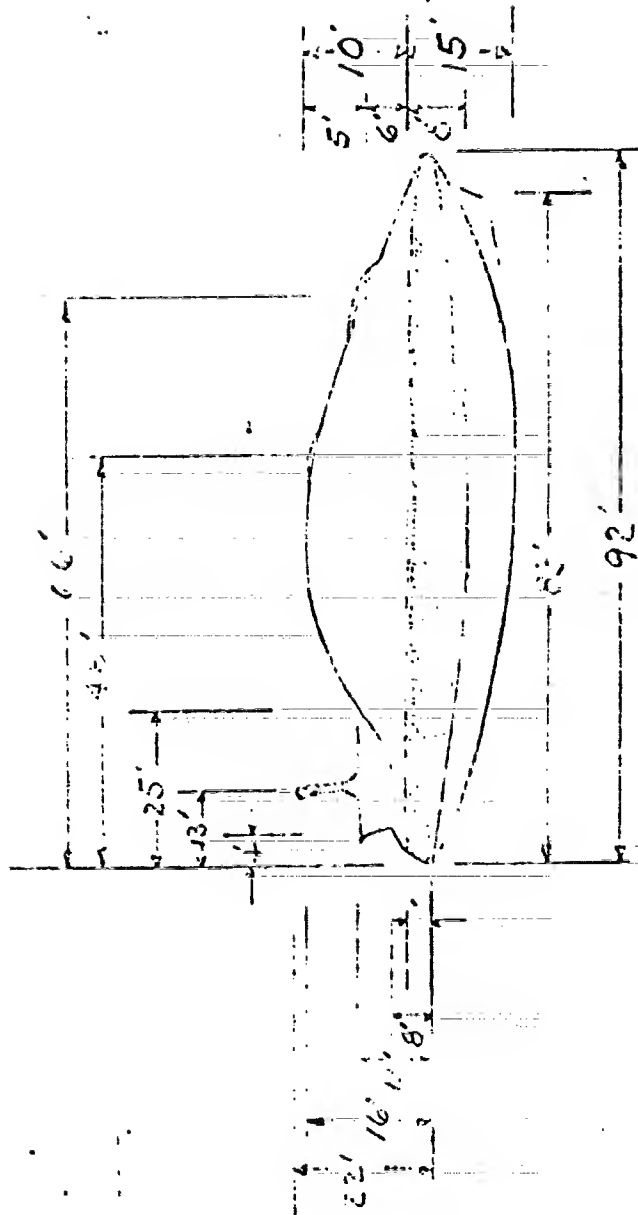


Photo 1 of Attachment 5 to A2



Attachment 9 to A2

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PAGE:0001

INQUIRE=DOC35D
ITEM NO=00289316
DTG 261107Z JUN 96
FROM FM FBIS LONDON UK
TO TO RUCWAAA/FBIS RESTON VA
RHDLCNE/CINCUSNAVEUR LONDON UK//N2//
RHEBAAA/DOE WASH DC//NN-30//
RHFPAAA/UTAI RAMSTEIN AB GE//INOW//
RHFTAAA/OSIA EUROPE RHEIN MAIN AB GE
RHHJJAA/JICPAC HONOLULU HI
RHHJJPI/PACOM IDHS HONOLULU HI
RHHMUNA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
RUCBAIC/AIC NORFOLK VA
RUCBAIC/AIC NORFOLK VA//DIIC//
RUCOXAQ/FITRON ONE ZERO ONE//320//
RUCWAAA/FBIS RESTON VA//MIL//
RUDKFMA/STOCKHOLM SWC
RUDKRN/AMEMBASSY COPENHAGEN
RUDKTA/AMEMBASSY TALLINN
RUDKVN/AMEMBASSY VILNIUS
RUDMONI/ONI WASHINGTON DC//2140//
RUDPMAX/FAISA FT BRAGG NC
RUDPWDC/DA AMHS WASHINGTON DC
RUEAIIS/STORAGE CENTER FBIS RESTON VA
RUEALGX/DEFINTAGENCY WASH DC
RUEDADI/AFOSI IOC BOLLING AFB DC
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//INR/CEE//
RUEHHE/AMEMBASSY HELSINKI
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW
RUEHRA/AMEMBASSY RIGA
RUEHVEN/USMISSION USVIENNA
RUEOAYA/CDR NGIC CHARLOTTESVILLE VA
RUERBFA/CDR2DAD FT HOOD TX//G2 ACE//
RUESFV/FBIS VIENNA AU
RUESFW/FBIS WARSAW PL
RUESMF/FBIS MOSCOW RS
RUETIAV/MPC FT GEO G MEADE MD
RUFDNEU/CDR USASSETAF VICENZA IT//AESE-CMO//
RUFGAID/USCINCEUR INTEL VAIHINGEN GE
RUFOADA/JAC MOLESWORTH RAF MOLESWORTH UK
RUFQBBA/US SURVEY SEC SHAPE BE
RUHBABA/CG III MEF//G-2//
RUWSMXI/AMC INTEL CEN SCOTT AFB IL//INO//
RUWSMXI/USCINCTrans INTEL CEN SCOTT AFB IL//J2-O/J2-J//
RUWTNOK/HQ USSPACECOM PETERSON AFB CO//POLAD//
RXDBHW/CINCNORTHWEST UAJ
RXFNDA/COMNORTH//JOINTINT//
RXFPSH/SHAPE BE//PIO//
CONTROLS
UNCLAS 3V/LITH CISMIL

UNCLASSIFIED

Approved for Release

Date MAR 1997

WARNING: ATTN WSPPO

SERIAL: LD2606110796

BODY

COUNTRY: LITHUANIA

SUBJ: POLICE OFFICERS SPOT UFO; RAPID REACTION FORCE ALERTED

SOURCE: MOSCOW ITAR-TASS WORLD SERVICE IN RUSSIAN 0920 GMT
26 JUN 96

TEXT:

BY VLADAS BURBULIS

FBIS TRANSLATED TEXT VILNIUS, 26 JUN -- AN UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT (UFO), SPOTTED NEAR THE LITHUANIAN BORDER ON 25 JUNE BY TWO DUTY MOTOR POLICE PATROL OFFICERS JAUNIS POZERA AND LAIMIS KRAUJALIS PLACED THE WHOLE VILNIUS POLICE ON THE ALERT. VEHICLE LOADS OF SOLDIERS FROM THE ARAS RAPID REACTION FORCE, SNIFFER DOGS AND POLICE REINFORCEMENTS IMMEDIATELY ARRIVED ON THE SCENE OF THE EMERGENCY.

ACCORDING TO THE EYEWITNESS'S ACCOUNTS, AT ABOUT 0030 IN THE EARLY MORNING, ON THE VILNIUS-MEDININKAI ROAD, NEAR THE VILLAGE OF NEMEZIS, 10 KM FROM THE CAPITAL, AT AN ALTITUDE OF 20-30 METERS ABOVE THE GROUND, THEY NOTICED A SPHERICAL OBJECT HANGING AND "PULSING," ALTERNATELY SHRINKING AND EXPANDING. AT THE SAME TIME, THEY HEARD WHAT THEY DESCRIBED AS "A STRANGE SOUND LIKE AN ELECTRIC OR ELECTRONIC CRACKLE," WANTING TO TAKE A CLOSER LOOK AT THE UFO, THE POLICEMEN MOVED TOWARD IT. WHEN THEY HAD ADVANCED ABOUT 50 METERS THROUGH THE LONG GRASS, THE POLICE SAID, THE SPHERE MOVED AWAY, ROSE HIGHER AND RAPIDLY DEPARTED IN THE DIRECTION OF VILNIUS.

THE POLICEMEN WATCHED THE UFO FOR ABOUT HALF AN HOUR. ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE SCENE OF THE "EMERGENCY", MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL DEFENSE DEPARTMENT, SERVICEMEN FROM THE SPECIAL FORCES AND COMMISSIONERS OF THE CAPITAL'S POLICE CAREFULLY STUDIED THE AREA, MEASURED THE BACKGROUND RADIATION AND TAPE-RECORDED THE STRANGE SOUND, WHICH WAS STILL HEARD IN THE AREA AFTER THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE UFO. THE SNIFFER DOGS DID NOT DISCOVER ANYTHING SUSPICIOUS AND BEHAVED QUIETLY. BUT IT WAS NOTED THAT THE TALL GRASS AROUND THE PLACE OVER WHICH THE SPHERE HAD "HUNG" WAS FLATTENED TO A RADIUS OF 10 METERS.

LITHUANIAN SCIENTISTS HAVE NOT YET EXPRESSED AN OPINION ON THE APPEARANCE OF THIS UFO NEAR VILNIUS. POLICE COMMISSIONER VALENTINAS JUCHNEVICIUS SAID IN A RADIO INTERVIEW TODAY THAT BOTH OFFICERS WHO WATCHED THE SHINING OBJECT "ARE PSYCHOLOGICALLY HEALTHY, NORMAL PEOPLE, NOT NOTED FOR CRANKINESS."

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PAGE:0052

INQUIRE=DOC5D
ITEM NO=00291188
ENVELOPE
RTTUZYUW RUEKJCS3206 1112357-UUUU--RUEALGX.
ZNR UUUUU
HEADER
R 202357Z APR 88
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
RUEALGX/SAFE
R 202334Z APR 88
FM FBIS OKINAWA JA
TO RUCWAAA/FBIS RESTON VA
RHHMBRA/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
RUADJNA/DET 4 FTD YOKOTA AB JA
RUCCLACC/CDR4THPSYOPGP FT BRAGG NC//SB//
RUDMNOP/NAVOPINTCEN SUITLAND MD
RUDOMKB/FBIS LONDON UK//BBC//
RUDOMKE/FBIS LONDON UK
RUEBHAA/STORAGE CENTER FBIS WASHINGTON DC
RUEKJCS/DEFINTAGENCY WASH DC
RUETIAM/NPC FT GEO G MEADE MD
RUHQHQA/COMIPAC HONOLULU HI
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
RUMJHK/FBIS HONG KONG
ACCT FBOW-EWDK
BT
CONTROLS
UNCLAS IT/LD

BODY
SUBJ

REF LD201354 ANSWERIN

PRC: SCIENTISTS IDENTIFY XINJIANG UFO AS PLASMA FIREBALL

OW202334

BEIJING XINHUA IN ENGLISH 0548 GM 20 APR 88

((TEXT)) BEIJING, APRIL 20 (XINHUA)--THE UNIDENTIFIED
FLYING OBJECT (UFO) SPOTTED IN XINJIANG LAST MONTH WAS A "PLASMA
FIREBALL SPINNING AT HIGH SPEED IN THE ATMOSPHERE", ACCORDING TO
SCIENTISTS AT THE INSTITUTE OF ATMOSPHERIC PHYSICS OF THE
CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT AT 21:35 ON MARCH 18, AS THE NO. 2606
AIRLINER FROM BEIJING TO URUMQI WAS APPROACHING THE QIJIAOJING
AREA IN HAMI IN THE XINJIANG UYGUR AUTONOMOUS REGION,

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Approved for Release
Date AUG 1997

23

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PAGE:0053

PASSENGERS SAW A FLYING OBJECT OUT OF THE WINDOWS.

THE OBJECT, ABOUT THE SIZE OF A BASKETBALL, WAS "BEAMING LIKE A SEARCHLIGHT" AND FLYING ALONGSIDE THE PLANE. THEN THE OBJECT CHANGED DIRECTION AND SPLIT INTO TWO--A SMALLER BALL ABOVE AND A BEAN-SHAPED BELOW. PASSENGERS SAID THEY SAW A GREEN RING OF LIGHT AROUND THE OBJECT.

SCIENTISTS NOW BELIEVE THAT WHAT THE PASSENGERS SAW WAS AN IONIZED BALL OF GAS WHICH, ACCORDING TO HYDROKINETIC THEORY, RESULTED FROM THE ELECTRIC DISCHARGE OF LIGHTNING AND SEISMIC ROCK, AS WELL AS THE VIOLENT OSCILLATION OF ELECTROMAGNETISM IN THE AIR.

"THE EXISTENCE OF PLASMAS IN THE IONIZED STRATUM OF THE ATMOSPHERE IS COMMON," SAID ZOU YOUSUO, ONE OF THE RESEARCHERS AT THE INSTITUTE.

IN THE XINJIANG CASE, HE EXPLAINED, THE GAS FORMED BY ELECTRONS, IONS, AND UNIONIZED NEUTRAL PARTICLES WAS A HIGH-FREQUENCY DISCHARGE PLASMA APPEARING IN THE FORM OF A FIREBALL.

THE GREEN RING OF LIGHT WAS PROBABLY THE RESULT OF ELECTRIC DISCHARGE OF A HIGH-FREQUENCY MAGNETIC FIELD.

ADMIN

(ENDALL) 2005-104.002 20/2350Z APR

BT

#3206

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Document 39

CLAS UNCLASSIFIED

CLAS UNCLASSIFIED

AFSN OW2102102091

DDAT 910221

SLIN Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0700 GMT 21 Feb 91

SUBJ Program Summary -- Moscow Mandarin 210700

Full Text Superzone of Message

- 1 [Reception: fair]
 - 2 1. highlights.
 - 3 2. noted cultural activists urge ethnic harmony in georgia. (und min)
 - 4 3. moscow city cp committee condemns yeltsin's criticism of gorbachev.
(1 min)
 - 5 4. plenary session of soviet women association held in moscow. (und min)
 - 6 5. daily life of kazakhstan president will be shown on tv program. (und
min)
 - 7 6. ukrainian government adopts social protection measures during economic
reform. (und min)
 - 8 7. coal miners in soviet cities will go on strike beginning 1 march. (und
min)
 - 9 8. economic committee of rsfsr parliament is preparing plan for price
reform. (und min)
 - 10 9. newspaper stands in vilnius stop selling lithuanian cp paper begining
14 feb. (und min)
 - 11 10. monument for victims under stalin's persecution will be built in
moscow. (und min)
 - 12 11. farmers in belorussia can become private farm owners begining 1 mar.
(und min)
 - 13 12. cultural festival will be held in ussr. (und min)
 - 14 13. exhibition of music records held in named city. (und min)
 - 15 14. policy holders of insurance company in chita can file claims if
attacked by ufo. (und min)
 - 16 15. interview with people's deputies on their opinions about new union
treaty. (5 min)
 - 17 16. introduction of new pictorial magazine "my moscow." (4 min)
 - 18 17. report on musical performance in honor of named soviet composer whose
100th birthday falls on 7 april this yr. (5 min)
 - 19 18. music. (15 min)
 - 20 19. "situation in asia" program, including gorbachev's upcoming visit to
japan, prospects for cooperation between ussr, asian countries, financial
problems centering around u.s. military presence in philippines. (10 min)
- 210700 [REDACTED] 132102.010 [REDACTED] 21/1022z feb BT #3162 NNNN

152

Approved for Release

2/2010



1. CHARACTER OF THE SIGHTINGS

a. The sightings were reported (as have been others; similar to the ones mentioned) for the most part as being of the great majority of the first class, also, in the lack of openly following the principles of the project. Several limited facilities of the AFSS section concerning the sightings and histories of significant sightings discussed in a letter to the committee.

Washington, Ohio (2 August 1952); Farmington, Utah (2 July 1952); Mount Falls, Montana (15 August 1952); Rock, Montana (1 September 1952); Washington, D. C. area (29 July 1952); and Farnela A. J. (29 August 1952); Fort Huron, Michigan (29 July 1952); and Rogers Hole, Idaho (20 October 1952).

After review and discussion of these cases (and about 35 others in some detail), the Panel concluded that reasonable explanations could be suggested for most sightings and they detected and explained them. It could be stated (given additional data) that other cases might be explained in a similar manner. The Panel pointed out that because of the brevity of some sightings (e.g. 2-3 seconds) and the familiarity of the witnesses, they expressed themselves clearly (sometimes). Therefore, comprehensive explanations would not be expected for every case reported. Furthermore, it was considered that, normally, it would be a great waste of effort to try to solve most of the sightings, unless such action would result in a training and educational program (see below). The writings of Charles Fort were referenced to show

...the ... were ... (as have been ...; ...
... the lack of sound data in the great majority
... the lack of ... follow-up ...
... the ... facilities of the ...
... of significant sightings ...
... the ...

Helmetsville, Ohio (2 August 1952); Farmington, Utah (2 July 1952);
Mount ... (15 August 1950); ... (1 September
1952); Washington, D. C. area (30 July 1952); and ...
... (5 August 1952); ... (29 July 1952); and
... (15 October 1952).

After review and discussion of these cases (and about 15 others
in some detail), the Panel concluded that reasonable explanations
could be suggested for most sightings and ...
... could be ... (given additional data) that other cases
might be explained in a similar manner. The Panel pointed out that
because of the brevity of some sightings (e.g., 2-3 seconds) and the
... of the witnesses ... express themselves clearly (some...)
... conclusive explanation could not be expected for every case
reported. Furthermore, it was considered that, normally, it would
be ... of effort to try to solve most of the sightings,
... which ... a training and educational program
(...). The ... of ... were referenced to show



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that "strange things in the sky" had been recorded for hundreds of years. It appeared obvious that there was no single explanation for a majority of the things seen. The presence of radar and other national specialists on the Panel proved of value at once in their confident recognition of phenomena related to their fields. It was apparent that specialists in such additional fields as psychology, aptitude, aerodynamics, ornithology and military air operations would extend the ability of the Panel to recognize many new categories of ~~unidentified~~ phenomena.

OPINION OF PANEL

The Panel concluded unanimously that there was no evidence of a direct threat to national security in the objects sighted. Instances of "Foo Fighters" were cited. These were unexplained phenomena sighted by aircraft pilots during World War II in both European and Far East theaters of operation wherein "balls of light" would fly near or with the aircraft and maneuver rapidly. They were believed to be electrostatic (similar to St. Elmo's fire) or electromagnetic phenomena or possibly light reflections from ice crystals in the air, but their exact cause or nature was never defined. Both Robertson and Alvarez had been concerned in the investigation of these phenomena, but David T. Griggs (Professor of Geophysics at the University of California at Los Angeles) is believed to have been the most knowledgeable person on this subject. If the term "flying saucers" had been popular in 1943 - 1945, these objects would

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It was interesting that in at least two cases, however, that the object sighted was categorized by Robertson and Whitten as possibly "UFO sightings", to date unexplained but not dangerous, they were not happy thus to dismiss the sightings by calling them hoaxes. It was their feeling that these phenomena are not beyond the domain of present knowledge of physical sciences; however.

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It was the Panel's opinion that some of the Air Force's concern over U.F.O.'s (notwithstanding Mr. Defense Command anxiety over Soviet nuclear threats) was probably caused by public pressure. The result being, is that the Air Force has instituted a fine channel for receiving reports of nearly anything anyone sees in the sky and fails to understand. This has been particularly encouraged in popular articles on this and other subjects, such as space travel and science fiction. The result is the mass receipt of low-grade reports which tend to overload channels of communication with material quite irrelevant to hostile objects that might some day appear. The Panel agreed generally that this mass of poor-quality reports containing little, if any, scientific data was of no value. Quite the opposite, it was possibly dangerous in having a military service foster public concern in "nocturnal moonbeaming lights". The implication being, since the interested agency was military, that these objects were a threat to potential direct threats to national security. Accordingly, the need for declassification made itself apparent. Comments on a possible educational program are enumerated below.

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It was the opinion of Mr. Robertson that the "crucial" problem in the development of the defense in nature from the detection and identification of German V-1 and V-2 guided missiles prior to their operations was in World War II. In the 1943-1944 intelligence operation (PROSECUTION), there was excellent intelligence and by June 1944 there was material evidence of the existence of "Hitler's" claimed secret crashed V-1 and V-2 in Sweden. This evidence gave the investigating team a basis upon which to operate. The absence of any "Hitler's" resulting from unexplained U.F.O. sightings lends a "wild" (and the wing) nature to the MIB problem. The results of their investigation, to date, strongly indicate that no evidence of hostile attack or danger exists. Furthermore, the current reporting system would have little value in the case of detection of enemy attack by conventional aircraft or guided missiles; under such conditions "Hitler's" would be available almost at once.

THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

It was interesting to note that none of the members of the Panel were loath to accept that this earth might be visited by extraterrestrial intelligent beings of some sort, some day. What they did not find was any evidence that related the objects sighted to space travelers. Mr. Pomeroy, in his presentation, showed how he had eliminated each of the known and probable causes of sightings leaving him "unconnected" as the only one remaining in many cases. Pomeroy's background as an aeronautical engineer and technical intelligence



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... (Project Office, INTERCOM for 33 months) could not be
... However, the Panel could not accept any of the cases
... by him because they were say, unvaluated reports.

Extraterrestrial explanations of the sightings were suggested in some
cases and in others the time of sighting was so short as to cause
doubt of visual impressions. It was noted by Dr. Couderc and
others that extraterrestrial artifacts, if they did exist, are no
new thing; rather, they are in the realm of natural phenomena
subject to scientific study, just as cosmic rays were at the time
of their discovery 20 to 30 years ago. This was an attitude in
which Dr. Robertson did not concur, as he felt that such artifacts
would be of immediate and great concern not only to the U. S. but
to all countries. (Nothing like a common threat to unite peoples!)


Dr. Faye noted that present astronomical knowledge of the solar
system makes the existence of intelligent beings (as we know them)
elsewhere than on the earth extremely unlikely, and the
concentration of their attention by any controllable means confined
to any one continent of the earth quite preposterous.

THE CASE, THE EVIDENCE


This case was considered significant because of the excellent
documentary evidence in the form of Kodachrome motion picture films
(about 1000 frames). The Panel studied these films, the case history,
JANIS interpretation, and received a briefing by representatives of
the U. S. Photo Interpretation Laboratory on their analysis of the
film. This team had analyzed (at Air Force request) approximately

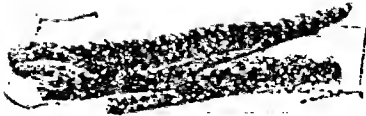

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1



and minutes of professional and sub-professional time in the preparation of graph plots of individual frames of the film, showing apparent and relative motion of objects and variation in their light intensity. It was the opinion of the P.I.A. representatives that the objects sighted were not birds, balloons or aircraft, were "high reflections" because there was no blinding while passing through 60° of arc and were, therefore, "solid" objects. Flare of motion and variation in light intensity of the objects were displayed. While the Panel Members were impressed by the evident understanding, industry and extent of effort of the P.I.A. team, they could not accept the conclusions reached. Some of the reasons for this were as follows:

- a. A semi-spherical object can readily produce a reflection of sunlight without "flaring" through 60° of arc travel.
 - b. Although no data was available on the behavior of birds or polyethylene balloons in bright sunlight, the apparent motions, sizes and brightnesses of the objects were considered strongly to suggest birds, particularly after the Panel viewed a short film showing high reflectivity of corgis in bright sunlight.
 - c. P.I.A. description of the objects sighted as "circular, black-white" in color would be expected in cases of specular reflections of sunlight from convex surfaces where the brilliance of the reflection would obscure other portions of the object.
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- 
1. The objects in the Great Falls case were believed to have probably been different, and the bright lights such reflectors.
2. There was no valid reason for the attempt to relate the objects in the formation sighting to those in the Great Falls sighting. This may have been due to misunderstanding in their objective. The objects in the Great Falls sighting are strongly suspected of being reflectors of aircraft known to have been in the area.
3. The intensity change in the formation lights was too great for acceptance of the U.F.O. hypothesis that the apparent pulsed and changing intensity of the lights indicated extremely high speed in small orbital paths.
4. Apparent lack of guidance of investigators by those familiar with U.F.O. reports and explanations.
5. Analysis of light intensity of objects made from duplicate rather than original film. The original film was noted to have a much lighter background (affecting relative brightness of object) and the object appeared much less bright.
6. Method of obtaining data of light intensity appeared faulty because of unavailability of equipment and questionable assumptions in making averages of readings.
7. No data had been obtained on the sensitivity of Kodachrome film to light of various intensities using the same camera type at the same lens openings.
- 



... That "system" in question (which is the main body part of the "system" film) was not removed from the plates of the "system" film plates at the end of the film.

... That he believed strongly that the data available on this subject was sufficient for the purpose of identification of certain data as desired by photographing polyethylene "yellow" balloons released from the site under various weather conditions, checking with flight and reflection characteristics with competent scientists and consulting appropriate FBI records and other objects from their own past work. It was considered that the results of such tests would provide a basis for identification of value in an investigation or training program. However, the French noted that the cost in technical manpower effort required to follow up and explain every one of the thousands of more objects involved through chemical analysis (1,600 in 1964) would not be justified. It was felt that there will always be problems, for which complete data is lacking, that can only be explained with delay and the effort can wait a long time delay, if at all. The long delay in explaining the missing items to all hands is a major purpose in the thinking of a popular feeling that every one is doing, no matter how far the data, can be explained in detail. The effort should be directed to the development of more scientists that are present, to be applied, must be completely and completely eliminated. In other words, the burden of proof is on the system.



THE INTELLIGENCE PROBLEM

The Panel believed there is agreement with O/DI opinion that, although evidence of any direct threat from these sightings was lacking, related dangers might well exist involving some

- a. Misidentification of actual enemy activities by defense personnel.
- b. Overstating of enemy activity by reporting channels with false information (Paras 2, signal radio analogy--Bartlett).
- c. Subjectivity of pilots to mass hysteria and greater vulnerability to possible enemy psychological warfare.

Although not the concern of ODI, the first two of these problems may seriously affect the Air Force intelligence system, and should be studied by experts, possibly under ASD. If U.F.O.'s become identified in connection to the "flying saucer" scare, or if reporting channels are saturated with false and poorly documented reports, our capability of detecting hostile activity will be reduced.

Dr. Page noted that more competent screening or filtering of reported sightings at or near the source is required, and that this can best be accomplished by an additional program.

THE PANEL'S PERIODIC REVIEW OF REPORTED SIGHTINGS

The map prepared by ASD showing geographic locations of officially reported unexplained sightings (1952 only) was examined by the Panel. This map showed clusters in certain strategic areas such as Los Angeles. This might be explained on the basis of 24-hour watchful guard and

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...and the security was not such a serious one. On the other hand, there had been no sightings in the vicinity of sensitive points or installations while there were considerably multiple cases of unexplained sightings in non-strategic areas. Furthermore, there appeared to be no logical relationship to population centers. The Panel could find no ready explanation for these sightings. It was noted, however, that all terrestrial sightings were to be observed at night and that they would be seen from near foreign areas rather than within U. S. territory.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ RECOMMENDATIONS

The Panel was of the opinion that the present ATIS program to place 200 inoperative 35 mm. stereo cameras in the hands of various airport control tower operators would probably produce little reliable data related to U.F.O.'s. However, it was recognized that such action would tend to allay public concern in the subject until an educational program had taken effect. It was believed that present awareness of these cameras was partly the result of public exposure in July 1952. With the poor results of the year-long Project ATIS program of 24-hour instrumentation watch (two frames of film showing nothing distinguishable), a widespread program of sky-watching would not be expected to yield much direct data of value.

There was considerable discussion of a possible "sky patrol" by amateur astronomers (Hynd) and by wide-angle cameras (Pogo). Dr. Pogo and Dr. Robertson pointed out that at present a considerable fraction

[REDACTED]

...for many years under careful supervision...
...in order to observe and record observing programs...
...of the various institutions listed below...
...the collection of these astronomical is largely directed...
...of identified rather than unidentified objects, no case of any...
...unidentified object is known to ^{the Panel} Dr. Pogo or Dr. Lynch. Such...
...in the world must certainly be reported if found on patrol plates.

...was asked there an astronomer refused to interrupt his...
...in order to photograph an alleged sighting in a different...
...part of the sky. This led Dr. Lynch to say that, if a program of...
...could be an adjunct of planned astronomical programs, little...
...would be involved and that the trained astronomical personnel...
...photograph a sighting of an unidentified object.

The location of some of these programs and their directors are...
...related to be:

- a. Harvard University, Cambridge Mass. (meteor patrol),
Huggins.
- b. Yerkes Observatory, University of Chicago and Fort Davis, Texas
(several programs) - Schmidt (comets), Kuiper (asteroids),
Morgan (wide angle camera).
- c. University of Alaska, Fairbanks (comets) - Elvey
- d. Dominion Observatory, Ottawa (meteors) - Williams
- e. Lick Observatory, California (sky map) - Minnowald
- f. Hale Observatory, California (sky map) - Shano

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It was agreed by the Panel that no government-sponsored program of official which made any person is verifiable at the present time, and that the encouragement of amateur radio operators to undertake such a program might have the adverse effect of over-emphasizing "hobbying" amateur radio in the public mind. However, the issue of radio frequency channels for recording particular radar echoes would serve several purposes, including the better understanding of radar interference as well as identification of U.S. ships.

ANALYSIS OF SIGNAL IDENTIFICATION

This characteristic problem of radar operation wherein the pulse signal (of approximately the same frequency) from station A may be picked up on the screen of station B and show as a high-speed track or series of dots was recognized to have probably caused a number of U.S.C. reports. This problem was underlined by information received indicating JCS concern in solving this problem of signal identification in future service use of very high-speed aircraft or guided missiles (1955-1956). ^{Dr. K. H. Smith} Dr. [Name] collected that one answer to this problem was the use of a "duplexer filter" in the receiving circuit. ^{Another} [Dr. Alvarez] suggested that the problem might be better solved by the use of a "resonant filter" wherein the operator receiving "very fast tracks" (on the order of 1000-20,000 mph.) would operate a circuit which would allow slightly his station's pulse frequency rate. If the signal received on the screen had been caused by mutual interference with another station, the track would now show itself at a different distance

the surface of the screen, at 10,000 feet, appeared at all. Dr. Abrams
stated that a hypothetical solution was simpler and would cost less than
a "systematic" one.

REMARKS ON THE REPORT


The reported cases were examined: one at Palomar Mountain, California,
in October 1959, when cosmic ray counters were "off scale" for a few seconds,
apparently while a "V" of flying objects was observed visually; and two, a
series of observations by the "Los Alamos Bird Watchers Association" from
August 1958 to January 1959, when cosmic ray coincidence counters functioned
normally. Original diagrams and records were available for the latter, and
Dr. Abrams was able quickly to point out that the recorded data were
undoubtedly due to instrumental effects that would have been recognized
as such by more experienced observers.

The implication that radioactive effects were correlated with
unidentified flying objects in these two cases was, therefore, rejected
by the Panel.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Panel's concept of a broad educational program integrating
efforts of all concerned agencies was that it should have two major
aims: "training" and "determing".

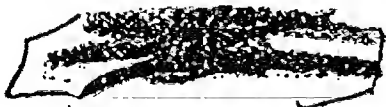
The training aim would result in proper recognition of naturally
familiar objects (e.g., balloons, aircraft reflections) as well as
natural phenomena (meteors, fireballs, mirages, noctilucent clouds).
Both visual and radar recognition are concerned. There would be many




forms in such situations when enlisted personnel to combat and research personnel. Relative emphasis and degree of explanation of different programs would correspond to the categories of duty (e.g., radio operators; pilots; combat tank operators; ground observer corps personnel; and engineers and enlisted men in other categories.) This training should result in a marked reduction in reports caused by misidentification and resultant confusion.

The "coloring" can would result in education in public interest in "living sources" which today evokes a strong psychological reaction. This education could be accomplished by mass media such as television, motion pictures, and popular articles. Each of such education would be actual case histories which had been passing at first but later explained. As in the case of confusing tricks, there is much loss of attention if the "source" is known. Such a program should tend to reduce the current gullibility of the public and consequently their susceptibility to clever hostile propaganda. The Panel noted that the general absence of Russian propaganda based on a subject with no army defense possibilities for exploitation might indicate a possible Russian official policy.


Members of the Panel had various suggestions related to the planning of such an educational program. It was felt strongly that psychologists familiar with mass psychology should advise on the nature and extent of the program. In this connection, Dr. Hovley Cantrell (Princeton University) was suggested. Cantrell authored "Invasion from





library in study in the psychology of panic, written about the famous
Dr. Walter Dill Scott (died in 1939) and has some pertinent advanced
educational studies in the field of perception. The names of Ben McGraw
(University of Michigan) and Leo Rosten were mentioned as possibly
available as consultant psychologists. Also, someone familiar with
radio communication techniques, perhaps an advertising expert, would be
helpful. Arthur Godfrey was mentioned as possibly a valuable channel
of communication reaching a mass audience of certain levels. Dr. Hynak
suggested the U. S. Navy (ONR) Special Devices Center, Sanit Point, L. I.,
as a potentially valuable organization to assist in such an educational
program. The training techniques used by this agency for aircraft
identification during the past are given as an example of a similar
educational task. [The Jan Henry Co. which made World War II training
films (motion picture and slide strips) was also suggested, as well as
Walt Disney, Inc. animated cartoons. Dr. Hynak suggested that the
entire experience in the U. S. might be a potential source of entertain-
ment talent "to spread the gospel". It was believed that business
clubs, high schools, colleges, and television stations would all be
pleased to cooperate in the showing of documentary type motion pictures
if prepared in an interesting manner. The use of two cases showing
first the "mystery" and then the "explanation" would be forceful.

To plan and execute such a program, the Panel believed was no
small task. The current investigatory group at AFRO would, of necessity,
have to be closely integrated for support with respect to not only the



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...the possibility of "spies" ... at different distances ...
...the various conditions at the time.

The ... of one or two paid agents and ... and a ...
... the ... would be necessary in addition. The ...
... the ... should be ... as necessary ...
... in implementing any action taken as a result of ...
... . Experiences and records in AFSS would be of value ...
... the public educational and service training program envisaged.

(Mr. ... is of the opinion that after public ...
... and the survey organizations, such as AFSS, had been trained ...
... the more readily explained obvious sightings, there would ...
... a role for a very modest-sized AFSS section to cope with the ...
... of ... of possible scientific intelligence value. This ...
... should concentrate on energetically following up (perhaps on ...
... of (qualified Air Force Scientific Advisory Board members) ...
... cases which seemed to indicate the evidence of unconventional ...
... artifacts. Reports of such artifacts would be expected to ...
... arise mainly from Western outposts in far closer proximity to the ...
... than ... than ...)

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The ... took cognizance of the existence of such groups as the ...
"Million Flying Saucer Investigators" (Los Angeles) and the "Aerial ...
... Research Organization (Massachusetts). It was believed that ...
... should be watched because of their potentially ...

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F. G. DURANT III

6/10/62

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1. Director John F. Kennedy
President

2. Deputy Director Robert F. Kennedy
President

3. Chief of Staff Lyndon B. Johnson
President

4. Director of Central Intelligence J. Edgar Hoover
Director

5. Director of National Security Robert A. F. Kennedy
Director

6. Director of Defense Robert McNamara
Director

7. Director of State Dean Rusk
Director

8. Director of Atomic Energy James A. Connelley
Director

9. Director of Health, Education and Welfare Walter R. Hall
Director

10. Director of Social Security Walter B. Reuther
Director

Director of Defense Research and Engineering

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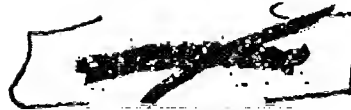
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Page 1

U.S. Army
HISTORICAL CENTER

Collection of
World War II
Documents

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1. Summary and chronological listing of sightings 1951 - 1952 (included by Project DIRECTOR).
2. Summary Report of Progress REPORT of Project DIRECTOR and Project DIRECTOR (also known as A-17 study of subject).
3. Summary Report of Project DIRECTOR (also known as Kathleen Martin) in connection with sighting ATIO).
4. Summary Report of Sightings at Williams Air Force Base, New Mexico.
5. Report of USAF Research Center, Cambridge, Mass., Investigation of "Unexplained Phenomena" (Project DIRECTOR).
6. Summary of Investigation of U.F.O.s Reported by Cleveland Air Force Base (Project DIRECTOR).
7. Summary Report of Sightings at Edwards, Utah, 2 July 1951 (Edwards Field, Nevada, August 1950).
8. Summary Report of 10 selected cases of sightings of various categories (extraterrestrial, alien aircraft, hovering, etc.).
9. List of manuals - "How to make a REPORT", prepared at AFM.
10. Status Showing Plot of Geographic Location of Unexplained Sightings in the United States during 1952.
11. Status Showing Balloon Launching Areas in the United States.
12. Status Showing Selected Foreign Balloon Flight Paths and Relation to Reported Sightings.
13. Status Showing Frequency of Reports of Sightings, 1946 - 1952.
14. Status Showing Categories and Explanations of Sightings.
15. Photographic Reproductions of Polyethylene Film Balloons in Bright Light (Sighting ATIO) and others.

TAB 1

16. Recent picture of capsule in flight, showing high radioactivity.
17. Info. re. reports relating to U.S.S.R. interest in U. S. Significance.
18. Copies of official U.S. reporting forms and copies of pertinent U.S. Army, Navy and Army Groups Reports re subject.
19. Sample Polyethylene "PHILINE" Ballon (54 inches square).
20. "Vandenberg in Future Coverage", JMW 161 (Manual illustrating unusual spreading characteristics of Service radar).
21. Miscellaneous official letters and foreign intelligence reports dealing with subject.
22. Copies of popular publications dealing with subject (articles in magazines, newspaper clippings and books).

MIN-11-78

TO : Chief, Domestic Collection Division

DATE: 9 February 1978

ATTN : [REDACTED]

FROM : Chief, Minneapolis Office

SUBJECT: Report of UFO at Time of Soviet Satellite Failure

1. At 4:30 on 8 February 1978, [REDACTED], who works for the [REDACTED], reported information that might relate to the Soviet satellite that fell in Canada on Tuesday, 24 January. He said that while going to work a week ago Friday, 27 Jan, he was on the bridge in [REDACTED] going over towards [REDACTED] and he observed an odd object coming down in the sky. No description was obtained.

2. We said we would pass his information to the Air Force, and if they wanted to contact him for more information we would give the Air Force his name and telephone number.

3. For the record, in the event that anyone is tracking UFO's, we forward the following:

[REDACTED]

Telephone (home): [REDACTED]
(work): [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 16 Nov 78



U.S. Savings Bonds Payroll Savings Plan

#133

MIN-11-78

TO : Chief, Domestic Collection Division

DATE: 9 February 1978

ATTN : [REDACTED]

FROM : Chief, Minneapolis Office

SUBJECT: Report of UFO at Time of Soviet Satellite Failure

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3. For the record, in the event that anyone is tracking UFO's, we forward the following:

[REDACTED]
Telephone (home): [REDACTED]
(work): [REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 16 Nov 78



5010-110

U.S. Savings Bonds Payroll Savings Plan

#133

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

21 AUG 1967

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

COUNTRY USSR

REPORT NO. 00-2-221/23490-67

SUBJECT Report on Conversations With Soviet Scientists on Subject of Unidentified Flying Objects in the USSR

DATE DISTR 18 AUG 67

NO PAGES 2

REFERENCES

(351)

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE & DATE ACQ

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

1.

2. He visited [redacted] who was noncommittal on the subject of UFO's. The scientist who served as translator, a radio astronomer, emphatically stated that he knew of no sightings of UFO's in the USSR and added with a laugh that if they were only seen in the US, they must be of Soviet origin.

3. At the [redacted] one of the astronomers mentioned that she had heard of some sightings of unidentified objects near the Caucasus. She was unaware of any study being made of them but was open-minded on the subject.

4. The [redacted] main visit was to [redacted] who was very interested in the problem. He had read Menzies' book (which has been translated into Russian) but did not accept his conclusions. [redacted] knew of some sightings in the northern part of the USSR, but said that reports of such sightings are not printed in Soviet newspapers because they are not regarded as scientific observations. (Comment: this is interesting in view of the readiness of Soviet newspapers to print rather fantastic reports of hypotheses and "observations" suggested by the more imaginative members of the scientific community. Apparently some official sanction is needed.) [redacted] has been interested in US reports of UFO's and readily accepts their reality. In fact, it is his personal opinion that the UFO's may originate on Venus. He is well aware of the negative affect of "enlightened" scientific opinion on the interpretation of questionable observations as he has had personal

COUNTRY USSR

REPORT NO.

00-2-21/23400-67

SUBJECT Report on Conversations With Soviet Scientists on Subject of Unidentified Flying Objects in the USSR

DATE DISTR

18 AUG 67

NO PAGES

2 16522-64

REFERENCES

(351)

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE & DATE ACQ

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

1.

2. He visited [redacted] who was noncommittal on the subject of UFO's. The scientist who served as translator, a radio astronomer, emphatically stated that he knew of no sightings of UFO's in the USSR and added with a laugh that if they were only seen in the US, they must be of Soviet origin.

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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 6 Nov 75

D- #646

experience of this effect. (Consent: [REDACTED])

5. At the [REDACTED], little interest is shown in the UFO question. [REDACTED] mentioned that he and several other astronomers had been out in the countryside one evening and had seen a curious, reddish object flashing through the sky that they were convinced was neither a satellite nor a meteorite. However, their immediate interpretation was that this object might have been a fragment of a satellite or rocket returning from orbit, burning up in the atmosphere. [REDACTED] thought that UFO's had been seen in the USSR but he could not be specific as to locations and characteristics.
6. At the [REDACTED] again little interest was shown. One of the astronomers, [REDACTED] was with the group mentioned by [REDACTED] and confirmed the observation of a peculiar object. He did not discuss the experience in detail but clearly had been struck by the possibility that the object might have been a "saucer."
7. At the [REDACTED] there was considerable interest. The Institute includes [REDACTED] presided over by [REDACTED]. However, the initial discussion of the problem was with the director of the Institute, [REDACTED]. He too had read Menzel's book, but considered it an adequate treatment of the subject which he consequently felt was closed. He indicated that no observations of UFO's had been made by his staff and that they had received no reports of such observations. However, when the [REDACTED] proceeded to indicate the results of McDonald's critical study of the problem, [REDACTED] readily conceded that there might be more to it and concluded by stating that it was "clearly still an open question."
8. Another astronomer mentioned that in the northern part of Kazakhstan there had been repeated sightings of ball lightning. [REDACTED] had sent a team out to investigate and discovered that what was being seen were reflections of automobile headlights from an inversion layer.
9. Later, a discussion was held with [REDACTED]. He was not very impressed with Menzel's book, but was also not impressed with the significance of the phenomenon. It is possible that some interest was kindled that might lead to additional investigations.
10. A stellar spectroscopist, [REDACTED] was also interested in this problem. [REDACTED] She was also dissatisfied with Menzel's book and felt that there was definitely an opportunity for additional research.
11. The general feeling one gets is that no official treatment of the UFO problem has been given in the USSR. Instead people refer to the US work, principally Menzel's book, to demonstrate the absence of real scientific problems. At the same time, there is an almost universal awareness of the history and characteristics of the phenomenon often associated with considerable interest. The result is that a demonstration of the inadequacy of US Official explanations coupled with some proof of the reality of the observations might excite enthusiasm more rapidly among Soviet astronomers than among their US counterparts who are more strongly influenced by the official ridicule associated with UFO's in the US.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1987

Report of U.F.O. Crash in '47 Called False by Science Panel

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (Reuters) — Documents purported to be from the Truman White House that say the Pentagon recovered a crashed flying saucer and the bodies of four alien creatures in 1947 are "clumsy counterfeits," according to a report by a group of scientists.

The report was released Monday by the group, the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal. The report was prepared by Phillip J. Klass, the Washington editor of *Aviation Week & Space Technology* magazine and a leading debunker of reports on unidentified flying objects.

The chairman of the committee, Paul Kurtz, a University of Buffalo philosophy professor, said the documents represented "one of the most deliberate acts of deception ever perpetrated against the news media and the public."

The documents, which said President Truman created a secret unit called Majestic 12, or MJ-12, to study the saucer and its contents, were made public in May by William L. Moore, a researcher on U.F.O.'s.

White House Report

Mr. Moore told reporters then that his research team had found a key White House report in the National Archives dated July 14, 1954. It appeared to have been prepared for the Air Force by Robert Cutler, a White House aide, and mentioned a change in plans for an MJ-12 briefing for President Eisenhower.

Mr. Klass said his research showed that the document was false. He said that Mr. Cutler was not in Washington when the report was supposedly written, having left for Europe 11 days earlier.

According to a National Archives

memo released by Mr. Klass, the Archives is also suspicious because Mr. Moore's does not bear the required top secret registration number and is marked "Top Secret Restricted Information" — a designation that was not used until the Nixon Administration.

Another document in which Truman supposedly ordered Defense Secretary James Forrestal to create MJ-12, is also a forgery, Mr. Klass said.

The document did not follow the format Truman used in writing letters to his Cabinet secretaries and was created by superimposing a spurious message on a photograph of an authentic Truman letter, the editor concluded.

UFO GROUP WANTS SECRET DOCUMENTS

BY ROBERT SANGEORGE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A GROUP OF UFO BUFFS WANTS THE SUPREME COURT TO ORDER THE RELEASE OF MYSTERIOUS MATERIAL COLLECTED ABOUT PURPORTED VOYAGERS FROM OUTER SPACE AND HELD BY THE SUPRA-SECRET NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY.

A NEW YORK CITY-BASED GROUP CALLED CITIZENS AGAINST UFO (UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT) SECRECY WANTS THE JUSTICES TO ORDER THE AGENCY TO RELEASE THE 135 DOCUMENTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.

THE CASE BEGAN IN LATE 1978 WHEN THE UFO GROUP FILED A FORMAL REQUEST FOR 18 AGENCY DOCUMENTS UNDER THE INFORMATION LAW. THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY FLATLY REFUSED TO RELEASE THE INFORMATION, CLAIMING IT IS EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER THE LAW.

A FEW MONTHS LATER, THE GROUP EXPANDED ITS REQUEST TO INCLUDE "ALL DOCUMENTS IN THE POSSESSION OR UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY RELATING TO OR PERTAINING TO UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS AND THE UFO PHENOMENA."

IN RESPONSE, THE AGENCY ADMITTED IT HAS 135 SUCH "UFO-RELATED" DOCUMENTS, BUT AGAIN DECLINED TO RELEASE THEM. IT CLAIMED SUCH DISCLOSURE WOULD REVEAL SOME OF ITS TOP SECRET ELECTRONIC MONITORING AND INTERCEPTION TECHNIQUES.

THE AGENCY IS A DEFENSE DEPARTMENT UNIT HEADQUARTERED AT FORT MEADE, MD. ONE OF ITS MAIN RESPONSIBILITIES IS TO GATHER FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION BY INTERCEPTING RADIO COMMUNICATIONS SENT TO OR FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

THE AGENCY TOLD THE UFO BUFFS, "NSA MUST FOCUS ITS INTERCEPTION ACTIVITIES ON THOSE PARTICULAR COMMUNICATIONS LINES, CHANNELS, LINKS OR SYSTEMS WHICH YIELD THE HIGHEST PROPORTION OF USEFUL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION."

"WHAT FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS DO NOT KNOW IS WHICH OF THE VAST NUMBER OF RADIO COMMUNICATIONS NSA ATTEMPTS TO INTERCEPT, WHICH ARE INTERCEPTED, AND, OF THOSE THAT ARE INTERCEPTED, WHICH YIELD TO NSA PROCESSING METHODS AND TECHNIQUES," NSA POLICY CHIEF EUGENE YEATES SAID IN A LETTER TO THE UFO GROUP.

"IT IS THE PROTECTION OF THIS CRITICAL INFORMATION THAT IS AT THE HEART OF THE INSTANT CASE," HE ADDED.

THAT REFUSAL PROMPTED THE ORGANIZATION TO FILE SUIT IN FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT IN WASHINGTON.

THE AGENCY, URGING THE COURT TO THROW OUT THE CASE, FILED ONE PUBLIC AFFIDAVIT AND ONE CONFIDENTIAL AFFIDAVIT THAT WAS REVIEWED IN PRIVATE BY JUDGE GERHARD GESELL.

THE JUDGE DISMISSED THE CASE IN 1982, DECLARING, "RELEASE OF THIS MATERIAL COULD SERIOUSLY JEOPARDIZE THE WORK OF THE AGENCY AND THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES."

THE UFO GROUP THEN TOOK THE DISPUTE TO THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BUT THAT PANEL AFFIRMED GESELL'S DECISION.

APPEALING TO THE SUPREME COURT, THE UFO BUFFS ARGUED, "THE DISTRICT COURT ACCEPTED WITHOUT QUESTION NSA'S OVERBROAD CLAIM OF EXEMPTION" FROM THE INFORMATION ACT.

THEY WENT ON TO ARGUE THAT UFOS HAVE "BEEN OBSERVED FOR THE PAST 55 YEARS BY RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUALS INCLUDING SCIENTISTS AND MILITARY PERSONNEL."

UPI 22-15-82 27:38 PES

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Acting Assistant Director
for Scientific Intelligence

DATE: AUG 8 1955

FROM : Chief, Physics and Electronics Division, SI

SUBJECT: Responsibility for "Unidentified Flying Objects" (UFOBs)

- REFERENCES:
- A. Memo to Ch/P&E from AD/SI, 27 May 53, "Unidentified Flying Objects"
 - B. Memo to AD/SI from Ch/P&E, 3 July 53, "Unidentified Flying Objects"
 - C. Memo for the Record signed by Ch/ASD, Ch/Ops, and Ch/P&E, 14 June 54, "Intelligence Responsibilities for Non-Conventional Types of Air Vehicles"

1. By reference A, this Division was assigned "responsibility for maintaining current knowledge of sightings of unidentified flying objects."

2. By reference B, which received the concurrence of your office, this Division proposed to handle its responsibilities as follows:

- "a. the project will be considered as inactive
- b. the incoming material will be reviewed periodically to segregate references to recognizable and explainable phenomena from those which come under the definition of 'unidentified flying objects'
- c. all material on unidentified objects will be deposited in the files for future reference unless it raises an immediately recognizable problem of concern to national security."

3. Reference C clarified but did not reduce the responsibility of this Division on the subject project.

4. Since the issuance of Reference A, the responsibility delineated in par. 2b, above, has required between 10 and 25 analyst hours per month and the responsibilities under par. 2c, above, about half that much clerical time.

Approved for Release

2/20/0

51

5. It is requested that this Division be relieved of the responsibilities assigned to it under Reference A since:

a. No intelligence of concern to national security has been developed from the project.

b. The project as defined by Reference C does not fall under the provision of DCID 4/4 on Critical National Intelligence Objectives.

c. P&E's successful participation in the FY-1956 OSI Production Program requires that all non-essential activities be terminated.

6. In view of the fact that no positive intelligence of significance has been produced under the subject project, it is recommended that the project be terminated and the files thereof be placed in dead storage.

EX-51 [Today Odarecko]
TODOS M. ODARECKO

(51)

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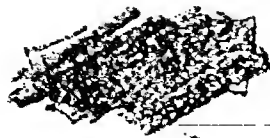
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OK to
release (5X5) [Today Odarecko]
TODOS M. ODARENKO

DIA

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

Date

8 Dec 78

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number,
building, Agency/Post)

Initials

Date

1.

2.

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5.

Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Circulate	For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

REMARKS

Per telecon.

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals,
clearances, and similar actions

FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)

Room No.—Bldg.

Louis E. Foster, RDS-3A, DIA

Phone No.
257665041-102
U.S. G.P.O. 1977-241-530/3090OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.2063. ☐ Noticeable Evaluation Not Requested

EVALUATOR'S ORGANIZATION			NAME OF EVALUATOR			DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS		
DATE EVALUATED			SIGNATURE OF APPROVING AUTHORITY			Classified by <u>DIA (OR 3)</u>		
YEAR	MONTH	DAY	<i>[Signature]</i>			SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION		
						SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652		
						AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO		
						YEAR INTERVALS		
						DECLASSIFIED ON 31 DECEMBER 1992		

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO UNCLASSIFIED

COUNTRY NUMBER		COLLECTOR'S PROJECT NUMBER		IN DATE		
6846 N 3976				YEAR	MONTH	DAY
TO:		ICR NUMBER/OTHER REFERENCE		DATE RECD BY DISSEMINATION ACTIVITY		
		SOURCE NUMBER		YEAR	MONTH	DAY
THRU:		SII CODE(S)		DATE RECEIVED BY EVALUATOR		
		TARGET COUNTRY (IES)		YEAR	MONTH	DAY
		REASON FOR EVALUATION		IN ORIGINATOR		
		1. <input type="checkbox"/> ICR		7 1 1 1 1 1		
		2. <input type="checkbox"/> COLLECTOR'S REQUEST		2 1 1 1 1 1		
		3. <input type="checkbox"/> SELECTED BY COL MGR				
		4. <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST				
		5. <input type="checkbox"/> ANALYST INITIATIVE				

A. IR RESPONDED TO		B. RELIABILITY OF INFORMATION		C. VALUE OF INFORMATION	
1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DIRM Part Three		1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Confirmed by other sources		1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High (Unique, Timely, and of Major Significance)	
2. <input type="checkbox"/> CIR		2. <input type="checkbox"/> Substantially true		2. <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate (Contributory and Useful)	
3. <input type="checkbox"/> ICR - If checked, ICR was satisfied:		3. <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot be judged		3. <input type="checkbox"/> Low (Marginal)	
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Completely		4. <input type="checkbox"/> Doubtful		4. <input type="checkbox"/> None (Of no use)	
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Partially (If b or c checked, include Guidance in Remarks Section)		5. <input type="checkbox"/> False		5. <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot be judged (Analyst has no basis for value judgement)	
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all					
4. <input type="checkbox"/> Other					

D. USABILITY OF INFORMATION					
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Used or planned for use in product:		2. <input type="checkbox"/> Incorporated in Data Base		4. <input type="checkbox"/> Not used (All responses require explanation in Remarks section)	
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Basic Intelligence		a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potentially Useful		a. <input type="checkbox"/> Unreliable	
b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Current Intelligence		b. <input type="checkbox"/> Background/Confirmatory		b. <input type="checkbox"/> Too Fragmentary	
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Estimative Intelligence		3. <input type="checkbox"/> Stimulus for Intelligence Guidance or Requirement		c. <input type="checkbox"/> Duplication	
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Other				d. <input type="checkbox"/> Not Pertinent to Needs	

NAME OF PRODUCT	
REMARKS (Number and Classify each Paragraph)	
<p>1. An outstanding report was received from a source which stated that it was necessary for a valid study of a UFO phenomenon:</p> <p>2. The object was seen by multiple witnesses from various locations (i.e. Washington, D.C. and the Bay Area) and viewpoints (both)</p>	

<p>3. The credibility of many of the witnesses was high (an air force general, qualified aircrews, and experienced tower operators).</p> <p>4. Visual sightings were confirmed by radar.</p> <p>5. Similar electromagnetic effects (EMS) were reported by three separate aircraft.</p> <p>6. There were physiological effects on some crew members (i.e. loss of night vision due to the brightness of the object).</p> <p>7. An inordinate amount of maneuverability was displayed by the UFO's.</p>	
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EVALUATOR'S RELEASE and DISCLOSURE GUIDANCE			
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Paragraph(s) _____ above are releasable to the government of _____			
2. <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation is Not Releasable			
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Releasable Evaluation Not Requested			
EVALUATOR'S ORGANIZATION		NAME OF EVALUATOR	
DATE EVALUATED		SIGNATURE OF APPROVING AUTHORITY	
YEAR	MONTH	DAY	
7 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	
		DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS Classified by DIA (DB 13) SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652 AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO YEAR INTERVALS DECLASSIFIED ON 31 DECEMBER 1993	

ED FORM 123		EDITION OF 100 11 12301 123		CLASSIFICATION	
		CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO UNCLASSIFIED			
		EXPIRATION 20 100 123			

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
MESSAGE CENTER

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ACTION

DIAI

DISTR

- CJCS(01) DJ8(03) J3(14) J5(02) NMCC SECDEF(07) DPSECDEF
- NMIC SECDEFI ASDISA(10) IDIA(15)
- SECSTATE WASH DC
- C I A
- NSA WASH DC
- WHITE HOUSE WASH DC
- CMC
- CSAF WASH DC
- CNO WASH DC
- CSA WASH DC
- FILE(1)

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TRANSIT/230630Z/230810Z/001140TOR2670804

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FM USDAO TEHRAN

TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHDC

INFO RUEKJCS/SECDEF DEPSECDEF WASHDC

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RUDECA/CINCUSAFE LINDSEY AS GE/INCF

RHFRAAB/CINCUSAFE RAMSTEIN AB GE/INOCN

RUSNAAA/EUDAC VAIHINGEN GER

RUSNAAA/USCINCEUR VAIHINGEN GER/ECJ-2

BT

1235 SEP 76

THIS IS IR 6 846 8139 76

1. (U) IRAN
2. REPORTED UFO SIGHTING (U)
3. (U) NA
4. (U) 19 & 20 SEP 76
5. (U) TEHRAN, IRAN 20 SEP 76
6. (U) F-6
7. (U) 6 846 8000 (NOTE NO COMMENTS)
8. (U) 6 846 8139 76
9. (U) 22 SEP 76
10. (U) NA
11. (U) "INITIATE" IPSP PT-1440

PAGE 1

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REC'D 00 00 27 SEP 76

(45)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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PAGE 2

12043

12. (U) USDAO, TEHRAN, IRAN

13. (U) FRANK B. MCKENZIE, COL, USAF, DATT

14. (U) NA

15. THIS REPORT FORWARDS INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SIGHTING OF AN UFO IN IRAN ON 19 SEPTEMBER 1976.

A. AT ABOUT 1230 AM ON 19 SEP 76 THE IMPERIAL IRANIAN AIR FORCE (IIAF) COMMAND POST RECEIVED FOUR TELEPHONE CALLS FROM CITIZENS LIVING IN THE SHEMIRAN AREA OF TEHRAN SAYING THAT THEY HAD SEEN STRANGE OBJECTS IN THE SKY. SOME REPORTED A KIND OF BIRD-LIKE OBJECT WHILE OTHERS REPORTED A HELICOPTER WITH A LIGHT ON. THERE WERE NO HELICOPTERS AIRBORNE AT THAT TIME. THE COMMAND POST CALLED BG YOUSEFI, ASSISTANT DEPUTY COMMANDER OF OPERATIONS. AFTER HE TOLD THE CITIZEN IT WAS ONLY STARS AND HAD TALKED TO MEHRABAD TOWER HE DECIDED TO LOOK FOR HIMSELF. HE NOTICED AN OBJECT IN THE SKY SIMILAR TO A STAR BIGGER AND BRIGHTER. HE DECIDED TO SCRAMBLE AN F-4 FROM SHAHROKHI AFB TO INVESTIGATE.

B. AT 0130 HRS ON THE 19TH THE F-4 TOOK OFF AND PROCEEDED TO A POINT ABOUT 40 NM NORTH OF TEHRAN. DUE TO ITS BRILLIANCE THE OBJECT WAS EASILY VISIBLE FROM 70 MILES AWAY. AS THE F-4 APPROACHED A RANGE OF 25 NM HE LOST ALL INSTRUMENTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS (UHF AND INTERCOM). HE BROKE OFF THE INTERCEPT AND HEADED BACK TO SHAHROKHI. WHEN THE F-4 TURNED AWAY FROM THE OBJECT AND APPARENTLY WAS NO LONGER A THREAT TO IT THE AIRCRAFT REGAINED ALL INSTRUMENTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS. AT 0140 HRS A SECOND F-4 WAS LAUNCHED. THE BACKSEATER ACQUIRED A RADAR LOCK ON AT 27 NM, 12 O'CLOCK HIGH POSITION WITH THE VC (RATE OF CLOSURE) AT 150 NM/H. AS THE RANGE DECREASED TO 25 NM THE OBJECT MOVED AWAY AT A SPEED THAT WAS VISIBLE ON THE RADAR SCOPE AND STAYED AT 25NM.

C. THE SIZE OF THE RADAR RETURN WAS COMPARABLE TO THAT OF A 707 TANKER. THE VISUAL SIZE OF THE OBJECT WAS DIFFICULT TO DISCERN BECAUSE OF ITS INTENSE BRILLIANCE. THE LIGHT THAT IT GAVE OFF WAS THAT OF FLASHING STROBE LIGHTS ARRANGED IN A RECTANGULAR PATTERN AND ALTERNATING BLUE, GREEN, RED AND ORANGE IN COLOR. THE SEQUENCE OF THE LIGHTS WAS SO FAST THAT ALL THE COLORS COULD BE SEEN AT ONCE. THE OBJECT AND THE PURSUING F-4 CONTINUED ON A COURSE TO THE SOUTH OF TEHRAN WHEN ANOTHER BRIGHTLY LIGHTED OBJECT, ESTIMATED TO BE ONE HALF TO ONE THIRD THE APPARENT SIZE OF THE MOON, CAME OUT OF THE ORIGINAL OBJECT. THIS SECOND OBJECT HEADED STRAIGHT TOWARD THE F-4 AT A VERY FAST RATE OF SPEED. THE PILOT ATTEMPTED TO FIRE AN AIM-9 MISSILE AT THE OBJECT BUT AT THAT

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PAGE 3

12043

INSTANT HIS WEAPONS CONTROL PANEL WENT OFF AND HE LOST ALL COMMUNICATIONS (UHF AND INTERPHONE). AT THIS POINT THE PILOT INITIATED A TURN AND NEGATIVE G DIVE TO GET AWAY, AS HE TURNED THE OBJEATZ FELL IN TRAIL AT WHAT APPEARED TO BE ABOUT 3-4 NM, AS HE CONTINUED IN HIS TURN AWAY FROM THE PRIMARY OBJECT THE SECOND OBJECT WENT TO THE INSIDE OF HIS TURN THEN RETURNED TO THE PRIMARY OBJECT FOR A PERFECT REJOIN.

D. SHORTLY AFTER THE SECOND OBJECT JOINED UP WITH THE PRIMARY OBJECT ANOTHER OBJECT APPEARED TO COME OUT OF THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PRIMARY OBJECT GOING STRAIGHT DOWN, AT A GREAT RATE OF SPEED, THE F-4 CREW HAD REGAINED COMMUNICATIONS AND THE WEAPONS CONTROL PANEL AND WATCHED THE OBJECT APPROACH THE GROUND ANTICIPATING A LARGE EXPLOSION. THIS OBJECT APPEARED TO COME TO REST GENTLY ON THE EARTH AND CAST A VERY BRIGHT LIGHT OVER AN AREA OF ABOUT 2-3 KILOMETERS. THE CREW DESCENDED FROM THEIR ALTITUDE OF 26M TO 15M AND CONTINUED TO OBSERVE AND MARK THE OBJECT'S POSITION. THEY HAD SOME DIFFICULTY IN ADJUSTING THEIR NIGHT VISIBILITY FOR LANDING SO AFTER ORBITING MEHRABAD A FEW TIMES THEY WENT OUT FOR A STRAIGHT IN LANDING. THERE WAS A LOT OF INTERFERENCE ON THE UHF AND EACH TIME THEY PASSED THROUGH A MAG, BEARING OF 150 DEGREE FROM EHRABAD THEY LOST THEIR COMMUNICATIONS (UHF AND INTERPHONE) AND THE INS FLUCTUATED FROM 30 DEGREES - 50 DEGREES. THE ONE CIVIL AIRLINER THAT WAS APPROACHING MEHRABAD DURING THIS SAME TIME EXPERIENCED COMMUNICATIONS FAILURE IN THE SAME VICINITY (KIL0 ZULU) BUT DID NOT REPORT SEEING ANYTHING. WHILE THE F-4 WAS ON A LONG FINAL APPROACH THE CREW NOTICED ANOTHER CYLINDER SHAPED OBJECT (ABOUT THE SIZE OF A T-BIRD AT 10M) WITH BRIGHT STEADY LIGHTS ON EACH END AND A FLASHER IN THE MIDDLE. WHEN QUERIED THE TOWER STATED THERE WAS NO OTHER KNOWN TRAFFIC IN THE AREA, DURING THE TIME THAT THE OBJECT PASSED OVER THE F-4 THE TOWER DID NOT HAVE A VISUAL ON IT BUT PICKED IT UP AFTER THE PILOT TOLD THEM TO LOOK BETWEEN THE MOUNTAINS AND THE REFINERY.

E. DURING DAYLIGHT THE F-4 CREW WAS TAKEN OUT TO THE AREA IN A HELICOPTER WHERE THE OBJECT APPARENTLY HAD LANDED. NOTHING WAS NOTICED AT THE SPOT WHERE THEY THOUGHT THE OBJECT LANDED (A DRY LAKE BED) BUT AS THEY CIRCLED OFF TO THE WEST OF THE AREA THEY PICKED UP A VERY NOTICEABLE BEEPER SIGNAL. AT THE POINT WHERE THE RETURN WAS THE LOUDEST WAS A SMALL HOUSE WITH A GARDEN. THEY LANDED AND ASKED THE PEOPLE WITHIN IF THEY HAD NOTICED ANYTHING STRANGE LAST NIGHT. THE PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT A LOUD NOISE AND A VERY BRIGHT LIGHT

PAGE 3

00110101

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

MESSAGE CENTER

PAGE 4 = = = [REDACTED] 12043
LIKE LIGHTNING, THE AIRCRAFT AND AREA WHERE THE OBJECT IS
BELIEVED TO HAVE LANDED ARE BEING CHECKED FOR POSSIBLE RADIATION.
NO COMMENTS: [REDACTED] ACTUAL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT
WAS OBTAINED FROM SOURCE IN CONVERSATION WITH A SUB-SOURCE, AND
IIAF PILOT OF ONE OF THE F-4S. MORE INFORMATION WILL BE
FORWARDED WHEN IT BECOMES AVAILABLE.
[REDACTED]

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Page: 16 of 18

Document 16

DOCN 000840781

AFSN 890856091

UPDT 911107

EDAT 901018

TRAN TRANSLATED

EUSR GIMS

DDAT 890916

HEAD SCIENTIST DISCUSSES POSSIBLE UFO LANDING NEAR SURGUT

Subslug Text of Article

1 STROITELNAYA GAZETA

Comments

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Approved for Release

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*** Document 36 of 54 for FBIS ***

DOCN 000005894

CLAS UNCLAS 4A

SERI SERIAL: OW0701064894

COUN COUNTRY: JAPAN

SUBJ*SUBJ: SEASIDE TOWN TO BUILD CENTER FOR UFO STUDY

SOUR SOURCE: TOKYO KYODO IN ENGLISH 0538 GMT 7 JAN 94

TEXT TEXT:

((TEXT)) KANAZAWA, JAN. 7 KYODO -- A SMALL CITY ON THE JAPAN SEA COAST IS AIMING TO BECOME AN INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR THE STUDY *OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS (UFO'S), A CITY OFFICIAL SAID FRIDAY. HAKUI, IN ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE, IS ENGAGED IN AN AMBITIOUS PROJECT *TO BUILD A CENTER ON UFO'S AND OTHER SPACE PHENOMENA OVER THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

THE CENTER'S MAIN ATTRACTION WILL BE A LIBRARY WHERE BOTH SPECIALISTS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC WILL BE ABLE TO GAIN ACCESS TO *OVER 10,000 OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO UFO PHENOMENA. INFORMATION WILL BE PROVIDED IN BOTH JAPANESE AND ENGLISH.

THE OFFICIAL, TORU WADA, SAID, "IN THE FUTURE, WE HOPE THE CENTER WILL BECOME A FOCUS OF INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION IN TERMS OF COLLECTING *AND DISSEMINATING INFORMATION ON UFO'S."

THE CITY HAS PAINSTAKINGLY ACQUIRED THE DOCUMENTS OVER A 10-YEAR PERIOD FROM SUCH SOURCES AS THE U.S. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA).

AMONG THEM ARE A 1950 REPORT BY THE U.S. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) ON THE RECOVERY OF THE BODIES OF THREE ALIEN BEINGS, SOME 90 CENTIMETERS IN HEIGHT, AND FRAGMENTS OF THEIR SPACECRAFT, ABOUT 15 METERS IN CIRCUMFERENCE, AFTER A CRASH-LANDING NEAR THE MEXICAN BORDER.

* THE CENTER, TO BE BUILT TO RESEMBLE AN OVAL-SHAPED UFO, WILL BE THREE STORIES HIGH AND HAVE A TOTAL FLOOR SPACE OF 6,200 SQUARE METERS.

AT THE FOREFRONT OF THE CITY'S EFFORTS IS JOSEN TAKANO, 38, AN EMPLOYEE OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES'S PLANNING SECTION, WHO HAS BEEN *INVOLVED IN THE STUDY OF UFO'S SINCE HIS STUDENT DAYS.

* TAKANO, WHO HAS A COLLECTION OF THOUSANDS OF BOOKS ON UFO'S, HAS ALSO GATHERED LARGE QUANTITIES OF DOCUMENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES THROUGH THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT, AS WELL AS FROM SUCH COUNTRIES AS BRITAIN, FRANCE AND CANADA.

"WE DO NOT INTEND TO OFFER OUR OWN CONCLUSION ON THE EXISTENCE OF *UFO'S," TAKANO SAID. "RATHER, WE JUST WANT TO PROVIDE PEOPLE WITH INFORMATION SO THAT THEY CAN MAKE THEIR OWN JUDGMENT."

* HE IS WAITING FOR THE DAY WHEN THOSE WANTING TO LEARN ABOUT UFO'S WILL GET ALL THE INFORMATION THEY NEED JUST BY VISITING HAKUI.

TAKANO SAID EFFORTS ARE UNDER WAY TO GATHER EVEN MORE INFORMATION THROUGH A NETWORK OF ENTHUSIASTS IN 12 OTHER COUNTRIES.

(ENDALL) 070538 [REDACTED] 050701.012 [REDACTED] 07/0647Z JAN

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Approved for Release
Date

MAY 2000

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*** Document 373 of 54 : FBIS ***

DOCN 000188526

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WARN WARNING: FOMO -- DUE TO COPYRIGHT OR OTHER RESTRICTIONS, THE FOLLOWING ITEM IS INTENDED FOR USE ONLY BY U.S. GOVERNMENT CONSUMERS.

SERI SERIAL: PM1412155092

COUN COUNTRY: UK

SUBJ*SUBJ: SHETLAND UFO SIGHTING PROMPTS SPY PLANE SPECULATION

SOUR SOURCE: LONDON THE GUARDIAN IN ENGLISH 14 DEC 92 P 1

TEXT TEXT:

* //((SIMON TISDAL REPORT: "FAST-MOVING UFO SPIED AS 5,500 MPH SECRET TAKES OFF"))

((TEXT)) WASHINGTON -- THE MYSTERIOUS APPEARANCE OF A FAST-MOVING *UFO OFF THE SHETLAND ISLANDS AT THE WEEKEND, WHICH PROMPTED SEASONAL SPECULATION ABOUT THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST, HAS COINCIDED WITH REPORTS IN THE US THAT AN ULTRA-TOP-SECRET AMERICAN PLANE HAS GONE OPERATIONAL WITH A TOP SPEED OF 5,500 MPH.

SHETLAND POLICE, THE COASTGUARD AND THE LERWICK OBSERVATORY RECORDED 17 SIGHTINGS OF A "LARGE, WHITE OBJECT TRAVELLING LOW AND VERY FAST" AT ABOUT 9PM ON SATURDAY.

"WE JUST HAVEN'T A CLUE WHAT IT COULD BE," A PUZZLED LERWICK *OBSERVATORY SCIENTIST WHO REPORTED THAT THE UFO HAD BEEN MOVING SO FAST THAT HE HAD MISSED IT COULD ONLY SAY: "I HOPE IT COMES ROUND AGAIN."

IT MAY DO JUST THAT. ACCORDING TO REPORTS IN WASHINGTON, DEFENCE INDUSTRY SPECIALISTS AND WRITERS ARE GOING INTO EXCITEMENT OVERDRIVE ON REPORTS THAT THE US MILITARY HAS BEGUN TESTING THE SUCCESSOR TO THE SR-71 BLACKBIRD SPY PLANE.

THE PLANE WITH NO NAME IS SAID TO HAVE A TOP SPEED OF MACH 8, OR EIGHT TIMES THE SPEED OF SOUND. IT IS SO FAST THAT IT COULD REACH ANYWHERE ON THE GLOBE WITHIN THREE HOURS.

FOR THIS VERY REASON, TESTS CANNOT BE RESTRICTED TO US AIRSPACE. BY THE TIME THE PLANE HAS WARMED UP, IT COULD BE OVER, FOR EXAMPLE, SCOTLAND. IT WOULD ALSO TAKE SEVERAL COUNTRIES TO COME TO A STOP.

THE PENTAGON, PREDICTABLY, IMPOSED A NO-COMMENT ZONE OVER THE PLANE YESTERDAY.

(ENDALL) 14 DEC [REDACTED] 14/1946Z DEC

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Date

MAY 2000

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35

AUTHOR: none

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of UFO's

SOURCE: Lenin'skaya zvezda, no. 237, 2 Dec 67, p. 4, cols. 3-4

TOPIC TAGS: unidentified flying object, optics

ABSTRACT:

More than any other person in the USSR, Y. Nigol', a doctor at the Moscow Aviation Institute, has uncovered evidence showing that intelligent life probably exists on other planets of our solar system. The astronomer said that UFO's have been appearing in ever-increasing numbers during the last two years, and that they have been observed in 10 countries. It is becoming apparent that this is not an optical illusion. In the USSR there is now a UFO observation service. The observers first establish the speed and acceleration of the UFO, which cannot be achieved by modern aircraft.

Approved for Release

Date:

MAY

2000

(11)

*** Document 292 of 54 - & FBIS ***

DOCN 000408973

CLAS UNCLAS 1L

SERI SERIAL: OW0712101693

COUN COUNTRY: PRC

SUBJ*SUBJ: TAIWAN, MAINLAND UFO SYMPOSIUM CLOSING IN BEIJING

SOUR SOURCE: BEIJING XINHUA IN ENGLISH 0836 GMT 7 DEC 93

TEXT TEXT:

- * (((("UFOS GALORE ACROSS TAIWAN STRAITS" -- XINHUA HEADLINE))
((TEXT)) BEIJING, DECEMBER 7 (XINHUA) -- NEARLY 6,000 SIGHTINGS
*OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS (UFOS) ACROSS THE TAIWAN STRAITS HAVE
BEEN REPORTED, SAID EXPERTS FROM THE CHINESE MAINLAND AND TAIWAN
HERE TODAY. SOME HAVE DEFIED RATIONAL EXPLANATION.
- * WANG CHANGTING, CHAIRMAN OF THE CHINA UFO RESEARCH ORGANIZATION
(CURO), SAID THAT MORE THAN 5,000 SIGHTINGS HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM
THE MAINLAND, AND SEVERAL HUNDREDS IN TAIWAN.
- * RESEARCHERS AT A THREE-DAY SYMPOSIUM ON UFOS, WHICH CLOSED HERE
TODAY, SAID THAT SOME OF THE SIGHTINGS CANNOT BE EXPLAINED BY
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OR CURRENT SCIENTIFIC FINDINGS.
THE MEETING WAS THE FIRST OF ITS KIND ATTENDED BOTH BY TAIWAN AND
MAINLAND RESEARCHERS.
- * THEY SAID THAT PEOPLE WHO HAD SEEN THE UFOS INCLUDED ASTRONOMICAL
OBSERVATORY WORKERS AS WELL AS CIVIL AND MILITARY PILOTS.
- * CHINA DECIDED LAST YEAR TO STAGE A WORLD UFO CONFERENCE IN 1993.
THE PLAN FELL THROUGH BECAUSE OF INSUFFICIENT PREPARATION.
BUT WANG SAID THAT THE CROSS-STRAITS MEETING WAS A CONTINUATION
OF THE SEARCH FOR LIFE FORMS FROM OTHER SOLAR SYSTEMS -- ONE OF THE
THEMES OF THE "1992 INTERNATIONAL SPACE YEAR".
ABOUT 50 RESEARCHERS AT THE SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSED THE REAL NATURE
*OF UFOS, WITH SOME OF THEM BELIEVING THEY CAME FROM REMOTE GALAXIES
AND OTHERS SAYING THEY WERE NATURAL PHENOMENA OR ARTIFICIAL OBJECTS,
SUCH AS LIGHTNING BOLTS, OR BALLOONS OR MAN-MADE SATELLITES.
- * THE FIRST REPORT OF A UFO, ALSO KNOWN AS FLYING SAUCERS, CAME
FROM THE UNITED STATES IN 1947. IT BECAME A WIDESPREAD TOPIC IN
TAIWAN IN THE 1960S, AND ON THE MAINLAND IN THE LATE 1970S.
THE LATEST SIGHTING WAS ON AUGUST 7 THIS YEAR, WHEN PEOPLE FOUND
TWO RIM-LINKED HAT-LIKE OBJECTS SOARING OVER TAIPEI INTERNATIONAL
AIRPORT FOR 15 MINUTES, MEDIA REPORTED.
THERE HAVE NOW BEEN 400,000 REPORTS OF SIGHTINGS WORLDWIDE. IN
1978 THE UNITED NATIONS CALLED ON THE GOVERNMENTS OF ALL COUNTRIES
*TO BE ON FULL ALERT FOR SIGHTINGS AND TO ESTABLISH UFO INVESTIGATION
BODIES.
- * THE MAINLAND SET UP ITS OWN UFO INVESTIGATION BODY, CURO, IN
1978, WHICH IS NOW A MEMBER OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED
CHINA ASSOCIATION FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.
CURO HAS 3,600 MEMBERS AND MILLIONS OF FANS NATIONWIDE.
- * TAIWAN'S UFO RESEARCH BEGAN IN 1973.

(ENDALL) 070836 [REDACTED] 990712.008 [REDACTED] 07/1019Z DEC

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Approved for Release
Date

MAY 2000

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38

15 April 1976

The UFO [REDACTED] was turned over to Dr. [REDACTED] (ADDS&T) who was also briefed on the developments to date. Dr. [REDACTED] said he would show the study to a few people to determine possible implications of the ~~infix~~ information and would be back to us soon on this matter.

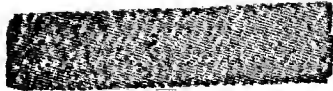
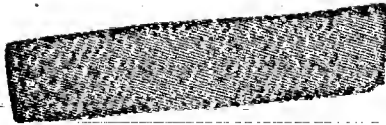
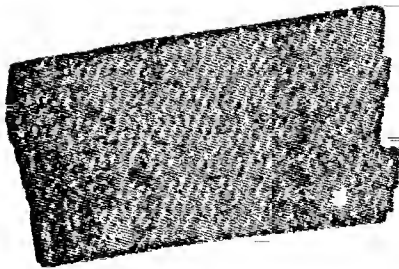
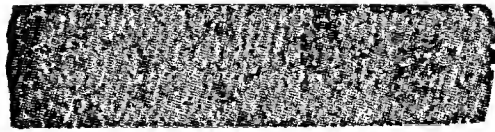
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The Government and UFOs "Further scientific investigation of UFOs is unwarranted."

— Air Force, 1980

Perhaps most disturbing is the very fact that after thirty-two years, a small but significant percentage of UFOs still remains unidentified. While the government has been concerned with the psychological danger the UFO phenomenon poses, it has been unwilling to consider the prospect that some UFOs pose an actual physical threat. Fearful of generating undue concern, the government has deliberately chosen to debunk UFO reports and has misinformed the public as to the true importance of the phenomenon.

Unconventional aerial objects that boast unlimited and unrestricted access to our most sensitive nuclear installations—and which can render inoperable the instrumentation, communication/weapon systems of American-made jets, or which can shut down and restart at will sophisticated hydraulic equipment—do warrant further scientific study. Awareness of an advanced technology and potential threat is not an unreasonable pursuit. As the National Security Agency indicates, it could be a matter of survival.

Though admittedly the government has studied UFO reports, apparently no government body has dwelt on those official government reports that indicate certain UFOs pose a threat to national security. Is there any doubt that it is these reports which deserve further scientific investigation?

The now-defunct USAF twenty-year "Project Blue Book" UFO study never had a chance to receive the "outstanding report" from Iran. An Air Force document states: "Reports of UFOs which could affect national security are made in accordance with JANAP 146* or Air Force Manual 55-11, and are not part of the Blue Book system." The Air Force's UFO investigation was

*Joint Army-Navy-Air Force Publication 146 is published by the Military Communications Board of the DOD Joint Chiefs of Staff. It provided U.S.-Canadian "Communications Instructions for Reporting Vital Intelligence Sightings (CIRVIS) from Airborne and Waterborne Sources." Section III (Security), paragraph 208, calls for stiff penalties for divulging information about such sightings once reported. — Ed.

criticized as long ago as 1952 by the CIA. The CIA complained that the Air Force's case-by-case investigations and explanations were insufficient to determine the exact nature of the phenomenon.⁶

Similarly, the Air Force-sponsored "Condon Committee" study by the University of Colorado in 1968 never earnestly intended to investigate the physical reality of the phenomenon. Indeed, an early memorandum by one of Dr. Edward U. Condon's staff indicates otherwise: "The trick would be, I think to describe the project so that to the public, it would appear a totally objective study . . . one way to do this would be to stress investigation, not of the physical phenomenon, but rather of the people who are doing the observing . . ."⁷

Conclusion

In June 1978, a French government UFO study group (GEPAN) concluded that "everything taken into consideration, a material phenomenon seems to be behind the totality of the phenomenon—a flying machine whose modes of sustenance and pro-

pulsion are beyond our knowledge."

If the UFO phenomenon is indeed beyond the grasp of our understanding—technologically speaking—all the more reason to strive towards learning more about it. For although the United States may ignore the significance of the UFO phenomenon, it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the rest of the world will do so.

And there are other considerations besides national security in following up the UFO enigma. As a report from the National Security Agency in 1968 put it,

"Perhaps the UFO question might even make man undertake studies which could enable him to construct a society which is most conducive to developing a completely human being, healthy in all aspects of mind and body—and, most importantly, able to recognize and adapt to real environmental situations."

In isolating ourselves from the UFO phenomenon we may risk missing what could be the most important adventure man has yet embarked upon. □

Is the CIA Stonewalling?

by RICHARD HALL

BASED ON the 892 pages of UFO-related documents released to lawyer Peter Gersten, it is clear that the CIA's professed non-interest in UFOs is untrue. There is internal evidence of non-continuity within the CIA, and even of one group or analyst being unaware of other files or previous work. This is not surprising considering the highly compartmentalized nature of the agency. But periodic studies or reviews were ordered and UFO reports, foreign and domestic, were routinely monitored over long periods of time.

The statement is sometimes made that the CIA has had no "formal" study of UFOs other than the 1953 Robertson Panel, but these documents show that the agency kept (and no doubt keeps) plenty of "channels" open to gather information, including an acknowledged channel into the

RICHARD HALL was former Assistant Director of NICAP, the leading UFO organization during the 1950s and 1960s. He is the Editor of MUFON Journal and a Frontiers of Science advisor. □

1966-68 University of Colorado UFO project. The documents also clearly indicate that in 1952 the CIA was prepared to mount a major scientific study of UFOs based on the extraordinary radar-visual sightings that year, but that the debunking conclusion of the Robertson Panel cut short that effort.

In May 1953, following the Robertson Panel report, "P&E Division assumed responsibility for the OSI project on unidentified flying objects." (December 17, 1953 memo to Assistant Director, Scientific Intelligence) A year later, the Chief of P&E (Physics and Electronics) said he would "maintain the OSI central file on such objects," which he did until August 1955, according to an August 8, 1955 memo to the Assistant Director of Scientific Intelligence.

AFTER THAT, responsibility was assigned to the Applied Science Division, where W.E. Lexow, Division Chief, stated in a February 1956 memo: "A chronological file of all OSI correspondence and action taken in

Air Force bases from Guam to Newfoundland.² Another AF document reveals that the Air Force conducted an investigation into the incidents but found no explanation for their occurrence.

It appears Air Force "security measures" provided no protection against the "invasion." One month later, on January 21, 1976, UFOs "25 yards in diameter, gold or silver in color with blue light on top, hole in middle, and red light on bottom" were observed "near the flight line of Cannon AFB, N.M." Ten days later, on January 31, a UFO was observed near a radar site at Elgin AFB, Florida. On July 30, 1976, a UFO was observed "over the ammo storage area" at Fort Richie, Maryland.³

The above accounts have numerous historical precedents. From 1948 through 1950, an FBI document reveals, UFOs were sighted by "persons whose reliability is not questioned," near highly sensitive military and government installations, including nuclear weapons design, construction, testing and stockpiling sites. Security officials were greatly alarmed by these incidents.⁴

A CIA document reveals that in 1952 "sightings of unexplained objects at great altitudes and travelling at high speeds" were reported in the vicinity of major U.S. defense installations and posed a threat to national security.

The evidence is clear and convincing that the Federal government has systematically misinformed the American people about the real threat to our national security posed by such UFO encounters.

UFO As Advanced Technology

The Government's position:

"There has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as 'unidentified' represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present-day scientific knowledge."

— Air Force, 1980

The official documents reveal hundreds of sighting reports—many confirmed by radar and other tracking devices—that describe unconventional objects exhibiting advanced performance characteristics involving

maneuverability, speed, size and shape.

A Defense Intelligence Agency document reveals that on September 19, 1976, American-made Iranian jets encountered several UFOs that exhibited a technology beyond present-day development. During the night-time encounter, one F-4 jet, upon approaching one of the UFOs, lost all instrumentation and communications functions. Another F-4's weapons-control panel became in-

The Federal Government has systematically misinformed the American people about the real threat...

operable when the pilot attempted to fire at the object.

The DIA evaluation (October 12, 1976) refers to this incident as "an outstanding report" because the objects were seen by many witnesses of high credibility; the visual sightings had radar confirmation; similar electromagnetic effects were reported by three separate aircraft; and physiological effects were reported by some of the crew members. Furthermore, the UFOs displayed an "inordinate amount of maneuverability."

A State Department message (March 7, 1975) from the American Embassy in Algiers tells of "strange machines" seen near Algerian military installations by "respectable people." Some of the sightings were confirmed by radar.

And another State Department message from our embassy in Kuwait reports that during November 1978, a series of UFO sightings caused the Kuwaiti government to appoint an investigatory committee from the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research. One UFO appearing over the northern oil fields "seemingly did strange things" to the automatic pumping equipment. The equipment is designed to shut itself down when any failure occurs that could seriously damage the petroleum-gathering and transmission system; when such an event occurs, the pumping equipment must be restarted manually. When the UFO appeared, the pumping system automatically shut down. But when the UFO "vanished," the system started up again, automatically.

The presence of a highly

sophisticated technology—a technology beyond our present development—seems obvious. Why is it being ignored by our government?

A Question of Survival

"It would seem a little more of this survival attitude is called for in dealing with the UFO problem."

— National Security Agency, 1968

The evidence indicates that some unconventional aerial objects could

provoke, either intentionally or unintentionally, an international incident—with serious repercussions.

In March 1967, an intercept technician with the USAF Security Service intercepted a communication between the pilot of a Russian-made Cuban MIG-21 and his command concerning a UFO encounter.⁵ The technician has since stated that when the pilot attempted to fire at the object, the MIG and its pilot were destroyed by the UFO. Furthermore, the technician alleges that all reports, tapes, log entries, and notes on the incident were forwarded to the National Security Agency at their request.

Not surprisingly, several months later, the agency drafted a report entitled UFO Hypothesis and Survival Question. Released in October 1979 under the U.S. Freedom of Information Act, the report states that "the leisurely scientific approach has too often taken precedence in dealing with the UFO question." The Agency concluded that no matter what UFO hypothesis is considered, "all of them have serious survival implications."

Comparing the UFO problem to a rattler on a forest path, the NSA report says, "you would have to treat the alarm as if it were a real and immediate threat to your survival. Investigation would become an intensive emergency action to isolate the threat and to determine its precise nature. It would be geared to developing adequate defense measures in a minimum amount of time. It would seem a little more of this survival attitude is called for in dealing with the UFO problem."

A10

8 May 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: UFO Briefing for Dr. Edward Condon, 5 May 1967

1. At 0900 on 5 May 1967, _____ presented a briefing covering his analysis of the Zanesville, Ohio, UFO photography. The briefing was given in the _____ conference room, and in attendance were Dr. Edward Condon, University of Colorado; Dr. Robert Lowe, University of Colorado; Dr. William Hartman, University of Arizona; Dr. Charles Reed, National Research Council; Dr. Thomas Hatchford, U.S. Air Force, and _____. The briefing was very well received by Dr. Condon and his colleagues, and they were most enthusiastic. They were impressed with the scope of the analysis _____ had conducted, which included ground survey techniques, established and new mathematical analysis, and photogrammetric techniques and densitometric traces. Dr. Condon stated he had for the first time a scientific analysis of a UFO that would stand up to investigation. Dr. Condon and members of his group questioned _____ in detail during and after the analysis and were very impressed with the quality of his work.

2. Preliminary arrangements were made to get _____ in contact with Dr. Lowe, University of Colorado, so that contractual arrangements could be made to carry on analysis by _____ but under financing from U.S. Air Force/University of Colorado. To start this procedure, _____ contacted _____ and suggested that he call Dr. Lowe to initiate the appropriate discussions. I understand this was followed through later in the day. This would transfer most of the future analysis to the University of Colorado control, but Dr. Condon indicated he wished to keep a channel open into our organization. He was most appreciative of the unofficial role NPIC had played in assisting the development of this special photogrammetric technique to analyze unscheduled photography.

3. There was discussion held concerning methods of interesting the American public in participating in UFO photography. No specific conclusions were drawn, but it was suggested that it might be advisable to review all the photography NICAP holds, and conduct photogrammetric analyses on any that have the appropriate and necessary information available. This would put Dr. Condon in a position to say that he had reviewed and analyzed

T-21

SUBJECT: UFO Briefing for Dr. Edward Condon, 5 May 1967

all the photography in NICAP files, and was now depending on the American public to furnish him new photography. Also discussed was the possibility of making available to police officers, on military posts, airline pilots, and such people, polaroid cameras for instant use. No conclusions were arrived at, but some interesting thoughts were tabled. It was, however, felt by all that more publicity was needed.

4. report on his analysis of the Zanesville photography will be forwarded to in the near future for distribution to Dr. Ratchford and Dr. Condon.

~~SECRET~~

1968

DRAFT

U F O HYPOTHESIS AND SURVIVAL QUESTIONS

It is the purpose of this monograph to consider briefly some of the human survival implications suggested by the various principal hypothesis concerning the nature of the phenomena loosely categorized as U F O (1).

1. ALL UFO's ARE HOAXES: From the time when hoaxes were first noted in history, they were characterized by infrequency of occurrence and usually by a considerable restriction of their geographical extent. Rarely have men of science, while acting within their professional capacities, perpetrated hoaxes. The fact that UFO phenomenon have been witnessed all over the world from ancient times, and by considerable numbers of reputable scientists in recent times, indicates rather strongly that UFO's are not all hoaxes. (2) ^{RATHER THAN DIMINISHING,} If anything, the modern trend is toward increased reports, from all sources. In one three month period in 1953 (June, July, and August) Air Force records show 35 sightings whose nature could not be determined (3). If UFO's, contrary to all

(1) All flying, sailing or maneuvering aerial objects whether glowing, pulsating, or of a constant metallic hue, whose shape is somewhat circular or cigarish.

(2) Anatomy of a Phenomenon, Jacques Vallee, Henry Regnery Co. Chicago, 1965. p 9-17. (Vallee has degrees in Astronomy and Physics and is currently consultant to NASA's MARS MAP STUDY.)

(3) United States Air Force Projects Grudge and Bluebook Reports 1-12 (1951-1953) National Investigation Committee on Aerial Phenomena. Washington June 1968. p 216.

(2) Visitors from Outer Space, Sputnik, (condensed from the almanac on Land and Sea) Vyacheslav Zaitsev, p 164-161.

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indications and expectations, are indeed hoaxes - hoaxes of a world-wide dimension - hoaxes of increasing frequency, then a human mental aberration of alarming proportions would appear to be developing. Such an aberration would seem to have serious implications for nations equipped with nuclear toys - and should require immediate and careful study by scientists.

2. ALL UFO's ARE HALLUCINATIONS: People, of course, do hallucinate. Although groups of people hallucinating is rare, it has been known to happen. Machines have their own form of hallucination; the radar, in particular, "sees" temperature inversions. But a considerable number of instances exist in which there are groups of people and a radar or radars seeing the same thing at the same time; sometimes a person and a guncamera confirm each other's testimony⁽⁴⁾. On occasion, physical evidence of a circumstantial nature was reported to have been found to support witnessed sightings⁽⁵⁾. A continuing high percentage of reports of unusual aerial objects are being reported by people in responsible positions in science, government, and industry.⁽⁶⁾ The sum of such evidence seems to argue strongly against all UFO's being hallucinations.

In spite of all the evidence to the contrary, if UFO's did turn out to be largely illusionary, the psychological implications for man would

on next page

(4) *ibid.*, p 203, 192, 149, 146

(5) *op. cit.*, Vallee, p. 70, 71, 74.

(6) The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects, Edward J. Ruppelt, Doubleday, New York 1956. p 242. (Ruppelt was Chief of the Bluebook Study at one time.)

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certainly bring into strong question his ability to distinguish reality from fantasy. The negative effect on man's ability to survive in an increasingly complex world would be considerable - making it imperative that such a growing impairment of the human capacity for rational judgment be subjected to immediate and thorough scientific study - so that the illness could be controlled before it reaches epidemic proportions (7).

(For comments on mass hysteria and UFO's see source 8 below which contains a statement by Dr. Robert L. Hall, a social psychologist formerly with the AF Personnel and Training Research Center and the Program Director, Sociology and Psychology, National Science Foundation.)

3. ALL UFO's ARE NATURAL PHENOMENA: If this hypothesis is correct the capability of air warning systems to correctly diagnose an attack situation is open to serious question.

(→ 24)a. Many UFO's have been reported by trained military observers to behave like high speed, high performance, high altitude rockets or aircraft. The apparent solidity and craft-like shape of the objects have often been subject to radar confirmation (9). If such objects can appear to trained military men as rockets or air craft and if such objects

(7) op. cit., Ruppelt p 237 (Dutch Liner, Rome, Italy)

(8) Symposium on Unidentified Flying Objects (Second Session).

July 29, 1958. nr 7 (House Committee on Science and Astronautics).

(9) [→] op. cit., Project Grudge, pp. 192, 149, 146.

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should come over the Arctic from the direction of Russia on the United States, they could trigger "false reports of missile attacks". (10)

b. Many responsible military officers have developed a mental "blind spot" to objects which appear to have the characteristics of UFO's. (10) Such an attitude is an open invitation to the enemy to build a replica of the phenomena in order to penetrate the "hole" in his adversaries' defenses - Was this the purpose of the lens shaped reentry vehicle tested by the U.S. Air Force in 1960 and recently featured in the Washington, D.C. Evening Star, dated 24 September 1968, page A4?

c. Sometimes the phenomena appear to defy radar detection and to cause massive electromagnetic interference. Surely it is very important to discover the nature of these objects or plasmas before any prospective enemy can use their properties to build a device or system to circumvent or jam our air and space detection systems - Any nation certainly could use a system or device to penetrate enemy defenses. (11)

4. SOME UFO'S ARE SECRET EARTH PROJECTS: The above referenced U.S. Air Force reentry vehicle and an often publicized Canadian "saucer" project (9) leave little doubt as to the validity of this hypothesis.

Undoubtedly, all UFO's should be carefully scrutinized to ferret-out such enemy (or "friendly") projects. Otherwise a nation faces the very strong

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(10) Flying Phenomena, Sovetskaya Latvija, No. 287, 10 December 1967, p 3, Col 1-3, by R. Vitclniyak (Director of the Station for the Radio Observation of the Ionosphere and Artificial Earth Satellites).

(11) ibid., Project Grudge.

UFO's and the Colorado Project, Encyclopedia Britannica Book of the Year 1968, p 123.

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possibility of being intimidated by a new secret "doomsday" weapon.

5. SOME UFO'S ARE RELATED TO EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL INTELLIGENCE: According to some
Eminent scientists closely associated with the study of this phenomenon, this hypothesis cannot be
disregarded. 12 (The well documented sightings over WASH. DC. in 1952 strongly support this view). 13
This hypothesis has a number of far-reaching human survival implications:

a. If "they" discover you, it is an old but hardly invalid rule of thumb, "they" are your technological superiors. Human history has shown us time and again the tragic results of a confrontation between a technologically superior civilization and a technologically inferior people. The "inferior" is usually subject to physical conquest.

b. Often in the past, a technologically superior people are also possessors of a more virile or aggressive culture. In a confrontation between two peoples of significantly different cultural levels, those having the inferior or less virile culture, most often suffer a tragic loss of identity and are usually absorbed by the other people.

c. Some peoples who were technologically and/or culturally inferior to other nations have survived - have maintained their identity - have equalized the differences between them and their adversaries. The Japanese people have given us an excellent example of the methods required to achieve such a survival:

(1) full and honest acceptance of the nature of the inferiorities separating you from the advantages of the other peoples,

(2) complete national solidarity in all positions taken in dealing with the other culture,

(3) highly controlled and limited intercourse with the other side - doing only those actions advantageous to the foreigner which you are absolutely forced to do by circumstances,

(4) a correct but friendly attitude toward the other people,

12. Professor James E. MacDonald, Astronomer, Professor Allen J. Nynek, Astrophysicist
Jacques Vallee, Astronomer, Seymour Hess, Astronomer. That some of these
objects are probably extra-terrestrial in origin is also supported by a 1952
report by Brazilian sailors. Scientific investigators. ~~SECRET~~
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(5) A national eagerness to learn everything possible about the other culture - its technological and cultural strengths and weaknesses. This often involves sending selected groups and individuals to the other's country to become one of his kind, or even to help him in his wars against other adversaries.

(6) Adopting as many of the advantages of the opposing people as you can, and doing it as fast as possible - while still protecting your own identity by molding each new knowledge increment into your own cultural cast.

6. COMMENT: Although this paper has hardly exhausted the possible hypotheses related to the UFO phenomena, those mentioned above are the principal ones presently put forward. All of them have serious survival implications. The final answer to this mystery will probably include more than one of the above hypotheses.

Up until this time, the leisurely scientific approach has too often taken precedence in dealing with UFO questions. If you are walking along a forest path and someone yells, "rattler" your reaction would be immediate and defensive. You would not take time to speculate before you act. You would have to treat the alarm as if it were a real and immediate threat to your survival. Investigation would become an intensive emergency action to isolate the threat and to determine it's precise nature - It would be geared to developing adequate defensive measures in a minimum amount of time.

It would seem a little more of this survival attitude is called for in dealing with the UFO problem.

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Observations of chimpanzees while in a captive environment have shown that the animals tend to become confused and disoriented. Since they do not usually have adult chimps to teach them how to be good apes, they are not even sure of their behavior. Often their actions are patterned after human behavior and would have virtually no survival value in the wild. Lacking the challenge of environmental adaptation, the bodies of the animals atrophy and become subject to many diseases - mostly unknown in their wild counterparts. Reactions to stimuli usually become less responsive and suitable. Sex often becomes a year-long preoccupation instead of a seasonal madness.

Do the captivity characteristics of modern civilization cause a similar lessening of man's adaptive capability, of his health, of his ability to recognize reality, of his ability to survive?

Perhaps the UFO question might even make man undertake studies which could enable him to construct a society which is most conducive to developing a completely human being, healthy in all aspects of mind and body - and most important able to recognize and adapt to real environmental situations.

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SUBJECT: UFO's and the Intelligence Community Blind Spot to Surprise or Deceptive Data

1. The implications of the UFO phenomena go far beyond the particular phenomena itself. The human incapacity to objectively process such data indicates a serious weakness in the intelligence community. This weakness ought to be remedied and quickly if the United States is to be able to respond swiftly and appropriately to surprise attack indicators. The reason that surprise attack is such a basic ingredient of military success is that it is able to rely on a most dependable human blind spot: The inability of most men to objectively process and evaluate highly unusual data and to react to the data in a meaningful way.

2. Scientific Findings: Dr. Jacques Vallee* famed communications science expert has studied thousands of cases where human beings have observed unusual phenomena. He has found that the human response to such observation is predictable and graphically depictable. Whether the person's psychological structure is being assaulted by the unusual and shocking brutality of a murder or the strangeness of a UFO sighting the effect is the same:

a. Initially as by a kind of psychological interia, the mind records fairly objectively what the eye is reporting.*

b. But when it has realized the strange nature of the phenomena it goes into shock. The mind likes to live in a comfortable world where it feels it knows what to expect, and that, is not too threatening either physically or psychologically. The unusual dispells the comfortable illusion the mind has created. This shock tears at the very mooring of the human psychological structure.*

c. To protect itself against such an intrusive and threatening reality the mind will begin to add imagination and interpretation to the incoming data to make it more acceptable. Since the mind is doing all this in haste some of the hurriedly added details and suggestions tumble over one another and contradict one another in a bizzare fashion (as any police officer interrogating murder witnesses will tell you*) (See Chart A).

d. Once the mind has constructed a "safe" framework for the new information it may again peek out and collect some more objective data. If the data is still threatening it will again go into shock and the process starts all over again.*

e. If the data is at the highest strangness level where it brings terror either:

(1) The mind will pass out and go into amnesia burying the events perhaps permanently in the unconscious.*

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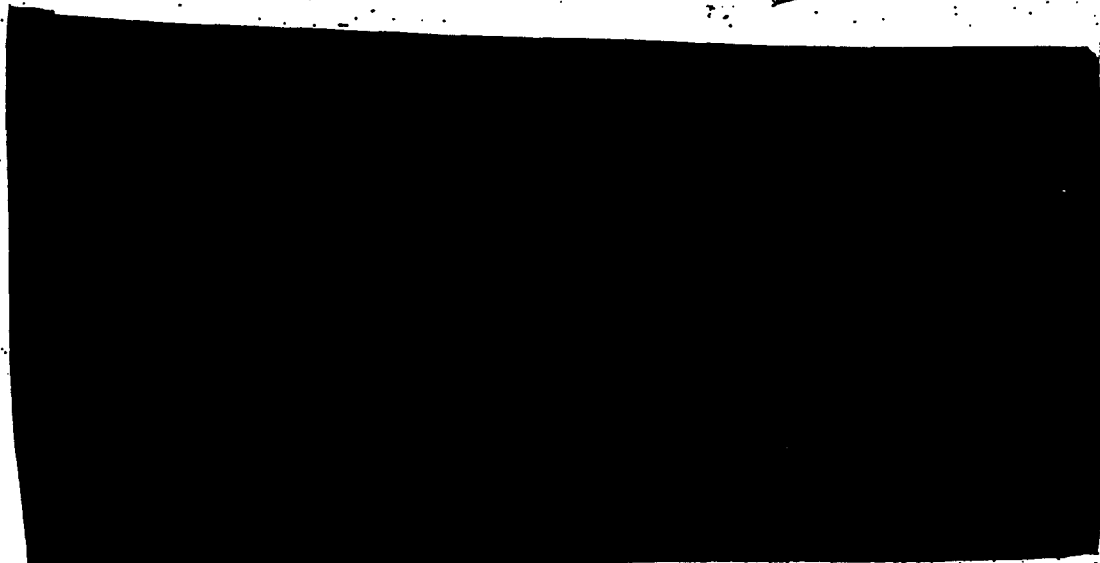
(2) The personal psychological structure will collapse and the mind will reach down into its deepest place where "that which cannot be destroyed" is and it will abandon itself to this entity for survival protection. Encounter with this changeless indestructable entity is usually referred to as a religious experience. In the confusion and the shock, this experience is often attributed to the shocking event or object and that is why primitive peoples worship such bizzare things as airplanes or cigarette lighters.

f. The degree of strangness of the phenomena dictates how many people the mind is willing and able to tell the event to. A mildly unusual or shocking event will be told to many people. A very shocking event of high strangness will be told to few people or practically none at all. Occasionally the event is so shockingly unusual that it isn't even reported to the person's conscious mind but is buried in the unconscious of the person where it is only accessible to hypnosis or careful level six communication sharing with another person. (See Chart E.)

4. Conclusions and Recommendations. It is apparent that we cannot allow such a human flaw to leave us blinded to unusual or surprising material. The example indicates that some people are less affected by strange phenomena than others, though still frightened by it, they remain capable of reporting it with a fair degree of objectivity. To solve this problem I recommend the following:

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Appendix

Other Examples of Blindness to Surprise Material Causing Defeat

1. Because the Aztecs could not conceive of the Spanish as human enemies, they were destroyed by this sudden invasion of alien Gods who could not be defended against.
2. Because the Spanish could not believe that those crude Americans could build a modern effective naval force their outmoded ships were swiftly destroyed at Cuba and the Philippines in the Spanish-American War.
3. Because the French had such absolute faith in their maginot line they refused to believe that the radically new small swift blitzkrieg army could outflank their line and shock them into a disorganized route in 1940.
4. Because we could not appreciate the power of the novel carrier strike force were surprised and defeated at Pearl Harbor.
5. Because Yamamoto was not aware that the most important ship in the modern fleet was the novel aircraft carrier, he protected his battleships by leaving them far behind the rest of the fleet - where they could afford no protection to the carriers, which without sufficient air cover were nearly defenseless against the American dive bombers at Midway.
6. Partly because the Germans believed that you could not mount an invasion without permanent port facilities they were firmly convinced Normandy invasion must really come at Pas de Calais. The result was that they refused to reinforce Normandy even after the beachhead was established. When they did finally move the armoured reserves to support the Normandy forces, Patton trapped them in the bag behind the Falaise Gap. (It is interesting to note that the idea of portable port facilities was so novel and radical that the allies almost refused to accept it. It is no wonder that the Germans didn't take it into their calculations.
7. Because the Germans found the idea that any one would spend five million dollars to break their enigma machine to be inconceivable - too radical, they refused to accept the reality of the compromise of enigma even when they were presented with solid evidence to the contrary.
8. Because Americans refused to believe that fast erratic moving oval objects were anything but mental illusions, they were destroyed by fast erratic moving oval guided missiles from Russia.

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9. Because Americans found it incomprehensible that a crude technology could effectively defend itself against a sophisticated weapons systems, many aircraft were lost to WWII model antiaircraft and small arms fire in Vietnam.

10. Because Americans considered that the "primitive" Vietnamese were not capable of fluent English and of using relatively sophisticated techniques of deception against US forces - many artillery and air strikes were called onto friendly targets by enemy deception tactics which were often somewhat simple in procedure.

Chart A

The Pattern of Objective and Speculative
Material During Observations of Unusual Data

(Speculative Chart)

10 seconds

Objective Data ———

————— Imaginative Speculation

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Chart B - Reporting Index

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Page: 6 of 18

Document 6

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Author(s) of Original Document

1 HALIK, ERICH

DDAT 730401

SEPG 139

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SSPG 134

Subslug Text of Article

1 UFO-NACHRICHTEN HALIK, ERICH

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RNUM FTD/HC 74-23-0289

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2/2010

UNCLAS 3L/WAVE

*** BEGIN MESSAGE 2 ***

SERIAL=PM0510144290 UDN=U(37677)
 CLASS=UNCLAS 3L/WAVE
 UNCLAS 3L/WAVE
 SERIAL: PM0510144290
 PASS: COPY TO [REDACTED]
 COUNTRY: USSR
 SUBJ: UFO NEWS BULLETIN PUBLICATION PLANNED
 REF: LONDON MOSCOW NEWS IN ENGLISH NO. 18, 28 SEP-4 OCT 90 P11
 TEXT:

//(D. SIDOROV REPORT: "UFO MAGAZINE HOPES MILITARY WON'T GAG THEIR EXCLUSIVES"))

((TEXT)) A MONTH BEFORE ITS PLANNED LAUNCH, A NEWS BULLETIN, UFO AND ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA, HAS YET TO BE SANCTIONED BY MOSCOW'S STATE NEWSPAPER AGENCY, SOYUZPECHAT. "THEY THINK THAT THE BULLETIN WON'T SELL AND THAT THE NEWSSTANDS ARE FLOODED WITH SUCH INFORMATION," SAYS EDITOR-IN-CHIEF SERGEY RYBAKOV.

HOWEVER, THE BULLETIN WILL BE CARRYING EXCLUSIVE ARTICLES WHICH ARE LIKELY TO ATTRACT A HEALTHY READERSHIP. THE FIRST ISSUE WILL FEATURE AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "WHAT THE COSMONAUTS SAW", WITH A TRANSCRIPT OF THE CONVERSATION BETWEEN TWO SOVIET COSMONAUTS ABOARD SEPARATE SPACE STATIONS, DESCRIBING WHAT THEY SAW IN OUTER SPACE DURING THEIR FLIGHTS.

THERE WILL ALSO BE A STORY ABOUT THE THE BERMUDA TRIANGLE, INCLUDING AN INTERVIEW WITH A SOVIET RADIO OPERATOR WHO WORKED ON A SHIP IN THE AREA.

THE BULLETIN IS INTENDED AS A SERIOUS VENTURE, AND ALL THE INFORMATION IN IT WILL BE VERIFIED BEFORE PUBLICATION. THIS WILL INVOLVE CHECKING ON EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS OF UFO'S THROUGH CROSS-EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

THREE OF THE TEN-STRONG EDITORIAL STAFF WILL COMPILE UP-TO-THE-MINUTE NEWS ITEMS AND WILL VISIT AREAS WHERE UFO SIGHTING HAVE BEEN REPORTED.

"WE HAVE ENOUGH PAPER FOR THE NEXT TWO MONTHS," SAYS RYBAKOV. "AFTER THAT, WE'LL START HUNTING FOR MORE." NO PREMISES HAVE YET BEEN FOUND FOR THE EDITORIAL OFFICE.

ANOTHER POSSIBLE OBSTACLE FACING THE BULLETIN IS THE MILITARY, WHO MIGHT USE THE EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS AS A METHOD OF OBTAINING NEW INFORMATION ABOUT UFOS, AND PROHIBIT THEIR OPEN PUBLICATION AND SALE.

RYBAKOV - WHO HAS NEVER HIMSELF SEEN AN UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT - STUDIED AT THE MOSCOW AVIATION INSTITUTE WHERE HE WAS A MEMBER OF A GROUP HEADED BY FELIX ZIGEL, WHO FOUNDED UFO STUDIES IN THE SOVIET UNION. HE THEN WENT TO WORK AT ONE OF MOSCOW'S CLOSED AVIATION DESIGN BUREAUS.

BUT UFOS REMAINED A CONSUMING INTEREST AND HE DID NOT HESITATE TO LEAVE HIS JOB WHEN THE INTERPRINT JOINT VENTURE SUGGESTED THAT HE ESTABLISH A BULLETIN. FROM THE BEGINNING, THE PLAN HAS BEEN TO USE THE PROCEEDS FROM THE BULLETIN TO SET UP A RESEARCH CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF UFOS.

HOWEVER, INTEPRINT WERE NOT PREPARED TO INVEST THE NECESSARY 100,000 ROUBLES REQUIRED TO START THE PROJECT, LEAVING RYBAKOV AS BOTH OWNER AND EDITOR. "IF THE PUBLICATION GOES BANKRUPT, I'LL TRY

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 Date MAY 2000

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TO FIND SOME OTHER WELL-PAID JOB," HE SAYS.

HOWEVER, HE IS CONFIDENT THAT THE BULLETIN WILL SELL. ITS NEAREST RIVAL, THE BALTIC NEWSPAPER EMSKIY TRIANGLE, COSTS THREE ROUBLES, WHEREAS UFO AND ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA WILL COST ABOUT 50 KOPEKS.

IF SOYUZPECHAT CONTINUE REFUSING TO DISTRIBUTE THE BULLETIN, THEN THE JOB WILL BE UNDERTAKEN BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

"IF THINGS GO WELL, WE WANT TO ENTER THE WORLD MARKET, HE SAYS. "OUR PUBLICATION WILL BE TRANSLATED INTO SEVERAL LANGUAGES."

(ENDALL) 28 SEP-4 OCT [REDACTED] 05/1642Z OCT

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Document 12

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Author(s) of Original Document
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DDAT 800901
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NPAG 5
RNUM JPRS 77236

See document 53 for text

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2/2010

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A.8

UFO PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SHEET

(TO BE FILLED IN)

1. Information on camera.
Name of camera:
Camera Manufacturer:
Lense number and other data printed around lense:
For the camera "bug"; what was the focal length of the lens-camera combination you were using?
2. Date pictures were taken:
3. Time of day pictures were taken (to the nearest minute, if you can):
4. Direction you were facing at the time of photography (North, South, East, West, etc.):
5. Your location at time of photography (indicate location on map, such as road map, and show direction you were facing when pictures were taken):
6. The direction of each 360 degree ground orientation picture: (this can easily be shown on a map or sketch).
7. Sketch of details of area where you were standing when photography was taken; include such things as telephone poles, fence posts, buildings, etc.:
8. Where was the original negative processed and when:

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(TO BE FILLED IN)

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Name of camera:

Camera Manufacturer:

Lense number and other data printed around lense:

For the camera "bug"; what was the focal length of the lens-camera combination you were using?

2. Date pictures were taken:

3. Time of day pictures were taken (to the nearest minute; if you can):

4. Direction you were facing at the time of photography (North, South, East, West, etc.):

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7. Sketch of details of area where you were standing when photography was taken; include such things as telephone poles, fence posts, buildings, etc.:

8. Where was the original negative processed and when:

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UNCLAS 3U/LD PMU

*** BEGIN MESSAGE 42 ***

SERIAL=OW0508195491 UDN=Z(42452)

CLASS=UNCLAS 3U/LD PMU

UNCLAS 3U/LD PMU

SERIAL: OW0508195491

COUNTRY: USSR

SUBJ: UFO REPORTEDLY LANDS IN MOUNTAIN PASS NEAR YEREVAN

SOURCE: MOSCOW INTERFAX IN ENGLISH 1610 GMT 5 AUG 91

TEXT:

((TEXT)) A UFO LANDED IN A MOUNTAIN PASS IN THE VICINITY OF THE
ATSAVAN VILLAGE, 12-15 KM FROM YEREVAN, ON AUGUST 4 AT APPROXIMATELY
21:30 LOCAL TIME, THE NORUTUM SERVICE NEWS AGENCY REPORTS.

ACCORDING TO EYEWITNESSES' REPORTS, THE UFO STAYED THERE UNTIL 3
A.M. WITH ITS LIGHTS TWINKLING, CHANGING ITS SHAPE. HOWEVER, NOBODY
DARED TO APPROACH IT.

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INQUIRE=DOC17D
ITEM NO=00502993

ENVELOPE

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RTTUZYUW RUEKJCS6879 1070816-UUUU--RUEALGX.
ZNR UUUUU

HEADER

R 160816Z APR 92
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
R 160758Z APR 92
FM FBIS OKINAWA JA
TO AIG 4581
RUCIAEA/FASTC/TAI WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH
ACCT FBOW-EWDK

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CONTROLS

UNCLAS 1L

SERIAL: OW1604075892

BODY

COUNTRY: PRC
SUBJ: UFO RESEARCH ORGANIZATION TO HOLD CONFERENCE IN BEIJING

SOURCE: BEIJING XINHUA IN ENGLISH 0717 GMT 16 APR 92

TEXT:

((TEXT)) BEIJING, APRIL 16 (XINHUA) -- THE CHINA UFO RESEARCH ORGANIZATION (CURO) WILL HOLD A NATIONAL CONFERENCE NEXT MONTH IN BEIJING.

WANG CHANGTING, ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE CURO, SAID THAT SEARCHING FOR CREATURES THAT MIGHT BE LIVING IN OTHER SOLAR SYSTEMS IS ONE OF THE THEMES OF THE "1992 INTERNATIONAL SPACE YEAR".

MORE THAN 100 CHINESE AND OVERSEAS RESEARCHERS WILL BE PRESENT, MAKING THE ACTIVITY THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND EVER HELD IN CHINA.

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS, ALSO KNOWN AS FLYING SAUCERS, BECAME A HOT TOPIC IN CHINA IN THE LATE 1970S. THERE HAVE BEEN OVER 5,000 SIGHTINGS OF UNEXPLAINED AERIAL PHENOMENA IN CHINA.

THE FIRST REPORT OF UFOS CAME FROM AMERICA, AND THERE HAVE BEEN 400,000 REPORTS OF SIGHTINGS WORLDWIDE.

IN 1978 THE UNITED NATIONS CALLED ON THE GOVERNMENTS OF ALL COUNTRIES BE ON FULL ALERT FOR SIGHTINGS AND ESTABLISH UFO INVESTIGATION BODIES.

CHINA SET UP ITS OWN UFO INVESTIGATION BODY, CURO, IN 1978, AND IT IS NOW A MEMBER OF THE CHINA ASSOCIATION FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, LARGELY SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

ADMIN

(ENDALL) 160717 [REDACTED] 121604.002 [REDACTED] 16/0759Z APR
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VDD Note 891
March 1959UFO'S OBSERVED OVER NORWAY

file UFO

The following is the full text of an item which appeared in Oslo
Conservative Aftenposten of 16 March 1959 (AM edition):

Several bright objects were observed in the sky near Bergen by
several persons on the evening of 12 March.

According to Birger Storesund, of Storesund, near Bergen, there
were five of the bright bodies, all of which crossed the sky from north
to south. The first object, which was first seen at 2010 hours, took
about two minutes to cross the sky and disappear beneath the horizon.
In size and appearance, it could be compared to the Soviet sputniks.
About five minutes later, object number two appeared, later to be
followed by objects three, and four and five.

According to Storesund, several of his neighbors also saw the
objects. No sound was to be heard from the objects.

Storesund's dog, which usually reacts to the presence of aircraft,
paid no attention. The objects were also observed in binoculars.

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2/2010

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VDD Note 891
March 1959UFO's OBSERVED OVER NORWAY

file VFO

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FDD Note 891
March 1959

UFO's OBSERVED OVER NORWAY

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to south. The first object, which was first seen at 2010 hours, took
about two minutes to cross the sky and disappear beneath the horizon.
In size and appearance, it could be compared to the Soviet sputniks.
About five minutes later, object number two appeared, later to be
followed by objects three, and four and five.

According to Storesund, several of his neighbors also saw the
objects. No sound was to be heard from the objects.

Storesund's dog, which usually reacts to the presence of aircraft,
paid no attention. The objects were also observed in binoculars.

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UFO

FDD Note 1107

17 March 1960

UFO'S Sighted, Photographed in Sweden; Unidentified Satellite Seen

The full text, with the exception of the final paragraph, of an article on pages 1 and 8 of the 8 March 1960 issue of the Stockholm daily, Dagens Nyheter, is given below. The article, which was entitled: "Light in Sky New Satellite, Experts Believe", was accompanied by a photograph of the two UFO's sighted by Esse Jansson mentioned in the article.

"The luminous object which was observed shortly after 2000 hours on 6 March by the crew of the Sundsvall plane of Linjeflyg [Swedish airline], was, judging from all the circumstances, a hitherto unidentified satellite. The point of light was also observed from the observatory in Saltsjoebaden.

" 'I made the discovery just before the object disappeared below the northwest horizon, states Docent Gunnar Larsson-Leander [presumably of the observatory]. It seemed to be a satellite and I am sure that it was not a shooting star or meteor.'

"Two unidentified flying objects were observed and photographed on the morning of 6 March by photographer Esse Jansson of Norrtalje. He states that he had gone out into a field early in the morning to photograph the unidentified satellite, 1960 Alpha, which was expected

Air Force (not concerned) and the military (not concerned) both reported the sighting.

~~SECRET~~

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to pass the Stockholm latitude in a southerly direction about 0525 hours. Between 0515 and 0527 hours he observed two objects which came from the north and were moving in a southeasterly direction. Their movement was slow but otherwise initially was not entirely unlike that of the satellites he had seen before. Suddenly, however, the direction of movement changed, and the objects turned such that they were going back in the same direction they came from. On one of his plates he even caught a third luminous object of the same kind.

"It has not been possible to determine whether the observation is purely an optical illusion or not. It can be added, however, that a resident of Bromma, Thorsten Haskansson, reports that between 0528 and 0543 hours on 6 March he saw the so-called phantom satellite, 1960 Alfa, with binoculars through a window facing on the west. But in his case also the satellite moved a little peculiarly as seen from the observer's location: 'I observed the satellite in the north-northwest and it was moving in a horizontal direction . . . (but) then it went straight down at a right angle and disappeared.'"

The sighting by the crew of the Sundsvall-bound airplane mentioned above was originally reported in Dagens Nyheter of 7 March, page 9, under the title "Moving Light Phenomenon Is Believed to Be Satellite". The full text of that article follows.

"According to a radio report to Midlanda Airport outside

Sundsvall, an unidentified luminous object, probably a satellite, was sighted from one of Linjeflyg's regular planes en route from Stockholm to Sundsvall.

"Air Captain Mauritz Hamrin, captain of Linjeflyg's regular evening plane to Sundsvall, said late in the evening of 6 March that, 'It was just after 2000 hours Swedish time that Copilot Kjell Fern reported a bright luminous object on a generally north-westerly course.' He [Hamrin] thinks that there is hardly any great doubt that it was some form of satellite.

"Light phenomena which may originate from a satellite have also been observed over Stockholm. It was reported to Dagens Nyheter from Lidingsö that on two evenings in succession a moving point of light had been observed at 2230 hours in a south-southwesterly direction and 15 to 20 degrees above the horizon."

(159)



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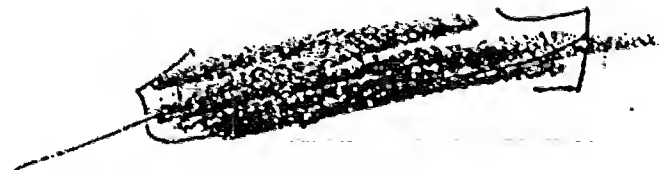
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~~Mr. Jansson's photograph of the unidentified satellite, 1960 Alpha, is shown on page 1 of the 8 March 1960 issue of Dagens Nyheter.~~



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A metallic-like disk, reported to have hovered over Santa Ana, Calif., in 1965, was the subject of

U.F.O. FILES: THE UNTOLD STORY

Though officials have long denied that they take 'flying saucers' seriously, declassified documents now reveal extensive Government concern over the phenomenon.

By Patrick Huyghe



Sighting over Oregon: One of the best photographic records.

The Defense Department message bears the classification **CONFIDENTIAL**. "Subject: Suspicious Unknown Air Activity." Dated Nov. 11, 1975, it reads:

"Since 28 Oct 75 numerous reports of suspicious objects have been received at the NORAD COC [North American Air Defense Combat

Patrick Huyghe is a freelance writer in New York.

Operations Center]. Reliable military personnel at Loring AFB [Air Force Base], Maine, Wurtsmith AFB, Michigan, Malmstrom AFB, [Montana], Minot AFB, [North Dakota], and Canadian Forces Station, Falconbridge, Ontario, Canada, have visually sighted suspicious objects.

"Objects at Loring and Wurtsmith were characterized to be helicopters. Missile site personnel, security alert teams and Air Defense personnel at Malmstrom Montana reported object which sounded like a jet aircraft. FAA advised 'There were no jet aircraft in the vicinity.' Malmstrom search and height finder radars carried the object between 8,000 ft and 15,600 ft at a speed of seven knots. ... F-106s scrambled from Malmstrom could not make contact due to darkness and low alti-

tude. Site personnel reported the objects as low as 200 ft and said that as the interceptors approached the lights went out. After the interceptors had passed the lights came on again. One hour after the F-106s returned to base, missile site personnel reported the object increased to a high speed, raised in altitude and could not be discerned from the stars. ...

"I have expressed my concern to SAFOI [Air Force Information Office] that we come up soonest with a proposed answer to queries from the press to prevent overreaction by the public to reports by the media that may be blown out of proportion. To date efforts by Air Guard helicopters, SAC [Strategic Air Command] helicopters and NORAD F-106s have failed to produce positive ID."



many Government inquiries.

Numerous daily updates kept the Joint Chiefs of Staff informed of these incursions by U.F.O.'s in the fall of 1975. Representatives of the Defense Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency as well as a handful of other government desks received copies of the National Military Command Center's reports on the incidents. One report said that an unidentified object demonstrated a clear intent to enter the weapons storage area. "Although Air Force records show that the C.I.A. was notified several times of these penetrations over nuclear missile and bomber bases, the agency has acknowledged only one such notification. Subsequent investigations by the Air Force into the sightings at Loring Air Force Base, Maine, where the remarkable series of events began, did not reveal cause for the sightings.

Despite official pronouncements for decades that F.O.'s were nothing more than misidentified aerial objects and as such were no cause for alarm, recently declassified U.F.O. records from the C.I.A., the F.B.I. and other federal agencies indicate that, ever since U.F.O.'s made their appearance in our skies in the 1940's, the phenomenon has aroused much serious concern in official circles. Details of the intelligence community's pro-

ject of U.F.O.'s have emerged over the past few years with the release of long-withheld Government records obtained through the Freedom of Information Act. Though these papers fail to resolve the U.F.O. enigma, they do manage to dispel many popular notions about the U.F.O. controversy, as well as give substance to a number of others.

Official records now available appear to put to rest doubts that the Government knew more about U.F.O.'s than it has claimed over the past 32 years. From the start, it has been convinced that most U.F.O. sightings could be explained in terms of misidentified balloons, cloud formations, airplanes, ball lightning, meteors and other natural phenomena.

But the papers also show that the Government remains perplexed about the nagging residue of unexplained U.F.O. sightings, which amount to approximately 10 percent of all U.F.O. sightings reported. Do they pose a threat to national security? Are they just a funny-looking cover for an airborne Soviet presence? Even the possibility that these unknowns could be evidence of extraterrestrial visitations has been given serious attention in Government circles.

While official interest in U.F.O.'s has long been thought to be strictly the concern of the Air Force, the bulk of whose records has been open to public view for nearly a decade, the recently released papers on U.F.O.'s indicate otherwise. The Departments of the Army, Navy, State and Defense, and the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the F.B.I., the C.I.A. and even the Atomic Energy Commission produced U.F.O. records over the years. Many of these agencies still do, and many of their documents remain classified. But it is the C.I.A. that appears to have played the key role in the controversy, and may even be responsible for the Government's conduct in U.F.O. investigations throughout the years.

U.F.O.'s have been the province of the nation's intelligence community ever since the beginning of the cold war, when the notion took hold that some flying saucers might actually represent a secret, technologically advanced, foreign weapons system. "Every time we were concerned," recalls Herbert Scoville Jr., a former chief of the C.I.A.'s Office of Scientific Intelligence, "it was because we wanted to know: Did the Russians do it?"

As the cold war gave rise to the fears of the McCarthy era,

even led to the surveillance of several private U.F.O. organizations—as many of their members have long insisted) and to the scrutiny of dozens of individuals suspected of subversive U.F.O. activities.

Perhaps most telling of all, the Government documents on U.F.O.'s reveal that despite official denials to the contrary, Federal agencies continue to monitor the phenomenon to this day.

The monumental task of unearthing the newest batch of records on U.F.O.'s from a bureaucracy that has for years denied their existence can be traced to the efforts of a handful of inquisitive individuals who, armed with the Freedom of Information Act, set off in the mid-70's on a paper chase of U.S. Government documents on U.F.O.'s. They include Bruce S. Maccabee, a Silver Spring, Md., physicist working for the Navy, who has managed to obtain the release of more than 1,200 pages of documents on U.F.O.'s from the F.B.I.; W. Todd Zechel of Prairie du Sac, Wis.; Robert Todd of Ardmore, Pa.; Larry W. Bryant of Arlington, Va.; and Brad C. Sparks, a student in astrophysics at Berkeley whose five-year pursuit of the C.I.A.'s U.F.O. file eventually provided the foundation for a ground-breaking Freedom of Information lawsuit filed by Ground Saucer Watch (G.S.W.), an Arizona-based U.F.O. organization.

At the request of G.S.W. director William H. Spaulding, Peter Gersten, an attorney in the New York firm of Rothblatt, Rothblatt & Seifas, filed a civil action against the C.I.A. in December 1977 demanding all U.F.O. records in the agency's possession. The suit seemed to have achieved its goal when late last year the agency released about 400 documents—nearly 900 pages of memos, reports and correspondence that attest to the agency's long involvement in U.F.O. matters. But the civil action has not seen its final day in court.

By Gersten's account, the agency has arbitrarily withheld documents, made deletions without merit, and failed to conduct a proper search for U.F.O. materials. The agency's current actions, he says, perpetuate its 30-year policy of deliberate deception and dishonesty about U.F.O.'s. "What has been released to us seems to have been rather carefully selected," says Gersten. "We suspect that the agency is withholding at least 200 more documents than the 57 they have admitted they are keeping from us to protect intelligence sources." Victor Marchetti, a former executive

deputy director, agrees with Gersten. "Entire exercise, Marchetti wrote recently in a magazine article, "has the same aroma of the agency's previous messy efforts to hide its involvement in drugs and mind-control operations, both prime examples of a successful intelligence cover-up."

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The first sighting to be labeled a "flying saucer" by the press occurred on June 24, 1947, when an Idaho businessman flying his plane near Mount Rainier observed nine disc-shaped objects making undulating motions "like a saucer skipping over water." As early as World War II, Allied bomber pilots had told of "balls of light" that followed their flights over Japan and Germany. A U.S. Eighth Army investigation concluded that they were the product of "mass hallucination."

These and other incidents were reported in a 1973 book by David Michael Jacobs, "The UFO Controversy in America," which until the recent release of Government documents was the most comprehensive reconstruction of the Government's U.F.O. involvement.

When Scandinavians reported cigar-shaped objects in 1946, U.S. Army intelligence suspected that the Russians had developed a secret weapon with the help of German scientists from Peenemünde. The C.I.A., then known as the Central Intelligence Group, secretly began keeping tabs on the subject.

When the unknown objects returned to the skies, this time over the United States in the summer of 1947, the Army Air Force set out to determine what the objects were. Within weeks, Brig. Gen. George F. Schulgen of Army Air Corps Intelligence requested the F.B.I.'s assistance "in locating and questioning the individuals who first sighted the so-called flying discs. . . ." Undoubtedly swayed by flaring cold-war tensions, Schulgen feared that "the first reported sightings might have been by individuals of Communist sympathies with the view to causing hysteria and fear of a secret Russian weapon." J. Edgar Hoover agreed to cooperate but insisted that the bureau have "full access to discs recovered."

The Air Force's behind-the-scenes interest contrasted sharply with its public stance that the objects were products of misidentifications and an imaginative populace. A security lid was imposed on the subject in July 1947, hiding a potentially "embarrassing situation" the following month, when both the Air Force and the F.B.I. began suspecting they might actu-

secret weapons. High-level reassurances were offered that this was not so.

By the end of the summer, the F.B.I. had "failed to reveal any indication of subversive individuals being involved in any of the reported sightings." A RESTRICTED Army letter that found its way to Hoover's desk said that the bureau's services actually had been enlisted to relieve the Air Forces "of the task of tracking down all the many instances which turned out to be ashcan covers, toilet seats and what-not." Incensed, Hoover moved quickly to discontinue the bureau's U.F.O. investigations.

In September of that year, the Commanding General of the Army Air Force received a letter from the Army Chief of Staff Lieut. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, saying that "the phenomenon reported is of something real and not visionary or fictitious," that the objects appeared to be disc-shaped, "as large as man-made aircraft," and "controlled either manually, automatically or remotely." At Twining's request, project "Sign" was established.

"Sign" failed to find any evidence that the objects were Soviet secret weapons and before long submitted an unofficial "Estimate of the Situation," classified TOP SECRET, which indicated that U.F.O.'s were of interplanetary origin. The estimate eventually reached Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, who rejected it for lack of proof. "Sign's" inconclusive final report remained classified for the next 12 years.

After "Sign," the Air Force continued to collect U.F.O. data under the code name "Grudge." This six-month project found no evidence of foreign scientific development and therefore no direct threat to national security. It did, however, stress that the reported sightings could be dangerous. "There are indications that the planned release of related psychological propaganda would cause a form of mass hysteria," the report stated. "Employment of these methods by or against an enemy would yield similar results . . . governmental agencies interested in psychological warfare should be informed of the results of this study."

A press release following the termination of "Grudge" allowed the public to believe that the Air Force was no longer interested in U.F.O.'s. But the Air Force continued to collect reports through normal intelligence channels until a dramatic sighting of a U.F.O. at the Army Signal Corps radar center in Fort Monmouth, N.J., in 1951 led to the reacti-

vation of "Grudge." The Air Force project was renamed "Blue Box" in 1952, a year that saw a record number of U.F.O. reports.

The situation got out of hand during the summer of 1952. On the morning of July 28, the Washington Post revealed that U.F.O.'s had been tracked on radar at Washington National Airport, the second such incident in a week. Reporters stormed Air Force headquarters in the Pentagon, where switchboards were jammed for days with U.F.O. inquiries. Military installations across the country handled such a volume of reports that "regular intelligence work had been affected," reported The New York Times.

These events prompted action at C.I.A. headquarters, apparently at a request "from the Hill." From the start, the agency's involvement was to be kept secret. An August 1 C.I.A. memo recommended that "no indication of C.I.A. interest or concern reach the press or public, in view of their probable alarmist tendencies to accept such interest as 'confirmatory' of the soundness of 'unpublished facts' in the hands of the U.S. Government."

The C.I.A.'s Office of Scientific Intelligence (O.S.I.) found that the Air Force's investigation of the U.F.O. phenomenon was not sufficiently rigorous to determine the exact nature of the objects in the sky. Neither did the Air Force deal adequately with the potential danger of U.F.O.-induced mass hysteria, or the fact that our air vulnerability was being seriously affected by the U.F.O. problem. O.S.I. chief H. Marshall Chadwell thought that our nation's defenses were running the increasing risk of false alert and, worse yet, "of falsely identifying the real as phantom." He suggested that a national policy be established "as to what should be told the public" and, furthermore, that immediate steps be taken to improve our current visual and electronic identification techniques so that "instant positive identification of enemy planes or missiles can be made." Ever vigilant, the C.I.A. was keeping an eye on the possibility that U.F.O.'s could be of Soviet origin.

By the winter of 1952, Chadwell had drafted a National Security Council proposal calling on a program to solve the problem of instant positive identification of U.F.O.'s. In a memo that accompanied the proposal, Chadwell urged that the reports be given "immediate attention." He thought that "sightings of unexplained objects at great altitudes and traveling at high speeds in the vicinity of major U.S. defense installations are of such nature that they are not attributable to natural phenomena or known types of aerial vehicles." He said that O.S.I. was proceeding with the establishment of a consulting group "of sufficient competence and stature to . . . convince the responsible authorities in the community that immediate research and development on this subject must be undertaken."

But C.I.A. Director Gen. Walter B. Smith's interest apparently lay elsewhere. In a letter to the Director of the Psychological Strategy Board, he expressed a desire to discuss "the possible offensive and defensive utilization of these phenomena for psychological warfare purposes." Only later did Director Smith authorize recruiting an advisory committee of outside consultants.

The scientific panel met for four days beginning Jan. 14, 1953. Chaired by Dr. H.P. Robertson, an expert in physics and weapons systems, the panel essentially bestowed the scientific seal of approval on previously established official policy regarding U.F.O.'s. The distinguished panelists felt that all the sightings could be identified once all the data were available for a proper evaluation — in other words,

the phenomenon "according to the panel's report were not 'beyond the domain of present knowledge of physical sciences.'" Neither did the panelists find U.F.O.'s to be a direct threat to national security, though they believed that the volume of U.F.O. reports could clog military intelligence channels, precipitate panic, and lead defense personnel to ignore real indications of hostile action. The panel worried about Soviet manipulation of the phenomenon; that the reports could shake the public vulnerable to "possible enemy psychological warfare." The real danger, they concluded, was the reports themselves.

Fearing that the myth of U.F.O.'s might lead to inappropriate actions by the American public, the panelists decided that a "broad educational program integrating efforts of all concerned agencies" must be undertaken. They sought to strip U.F.O.'s of their "aura of mystery" through this program of "training and 'debunking.'" The program would result in the "proper recognition of unusually illuminated objects" and in a "reduction in public interest in 'flying saucers.'" The panelists recommended that their mass-media program have as its advisers psychologists familiar with mass psychology and advertising experts, while Walt Disney Inc. animated cartoons and such personalities as Arthur Godfrey would help in the educational drive. To insure complete control over the situation, the panel members suggested that flying-saucer groups be "watched because of their potentially great influence on mass thinking if widespread sightings should occur. The apparent irresponsibility and the possible use of such groups for subversive purposes should be kept in mind."

The panel's recommendations called for nothing less than the domestic manipulation of public attitudes. Whether these proposals were acted upon, the C.I.A. will not say. But the report was circulated among the top brass at the Air Technical Intelligence Center, the C.I.A.'s Board of National Estimates (of which Hoover was a member), the C.I.A.'s bureau chiefs, the Secretary of Defense, the chairman of the National Security Resources Board, and the director of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, who eventually sent a representative to meet with C.I.A. officials in order to "implement the appropriate aspects of the Panel's Report as applicable to Civil Defense."

The Government's efforts in the 50's and 60's to squelch

U.F.O.'s went beyond debunking and touched the fiber of constitutionally protected free speech. According to author David Michael Jacobs, in 1953 the Air Force pressured Look magazine into publishing disclaimers throughout an article by retired Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe entitled "Flying Saucers From Outer Space." Then again, in 1965, the Army — in a prepublication review — denied clearance for a U.F.O.-related article by one of its employees, Larry W. Bryant, a technical editor, until he took the issue to court.

Meanwhile, the C.I.A. and the F.B.I. proceeded routinely in the surveillance of U.F.O. organizations and U.F.O. enthusiasts. People with U.F.O. interests were checked out by the F.B.I. at the request of the C.I.A., the Air Force, or private citizens inquiring about possible subversive activities. None caused as much consternation as the case of Major Keyhoe and the organization he directed, the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP).

The C.I.A. appears to have had a protracted interest in NICAP, which was founded in 1956 and utilized by Keyhoe as an organizational tool for challenging the alleged Air Force cover-up on U.F.O.'s. Both the C.I.A. and the Air Force were upset by NICAP's wide-ranging influence. Its prestigious board of directors included, among others, Vice Adm. Roscoe Hillenkoetter, the first C.I.A. Director (1947-1950). "The Air Force representatives believe that much of the trouble . . . with Major Keyhoe . . . could be 'alleviated,'" states a C.I.A. memo dated May 16, 1958, "if the Major did not have such important personages as Vice Admiral R. H. Hillenkoetter, U.S.N. (Ret.) . . . on the board. . . ." The Air Force suggested that if the Admiral were shown the SECRET panel report he might understand and take "appropriate actions." Whether or not the Air Force got through to the admiral, Hillenkoetter resigned from NICAP in 1961.

The 60's saw further C.I.A. interest in NICAP. After a flurry of Washington-area sightings in 1965, the agency contacted NICAP about seeing some of its case files on the matter. Richard H. Hall, then NICAP assistant director, chatted with a C.I.A. agent in the NICAP office about the sightings, NICAP's methodology, and Hall's background. The agent's memo on the visit suggests that the C.I.A. had some role in mind for Hall, predicated upon his being granted a security clearance. Nothing apparently came of the suggestion. A later set of



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the lights glowering
the air is filled
the excitement of ap
You step on stage in
by Marvin Rich
The applause b
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Marvin Rich

Div. of Sam Silver

150 West 30th Street New York
(212) 736-1

The New York Times

C.I.A. paper reveals an interest in NICAP organizational structure and notes that "this group included some ex-C.I.A. and Defense Intelligence types who advise on investigative techniques and NICAP-Government relations." There are presently three former C.I.A. employees on the NICAP board of directors, including Charles Lombard, a congressional aide to Senator Barry Goldwater, who is himself a NICAP board member; and retired U.S. Air Force Col. Joseph Bryan III. Bryan feels, as he did back in 1959 when he joined the board, that U.F.O.'s are interplanetary. NICAP's current president is Alan Hall, a former C.I.A. covert employee for 30 years.

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In 1966, mounting discontent from members of the press, Congress and the scientific community compelled the Air Force to commission an 18-month scientific study of U.F.O.'s under the direction of Edward U. Condon, professor of physics at the University of Colorado. The politically expedient study, in which one-third of the 91 cases examined remained unidentified, reiterated official policy with one novel twist: U.F.O.'s "educationally harmed" schoolchildren who were allowed to use science study time to read books and magazine articles about U.F.O.'s. Condon wanted teachers to withhold credit from any student U.F.O. project. The Air Force took the cue and disbanded project "Blue Book" in 1969.

Less than a decade later, the White House, perhaps in an attempt to make good Jimmy Carter's campaign promise to tell all about U.F.O.'s, suggested via science advisor Frank Press that possibly NASA could undertake a review of any significant new findings since Condon's study. NASA examined the offer, but saw no way to attack the problem on a scientific basis without physical evidence. They envisioned a public-relations nightmare if they were to accept such a project, and so rejected it. A frank, in-house evaluation of NASA's options, however, noted that a hands-off attitude only begged the question. So in good spirit, the space agency offered to examine any piece of physical evidence brought to its attention. That position led one Federal aviation official to comment: "If you get a piece of the thing, fine. But don't bother me with anything else."

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These days, the Air Force admits to nothing more than a "transitory interest" in the phenomenon, although mili-

tary directives still exist reporting U.F.O.'s.

The C.I.A. is still wary of the possibility that U.F.O.'s may be of Soviet origin. "The agency's interest," says Katherine Pherson, a public-affairs officer for the C.I.A., "lies in its responsibility to forewarn principally of the possibility that a foreign power might develop a new weapons system that might exhibit phenomena that some might categorize as a U.F.O. But there is no program to actively collect information on U.F.O.'s." The agency's interest cannot be denied, however, as two 1976 memos reveal.

The first, dated April 26, states: "It does not seem that the Government has any formal program in progress for the identification/solution of the U.F.O. phenomena. Dr. [name deleted] feels that the efforts of independent researchers, [phrase deleted], are vital for further progress in this area. At the present time, there are offices and personnel within the agency who are monitoring the U.F.O. phenomena, but again, this is not currently on an official basis."

Another memo, dated July 14, and routed to the deputy chief in the Office of Development and Engineering, reads: "As you may recall, I mentioned my own interest in the subject as well as the fact that DCD [Domestic Collection Division] has been receiving U.F.O. related material from many of our S & T [Science and Technology] sources who are presently conducting related research. These scientists include some who have been associated with the Agency for years and whose credentials remove them from the 'nut' variety."

□
If nothing else, the success of the U.F.O. paper chase may have lent U.F.O.'s a measure of respectability that has eluded the subject for the past third of a century. Though it appears that no U.F.O. sighting has ever represented an airborne Soviet or foreign threat, the possibility that such an event could occur remains foremost in the cold-war-conscious Government mind. Should that threat come to pass, military officials believe, our nation's sophisticated defense system would know about it before someone getting a glass of milk in the middle of the night sees the threat hovering outside the kitchen window. Or so we are made to understand the Air Force's seemingly nonchalant advice to the public: "If you see a U.F.O. and you feel the situation warrants it, call your local police." ■

1 APR 1958

Enclosure

Acting Director for Scientific Intelligence

SUBJECT:

Unidentified Flying Objects

REFERENCE:

AD/SI Memorandum of 21 March 1958, Same Subject

1. Major Hughes's question concerning alleged efforts by CIA Agents to prevent UFO witnesses making public their sighting experiences, suggests a possible misinterpretation of the policy governing the relationship of Contact Division field personnel and their sources.

2. A deliberate effort is made to apprise each source of Contact Division that the relationship between the source and the Agency is confidential in nature. This caveat is not intended to impose a security restriction on the information imparted by the source but to minimize the disclosure of the Agency's relationship with the source. It is conceivable that some confusion may result through failure of a source to distinguish between revelation of his relationship with the Agency and revelation of whatever information he possesses. The former is and should be maintained on a confidential basis; the latter is the property of the source to reveal or withhold as his judgment dictates.

3. On 6 November 1957 a directed collection request for UFO information was levied on Contact Division by the Office of Scientific Intelligence under [REDACTED]. Responses to the requirement were forwarded to Collection Staff, OSI on 14 November 1957.

4. Contact Division has a detailed history of Dr. Leon Davidson's activities in the field of UFO's and outer space communications. ATIS has also communicated with Dr. Davidson to their mutual dissatisfaction.

5. Copies of the pertinent Contact Division field correspondence are enclosed.

[REDACTED]

Acting Assistant Director for Operations

Enclosures:

- (1) Memo to Chief, CD/CO from Chief, Detroit Office, dated 7 Nov 57, Subject, Case [REDACTED]
 - (2) Memo to Chief, CD/CO from Chief, [REDACTED], dated 12 Dec 57, Subject, Case [REDACTED]
 - (3) Copy of TIK to HICR, WA-21083, Dated CD/CO [REDACTED] (1 April 58)
- Distribution: Orig & 1 - Addressee, 1 - Acting Chief, CD/CO, 2 - CO, 1 - Stayback

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 24 Nov 78

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English Summaries of Major Articles

RUSSIAN MESSIAH: NARODNY AZII I AFRIKI in
English No 4, Jul-Aug 89pp 218-221Nearby COUNTRIES OF ASIA: STATE POLICY
TOWARDS SMALL BUSINESS

M.N. GOLYAKHIN

In Oriental countries the state actively influences the development of small enterprise, ensuring in fact real possibilities for evolution for all sectors of economy, in all fields of activities, as concerns deliveries of scarce goods, allocation of investments, training of qualified personnel and the taxation, both direct and indirect. Facing the necessity of priority development of science- and capital-intensive branches which would pay for themselves in the long run, developing countries of Asia finally succeed in finding such a compromise solution that foresees in the long-term perspective a join of increasing quantities of living and materialized labour, i.e. is based on combination of labour, capital- and science-intensive productions and intended for well-balanced growth of small-scale, big capitalist and state sectors.

From this point, the experience of Asian countries is of a certain importance for developing small (in particular, co-operative) sector in the USSR. The recently adopted laws on the state enterprise, the co-operation and the individual labour activities meant a legal acknowledgement of such objective reality as the multi-sector nature of Soviet economy. However, the perestroika in general has not shaken the monopoly of state property, and this makes possible negative processes in economy to grow without hindrance. The state sector still stays apart from any competition. Only secondary roles are still assigned to co-operative and self-employed workers. In the existing conditions they are not able to organize any important production while co-operators could successfully ensure, for instance, a small-series production of mini-tractors, mini-combines, electronic equipment and electrotechnical devices, as well as the small enterprises perform this function in practically all countries of Asia. But this way is still firmly blocked by a deep-rooted dogma in our consciousness that proclaimed the state property to be a priori the height of perfection.

STANDARD OF NON-CAPITALIST DEVELOPMENT

M.A. OLIMOV

One could not deny that the building of socialism in majority of socialist-oriented states was realized under strong influence of the Soviet experience which was advocated by our theorists as the basic model of socialism. They wrote piles of works pretending to give analysis of the non-capitalist way of development in Central Asian Soviet republics, recommended as a standard for young states of the "third world." However, these works were completely out of touch with reality, ignoring existing problems and difficulties. But recently,

when more obvious distortions of socialist principles in Soviet Asian republics came to light, they puzzled many theorists of social sciences and party workers, unmasked complexity and contradictions of the real socialism and its ways.

In the author's opinion, we should admit that problems actually faced by the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan are similar to those of developing countries of the East (to some extent this includes also countries which develop on the capitalist way). Dangers that threaten these peoples in general are connected with accelerated path of historical development, negative influence of the whole underdevelopment in the pre-socialist period, the heritage of feudalism. The article scrutinizes a key problem of this heritage—the conservation and functioning of the traditional society in Soviet Asian republics.

The socialism built under Stalin's direction was itself a model of feudal community. Its features were paternalism, hierarchic and caste structure, use of a powerful compulsion machinery. In Central Asian republics the hierarchy of Stalin's socialism joined the hierarchy of the old feudal system. Institutes of traditional society which still remain attractive for masses, in the epoch of stagnation became a good camouflage for money-grubbing and corruption. Forcibly spread wage-levelling also contributed to the conservation of the feudal type community. The wage-levelling of the barrack-like socialism was close by nature to the feudal levelling and therefore easily took root in mass conscience.

AFRICA. DIFFERENT ORIENTATIONS AND
COMMON PROBLEMS. ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
POLICY IN COUNTRIES OF ALTERNATIVE
ORIENTATIONS

Yu.V. POTYOMKIN

Scepticism towards possibilities of socialist-oriented policy in developing countries, which became widespread lately among Soviet researchers, is a sort of retroactive reaction to the overestimated realities in the past. However, considering the capitalist and the socialist orientations of development we should not exaggerate their difference, which is strict enough in the political and ideological field but is less important in the social and economic sphere. This is quite natural, because the main tasks of overcoming backwardness faced by developing countries are similar if not identical. Their essence is the accelerated creation of the potential for this overcoming, all possible development of productive forces, both material and human. This circumstance inevitably reduces the social and economic difference between the two alternative lines to non-significant variations in proportions of certain aims and methods of policy in countries of both orientations at the present stage. This thesis is confirmed in the article by a review of the policy of African states on main problems dealing with vital people's interests, i.e. the essential, human component of productive forces.

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In the author's opinion, the degradation of social and economic situation on the continent in 1980s, connected in fact mainly with objective factors, cannot be explained merely by the socialist-oriented way. It would be wrong also to compare results achieved in countries of both types for a too short historical period; to consider measures of normalization as a deviation from the socialist orientation; to interpret this orientation as a stage of "building of socialism." This is a long-range policy, and its destinies are not determined by factors of conjuncture. Its necessary pre-conditions are the existence of a solid economic basis—the public sector of the economy, while not necessarily predominant, and the conviction of political leaders in a historical need for socialist orientation.

TURKISH ASPECTS OF TRUMAN DOCTRINE AND SOME MISTAKES OF STALINIST DIPLOMACY

A.Sh. RASIZADE

While Greek events and the situation about Turkey were the occasion to proclaim the doctrine, its Greek and Turkish aspects haven't been yet a special subject of study in our country. However, the Truman doctrine played a crucial role in American-Turkish relations, in the choice by Turkey of its place in the post-war world, and this influenced, of course, the Soviet-Turkish relations as well. The principles of the doctrine still stay the basis of bilateral relations between Turkey and the USA.

The author tried to reconsider the Soviet interpretation of the Truman doctrine. Now, when we review our past, it is useful to show consequences of the wrong approach by I.V. Stalin and his associates to the Soviet policy in the region.

The Soviet-Turkish relations reached a high level of tension during first post-war years. In course of the second world war Turkey took in fact anti-Soviet positions, and after the war the Soviet government denounced the Treaty on friendship and neutrality between the two countries, signed in Paris in 1925, and suggested to prepare a new treaty. However, Soviet proposals that followed, aggravated even more the bilateral relations, contributed to the western orientation of Turkey. With approval of Stalin, Georgia and Armenia put in claims on the adjacent parts of Turkish territory. In the course of the diplomatic discussion on the regime of the Black Sea straits between USSR, USA, Great Britain and Turkey, the Soviet party also raised claims unacceptable for the Turks, which resulted in drawing up of a common British-American-Turkish position.

SYNCRETISM OF RELIGIOUS AND MYTHOLOGICAL CONCEPTS OF PRE-MOSLEM TURKS

I.V. STEBLEVA

The article deals with insufficiently explored problem of various religious and mythological pre-Islam systems which functioned among Turkic peoples of Central Asia,

Southern and Eastern Siberia. From the 6th century Turkic peoples began to form military, political and state unions of tribes. On their territories written texts were created, dealing with shamanism, Buddhism, Manichaeism and Christianity. The adoption of Islam by Turks in Central Asia began in 10th century, but this process was long, and during several centuries Turkic peoples lived in the sphere of other cultural and religious traditions.

Turkic manuscripts available for studying these pre-Islam conceptual systems are written by runic, Manichaean and Uighur scripts. They include special religious texts (prayers, hymns, instructions and norms of religious behaviour) as well as literary works (epitaphs, historical and heroic poems, didactic parables and novels).

A most peculiar feature of these works is the interaction of various religious and mythological traditions. Shamanic texts are influenced by the Manichaean religion (the runic fortune-telling book). Manichaean hymns are created under the influence of Buddhism. The syncretism of Manichaean and Buddhist ideas and notions reaches the level where Mani is identified with Buddha. Manichaeism receives as well an impact of Christianity: in the prayer addressed to "Mani-Angel (and) Buddha" the word equivalent of "angel" means also "apostle." Turkic Christian texts were influenced by shamanism (the ritual formula of space description) and Manichaeism which included in its turn some features of zoroastrianism.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL VIEWS OF ABU-L-HASAN AL-MAWARDI (NEW TRENDS OF STUDIES)

A.A. IGNATENKO

Works created by this eminent Moslem medieval lawyer, expert on problems of the state, have been studied for a long time by orientologists. Modern islamists interpret the heritage of al-Mawardi, this distinguished theorist of the Islamic state—caliphate, as being purely theocratic concept.

The notion of "concord" (*uifa*) takes a key place in his concept aimed at giving explanation to the existence and functioning of society. This "concord" is necessary for people to receive "sufficient matter of their life" in the course of "development of the world" (*imara*). Human society is considered by the medieval theorist to be innately differentiated: "unity in difference" is a precondition of "union" (*ittifaq*) of people performing various functions in the process of "development of the world" (tillage, handicraft etc.) and therefore needing one another.

Mutual hostility inherent in people by nature requires the existence of power to consolidate this union using the "religion" (*din*). Al-Mawardi reconsiders the notion of "religion" interpreting it as any set of society-organizing norms and rules, including even "dishonesty" (*kuff*) if it

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performs the function of uniting people. Norms of the "religion" interpreted in this way are obligatory both for subjects and the sovereign (*malik*), the supreme ruler who is to take measures to ensure the community life.

The article calls in question the authorship of the "Sermon to sovereigns," a well-known treatise whose manuscript is kept in the National Library of Paris, traditionally attributed to al-Mawardi.

ROLE OF SCALES OF TIME AND SPACE IN MODELING OF HISTORICAL PROCESS

G.S. POMERANTS

Rationality or irrationality of the history depends to a considerable extent on the scale applied to it. This idea was put forward in 1784 by E. Kant who noted the trend to all-world political unification. F. Schlegel, leaning upon the Indian experience, argued that there were no planetary time; each great culture went the way from revelation to rational constructions leading to a loss of creative impulse and to a decline. The model by Kant, in the final analysis, can be traced back to Augustus and Jewish promise of Messiah, and the model by Schlegel—to the Indo-European mythology of four centuries (golden, silver, copper and iron). These models are not mutually excluding. Total historical movement has a complex inner structure including a number of movements, each of them being evident on a certain scale of articulation of historical time and space. The article distinguishes five scales of the time and the same number of scales for the cultural space. On the super-large scale of Indian mythology, the history in general is an illusion and only eternity is real. On a global large scale accumulated changes (growth of productive forces, of population, differentiation of society and intellect; growing alienation, ecological tension etc.) are first and foremost. A middle global scale discerns wave movements, the "eternal return," the revival of archaic features in the Middle Ages and of the classics in the modern history. In Chinese historiography this is expressed by an alternation of dynasties *in* and *yun*. On a saddle local scale the most important are cycles of rise and decline of various cultures. These movements, while they are different enough, can be considered as being rational, easily modelled. They are opposed to explosive movements directed by a charismatic leader (M. Weber) or a group of "passionaries" (L.N. Gumilyov). Here only anthropomorphic scale is possible. There are no reasons to explain Mongolian conquests besides those introduced in Gengis Khan's personality. It is impossible to foresee what new "passionary" (Hitler, Khomeini) will frustrate all plans of sober-minded people. However, the course of time smoothes away traces of explosions and all the logic of history is restored to its rights.

ROUND TABLE

FUTURE OF ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE EAST

Participants: N.A. IVANOV, M.F. VIDYASOVA, L.S. VASILJEV, YU.G. ALEKSANDROV, A.D. DIKARYOV, V.A. YASHKIN, A.V. AKIMOV

This Round Table concerns problems of development of the economic history of the East in the USSR. The article by A.M. Petrov "New Tasks of Ancient Science and Some Materials for Study of Economic History of the East" (1989, No 2) gave rise to the present discussion. The participants put the question: what is the reason of such a lag in the field (history of economy) which was traditionally considered by the marxist science as a priority? A number of solutions is suggested. In the authors' opinion, use of quantitative methods would allow to reject some dogmas which need to be reviewed, e.g. the dogma of the "robbery" of the East as a source of primary capitalist accumulation. The economic backwardness of the East was, first of all, a result of the non-ability of etatist economy to ensure the extended reproduction, and not that of the "colonial robbery."

A negative influence on the East, exerted by the West, was rather that the East actively rejected all western elements, becoming more and more archaic. However, one should not consider that modernization of the eastern economy is inevitably to lead to the death of traditional structures, pre-industrial civilization. The study of economic history of the East would help understanding economic problems of the USSR.

Results of the study of economic history could be applied for forecasting trends in the following fields: global problems, studies of economic growth and analysis of precedents.

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS (UFO) IN ANCIENT CHINA

A.D. DIKARYOV

The process of emancipation of thought in China in 1980s is particularly impressive after the spiritual vacuum of the epoch of "cultural revolution." The thirst of the whole society for knowledge based on the economic reforms, takes in a number of cases the form of unofficial science. An example of such organizations is the scientific societies of UFO fanciers with corresponding periodicals as the revue "Feidic Tansuo" ("Studies of Flying Saucers"). The efforts by Chinese scientists to find in ancient Chinese sources "historical evidences" of UFO existence are of particular interest for Sinologists and experts in science of science. The activities of adherents of this new scientific trend in China demonstrate methodology and tasks of the Chinese historical science in general.

The article considers a number of concrete modern versions of interpretation of historical materials on extraordinary flying phenomena. A number of works criticizing the attempts to place a historical basis under this problem, as a rule, does not dispute the main modern concept of (UFO) as a product of alien mind.

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Capitalist Development Experience in
Central Asia ReviewedAuthor: Mironov NARODY AZII I AFRIKI in
No. 4, Jul-Aug 89 pp 14-26Article by M. M. Olinov under the rubric "Socialism in
the Orient: A Standard of Non-Capitalist Develop-

ment. The institutions of traditional society in Central Asia had retained a certain allegiance among the masses and a good camouflage for greed during the time of stagnation. Adaptor, for example, tried to ground the legitimacy of his "rule" through purely feudal methods, i.e. traced his genealogy back to Tamerlane. The strongly stated leveling facilitated the preservation of communes of a feudal type. This was not a consequence of the barracks socialism that was propagated by the first utopian socialists Owen, Saint Simon and Fourier and incarnated in our country by the revolutionaries infected with "the infantile disease of leftism" alone. The leveling of barracks socialism is genetically close to feudal leveling and thus easily entered the mass consciousness.

The question of socialist orientation and the non-capitalist path of development is evoking heated disputes in Oriental studies of late. Debates that were held on this problem at the Oriental Studies Institute and Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and a number of articles published in the pages of the journals NARODY AZII I AFRIKI, AZIYA I AFRIKA, SEGODNYA and MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYE OTNOSHENIYA confirm the undoubted topicality and undeveloped nature of these problems.

The enormous quantity of new materials that are finally accessible to researchers and the opportunity to express oneself openly and honestly and to discuss in the press topics that were closed before have elicited a need to review many of the views on the most difficult problems of the developing countries that have chosen the non-capitalist path of development.

It cannot fail to be seen that the building of socialism in the majority of the socialist-oriented nations was and is being conducted under strong influence from the experience of the USSR, which was propagated by our theoreticians as the basic model for the building of socialism and was perceived to be the standard. The model of development of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan, which did not undergo the stage of capitalism, was taken as the foundation. Mountains of literature were written in which the non-capitalist development path of the Central Asian republics was supposedly analyzed and recommended as a prototype for the young Third World countries. All of these works, however, suffered from common shortcomings: an enormous

distance from reality, a silence regarding real problems and difficulties and an idealization of the process of building socialism in national regions that had earlier been backward. When distortions of the principles of socialism that were monstrous in scope began to be uncovered in the republics of the Soviet Orient, they forced many social scientists and party workers into a dead end, revealing the complex and equivocal nature of real socialism and ways of building it. All of this dictates the persistent necessity of studying and interpreting the experience of the non-capitalist path of development of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan. The need for such research is dictated, on the one hand, by the development needs of the republics themselves—since without an objective analysis of the situation, it is impossible to move forward or to correct the multitude of errors and omissions that have now become tangled in a tight knot of almost insoluble problems—and, on the other hand, it is essential for a deepening of our notions of contemporary socialist orientation, since our former ideas, founded on an uncritical approach toward Soviet experience, have not been confirmed by life.

It must be acknowledged that the problems facing the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan today are largely similar to the difficulties that the developing countries in the foreign Orient are experiencing (as relates partly to the countries that have chosen the capitalist development path as well).

Our academics had tried to convince us that the development path of the Oriental republics of the USSR differs radically from the evolution of the socialist-oriented countries of the Orient. Acute conflicts of a national, economic, political and cultural nature have been detected today, however, that are a consequence of the profound processes that we have successfully closed our eyes to over this whole time. Some economists have dared to acknowledge that Tajikistan, for example, is a developing republic with problems that are common to the Third World. They include a high birth rate, i.e. a population explosion, and the problem of a surplus of labor resources that is associated with it, as well as the adaptation of a traditional society founded on the feudal-type rural commune to modern times and the entry of traditional feudal social structures into a modern infrastructure. These issues have been raised in the course of debates that have taken place in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenia and have been reflected in the pages of the republic press.

The majority of researchers engaged with these problems are coming to the conclusion that the circle of dangers lying in wait for socialist revolution and the building of a new society is determined principally by the "straightening out" of the historical path, the negative effects of the overall lack of development in the pre-socialist period and the "birthmarks of feudalism." While accepting this point of view in general, I would like to direct the reader's attention to one of its key elements—

English Summaries of Major Articles

RUSSIAN: *Мировые Народы Азии и Африки* in
English No 4, Jul-Aug 89pp 218-221

Text: COUNTRIES OF ASIA: STATE POLICY
TOWARDS SMALL BUSINESS

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In Oriental countries the state actively influences the development of small enterprise, ensuring in fact certain possibilities for evolution for all sectors of economy, in all fields of activities, as concerns deliveries of scarce goods, allocation of investments, training of qualified personnel and the taxation, both direct and indirect. Facing the necessity of priority development of science- and capital-intensive branches which would pay for themselves in the long run, developing countries of Asia finally succeed in finding such a compromise solution that foresees in the long-term perspective a join of increasing quantities of living and materialized labour, i.e. is based on combination of labour-, capital- and science-intensive productions and intended for well-balanced growth of small-scale, big capitalist and state sectors.

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ROLE OF SCALES OF TIME AND SPACE IN MODELLING OF HISTORICAL PROCESS

G.S. POMERANTS

Rationality or irrationality of the history depends to a considerable extent on the scale applied to it. This idea was put forward in 1784 by E. Kant who noted the trend to all-world political unification. F. Schlegel, leaning upon the Indian experience, argued that there were no planetary time; each great culture went the way from revelation to rational constructions leading to a loss of creative impulse and to a decline. The model by Kant, in the final analysis, can be traced back to Augustus and Jewish promise of Messiah, and the model by Schlegel—to the Indo-European mythologem of four centuries (golden, silver, copper and iron). These models are not mutually excluding. Total historical movement has a complex inner structure including a number of movements, each of them being evident on a certain scale of articulation of historical time and space. The article distinguishes five scales of the time and the same number of scales for the cultural space. On the super-large scale of Indian mythology, the history in general is an illusion and only eternity is real. On a global large scale accumulated changes (growth of productive forces, of population, differentiation of society and intellect; growing alienation, ecological tension etc.) are first and foremost. A middle global scale discerns wave movements, the "eternal return," the revival of archaic features in the Middle Ages and of the classics in the modern history. In Chinese historiography this is expressed by an alternation of dynasties *in* and *yan*. On a middle local scale the most important are cycles of rise and decline of various cultures. These movements, while they are different enough, can be considered as being rational, easily modelled. They are opposed to explosive movements directed by a charismatic leader (M. Weber) or a group of "passionaries" (L.N. Gumilyov). Here only anthropomorphous scale is possible. There are no reasons to explain Mongolian conquests besides those interlaced in Gengis Khan's personality. It is impossible to foresee what new "passionary" (Hitler, Khomeini) will frustrate all plans of sober-minded people. However, the course of time smoothes away traces of explosions and all the logic of history is restored to its rights.

ROUND TABLE

FUTURE OF ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE EAST

Participants: N.A. IVANOV, M.F. VIDYASOVA, L.S. VASIL'EV, YU.G. ALEKSANDROV, A.D. DIKARYOV, V.A. YASHKIN, A.V. AKIMOV

This Round Table concerns problems of development of the economic history of the East in the USSR. The article by A.M. Petrov "New Tasks of Ancient Science and Some Materials for Study of Economic History of the East" (1989, No 2) gave rise to the present discussion. The participants put the question: what is the reason of such a lag in the field (history of economy) which was traditionally considered by the marxist science as a priority? A number of solutions is suggested. In the authors' opinion, use of quantitative methods would allow to reject some dogmas which need to be reviewed, e.g. the dogma of the "robbery" of the East as a source of primary capitalist accumulation. The economic backwardness of the East was, first of all, a result of the non-ability of statist economy to ensure the extended reproduction, and not that of the "colonial robbery."

A negative influence on the East, exerted by the West, was rather that the East actively rejected all western elements, becoming more and more archaic. However, one should not consider that modernization of the eastern economy is inevitably to lead to the death of traditional structures, pre-industrial civilization. The study of economic history of the East would help understanding economic problems of the USSR.

Results of the study of economic history could be applied for forecasting trends in the following fields: global problems, studies of economic growth and analysis of precedents.

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS (UFO) IN ANCIENT CHINA

A.D. DIKARYOV

The process of emancipation of thought in China in 1980s is particularly impressive after the spiritual vacuum of the epoch of "cultural revolution." The thirst of the whole society for knowledge based on the economic reforms, takes in a number of cases the form of unofficial science. An example of such organizations is the scientific societies of UFO fanciers with corresponding periodicals as the revue "Feidie Tansuo" ("Studies of Flying Saucers"). The efforts by Chinese scientists to find in ancient Chinese sources "historical evidences" of UFO existence are of particular interest for Sinologists and experts in science of science. The activities of adherents of this new scientific trend in China demonstrate methodology and tasks of the Chinese historical science in general.

The article considers a number of concrete modern versions of interpretation of historical materials on extraordinary flying phenomena. A number of works criticizing the attempts to place a historical basis under this problem, as a rule, does not dispute the main modern concept of UFO as a product of alien mind.

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Capitalist Development Experience in Central Asia Reviewed

Article by M. A. Olimov under the rubric "Socialism in the Orient: A Standard of Non-Capitalist Development"

The institutions of traditional society in Central Asia that retained a certain allegiance among the masses were a good camouflage for greed during the time of stagnation. Adylov, for example, tried to ground the legality of his "rule" through purely feudal methods, i.e. traced his genealogy back to Tamerlane. The strongly rooted leveling facilitated the preservation of communes of a feudal type. This was not a consequence of the barracks socialism that was propagated by the first utopian socialists Owen, Saint Simon and Fourier and incarnated in our country by the revolutionaries infected with "the infantile disease of leftism" alone. The leveling of barracks socialism is genetically close to feudal leveling and thus easily entered the mass consciousness.

The question of socialist orientation and the non-capitalist path of development is evoking heated disputes in Oriental studies of late. Debates that were held on this problem at the Oriental Studies Institute and Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and a number of articles published in the pages of the journals NARODY AZII I AFRIKI, AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA and MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZH-DUNARODNYE OTNOSHENIYA confirm the undoubted topicality and undeveloped nature of these problems.

The enormous quantity of new materials that are finally accessible to researchers and the opportunity to express oneself openly and honestly and to discuss in the press topics that were closed before have elicited a need to review many of the views on the most difficult problems of the developing countries that have chosen the non-capitalist path of development.

It cannot fail to be seen that the building of socialism in the majority of the socialist-oriented nations was and is being conducted under strong influence from the experience of the USSR, which was propagated by our theoreticians as the basic model for the building of socialism and was perceived to be the standard. The model of development of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan, which did not undergo the stage of capitalism, was taken as the foundation. Mountains of literature were written in which the non-capitalist development path of the Central Asian republics was supposedly analyzed and recommended as a prototype for the young Third World countries. All of these works, however, suffered from common shortcomings: an enormous

distance from reality, a silence regarding real problems and difficulties and an idealization of the process of building socialism in national regions that had earlier been backward. When distortions of the principles of socialism that were monstrous in scope began to be uncovered in the republics of the Soviet Orient, they forced many social scientists and party workers into a dead end, revealing the complex and equivocal nature of real socialism and ways of building it. All of this dictates the persistent necessity of studying and interpreting the experience of the non-capitalist path of development of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan. The need for such research is caused, on the one hand, by the development needs of the republics themselves—since without an objective analysis of the situation, it is impossible to move forward or to correct the multitude of errors and omissions that have now become tangled in a tight knot of almost insoluble problems—and, on the other hand, it is essential for a deepening of our notions of contemporary socialist orientation, since our former ideas, founded on an uncritical approach toward Soviet experience have not been confirmed by life.

It must be acknowledged that the problems facing the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan today are largely similar to the difficulties that the developing countries in the foreign Orient are experiencing (as relates partly to the countries that have chosen the capitalist development path as well).

Our academics had tried to convince us that the development path of the Oriental republics of the USSR differs radically from the evolution of the socialist-oriented countries of the Orient. Acute conflicts of a national, economic, political and cultural nature have been detected today, however, that are a consequence of the profound processes that we have successfully closed our eyes to over this whole time. Some economists have dared to acknowledge that Tajikistan, for example, is a developing republic with problems that are common to the Third World. They include a high birth rate, i.e. a population explosion, and the problem of a surplus of labor resources that is associated with it, as well as the adaptation of a traditional society founded on the feudal-type rural commune to modern times and the entry of traditional feudal social structures into a modern infrastructure. These issues have been raised in the course of debates that have taken place in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenia and have been reflected in the pages of the republic press.

The majority of researchers engaged with these problems are coming to the conclusion that the circle of dangers lying in wait for socialist revolution and the building of a new society is determined principally by the "straightening out" of the historical path, the negative effects of the overall lack of development in the pre-socialist period and the "birthmarks of feudalism." While accepting this point of view in general, I would like to direct the reader's attention to one of its key elements—

EX - 9 - 4255
Copy 3 of 3

11 June 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR:

TEPROVER

SUBJECT: 44-1987; Unidentified Flying Saucers (UFO)

Q. Now, are we 1. In our discussion on UFO you asked three questions which for convenience I am using as side-headings below, are there any other agencies that are involved in the investigation of UFOs? HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR FOLLOWING UFO BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM THE AIR FORCE TO CIA? AND THE THIRD QUESTION WAS A SOURCE WITH AIR FORCE IN THE AIR FORCE'S RECORDS OF UFO. Now, because ATTC, (PHS) (State) (CIA) No. The Air Force and CIA are both still following UFO.

WHO IN CIA IS RESPONSIBLE FOR UFO?

The DD/I/OSI, Phil Strong, specifically,

WHAT IS CIA DOING ON UFO?

The following is a brief sketch of activity which I obtained from Phil Strong's memory: Five years ago in the summer of 1952, OSI undertook a study of UFO by IAC action. OSI formed a panel consisting of the following members:

Lloyd Berkner, President, Association of Universities; President, International Council of Scientific Boards; Member of the President's Scientific Advisory Committee, (ODM).

H. F. Robertson, Chairman, Physics Dept.,
Cal Tech; once WSO Civilian Director;
Science Advisor to SHAPE Commander for
two years, OSI Consultant.

Sam Goudsmit, Chairman, Department of Physics, Brookhaven National Laboratory, formerly member Combined Scientific and Military Team during post-war period examining German nuclear program.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 24 Nov 7

#97

-2-

Luis Alvarez, one of country's top physicists at Berkeley, also at Los Alamos, and Strong the Alamos, both are Americans but a very sensitive project is this field. Apparently the location for the project which has been Thornton Page, John Hopkins University, states that in his own view the project is not a secret as "just that" is shown with data on the project. The Air Force and Navy (including the Navy's ATIC) supported the study. Phil says the report was extremely thorough and was distributed to the IAC. (Copy attached, 2 pages, the last two pages contain the summary.) A copy is jointly owned by the Air Force and Navy. According to Strong, the report is actually dated 2. Since the study was made (17 January 1953), OSI has maintained a watching process on UFO. Although very few reports are received, those which do appear are examined by the following units: If concerning natural phenomena, they are turned over to the Geo-Physics Unit of the Fundamental Sciences Division in OSI. If they concern the hardware aspects of flying craft, they are turned over to the former Weapons Unit concerned with aircraft in the Applied Science Division of OSI. Gen. Watson, ATIC, (Phil Strong believes) maintains one or two officers following the UFO question. This ATIC effort is all that is left of an earlier, larger Air Force Project called "Blue Book." (Copy of Project report dated 5 May 1955 is attached, - conclusions are on p. 94). Concerning take on this question, Phil states that very little comes in and that nothing has been received of importance. Two or three years ago [redacted] reported seeing a flying saucer in vertical take-off in the Soviet Caucasus, but nothing was developed by intelligence. (Analysis of this case is attached.) This incident is the only "flap" that Phil can remember.

3. I asked Phil point-blank if the unexplained category could include actual secret Soviet advanced aeronautical equipment. He replied, "Conceivably, yes." However, speaking from memory he felt that the possibility existed that if further information was obtainable, the remaining small percentage of unknowns might be explained.

4. I also asked Phil point-blank if there was any special collection going on against UFO targets. He replied that there was no collection as such but that radical aeronautical design advances not limited to flying saucer types was a high priority collection requirement. In this regard he added that OSI has no information concerning new Soviet design which would indicate possible construction of flying saucer type aircraft. The Applied Sciences Division of OSI and ATIC work closely together in following radical new designs and advances by the Soviets.

-3-

5. For your information I learned from Hoverton and Strong that the British and Canadians have a very sensitive project in this field. Apparently the Canadians run the project which has completed the design of a flying saucer. Hoverton states that he has seen the prototype. Hoverton describes the saucer as "just that" in shape with jets on the circumference. The jets are in vertical position for take-off and are shifted horizontally for forward movement. Strong, speaking from memory, believed the design called for operations at 80,000 feet or better. The responsible aircraft company is the Avirl, a jointly-owned British and Canadian outfit. According to Strong, the USAF initially provided some of the funds, but is no longer doing so. Hoverton advised that the Air Force has "some projects" along this line.

Office of the Director
Planning and Coordination Staff

PCS/DCI

0 -

1 - File

1 - Chrono

EX - 9 - 4255
COPY 3 of 3

11 June 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR: [REDACTED]

THROUGH: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Saucers (UFO)

On 10 June 1957, I discussed the UFO problem with [REDACTED]. In our discussion on UFO you asked three questions which for convenience I am using as side-headings below: are there any UFOs? HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR FOLLOWING UFO BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM THE AIR FORCE TO CIA? and: what is the Air Force doing on UFO? The following are the answers:

1. No. The Air Force and CIA are both still following UFO.

WHO IN CIA IS RESPONSIBLE FOR UFO?

WHAT IS CIA DOING ON UFO?

The following is a brief sketch of activity which I obtained from Phil Strong's memory: Five years ago in the summer of 1952, OSI undertook a study of UFO by IAC action. OSI formed a panel consisting of the following members:

Lloyd Berkner, President, Association of Universities; President, International Council of Scientific Boards; Member of the President's Scientific Advisory Committee, (ODM).

H. P. Robertson, Chairman, Physics Dept., Cal Tech; once WSEG Civilian Director; Science Advisor to SHAPE Commander for two years, OSI Consultant.

Sam Goudsmit, Chairman, Department of Physics, Brookhaven National Laboratory; formerly member Combined Scientific and Military Team during post-war period examining German nuclear program.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 24 Nov 78

#97

Luis Alvarez, one of country's top physicists at Berkeley, also at Los Alamos, and Strong the Alamos, and Cavendish has a very sensitive project in this field. Apparently the conditions for the project which has been Thornton Page, John Hopkins University. The articles that in our case are prototype. The Air Force and Navy (including the Navy's ATIC) supported the study. Phil says the report was extremely thorough and was distributed to the IAC. (Copy attached, the last two pages contain the summary.) Since the study was made (17 January 1953), OSI has maintained a watching process on UFO. Although very few reports are received, those which do appear are examined by the following units: If concerning natural phenomena, they are turned over to the Geo-Physics Unit of the Fundamental Sciences Division in OSI. If they concern the hardware aspects of flying craft, they are turned over to the former Weapons Unit concerned with aircraft in the Applied Science Division of OSI. Gen. Watson, ATIC, (Phil Strong believes) maintains one or two officers following the UFO question. This ATIC effort is all that is left of an earlier, larger Air Force Project called "Blue Book." (Copy of Project report dated 5 May 1955 is attached, - conclusions are on p. 94). Concerning take on this question, Phil states that very little comes in and that nothing has been received of importance. Two or three years ago [redacted] reported seeing a flying saucer in vertical take-off in the Soviet Caucasus, but nothing was developed by intelligence. (Analysis of this case is attached.) This incident is the only "flap" that Phil can remember.

3. I asked Phil point-blank if the unexplained category could include actual secret Soviet advanced aeronautical equipment. He replied, "Conceivably, yes." However, speaking from memory he felt that the possibility existed that if further information was obtainable, the remaining small percentage of unknowns might be explained.

4. I also asked Phil point-blank if there was any special collection going on against UFO targets. He replied that there was no collection as such but that radical aeronautical design advances not limited to flying saucer types was a high priority collection requirement. In this regard he added that OSI has no information concerning new Soviet design which would indicate possible construction of flying saucer type aircraft. The Applied Sciences Division of OSI and ATIC work closely together in following radical new designs and advances by the Soviets.

5. For your information I learned from Howerton and Strong that the British and Canadians have a very sensitive project in this field. Apparently the Canadians run the project which has completed the design of a flying saucer. Howerton states that he has seen the prototype. Howerton describes the saucer as "just that" in shape with jets on the circumference. The jets are in vertical position for take-off and are shifted horizontally for forward movement. Strong, speaking from memory, believed the design called for operations at 80,000 feet or better. The responsible aircraft company is the Avirl, a jointly-owned British and Canadian outfit. According to Strong, the USAF initially provided some of the funds, but is no longer doing so. Howerton advised that the Air Force has "some projects" along this line.

Office of the Director
Planning and Coordination Staff

PCS/DCI

0 -

1 - File

1 - Chrono

7 232104

214335

PAGE 21

11 240000

TCR12417452 SEP 76

241700 SEP 76 5145F

CITE

TO: IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR,

REF:

1.

2.

3. 23 SEPT

WITH PERSONAL REQUEST TO INVESTIGATE UFO SIGHTED MCR0000,

4.

5.

6.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 2417162 SEP 76 5*AFF

CITE [REDACTED]

TO: IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

REF: [REDACTED]

1. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3. 23 SEPT [REDACTED]

WITH PERSONAL REQUEST TO INVESTIGATE UFO SIGHTED MCROCCO,

4. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

5. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

6. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 24 Nov 78

D- (#132)

APR 16 3 58 PM '67

[REDACTED] 102025Z CITE CONTACTS/NEW YORK 7866
CONTACTS/WASHINGTON

[REDACTED]
RE CASE [REDACTED] AND CONTACTS/WASHINGTON 76335, BELIEVE ESTABLISHED AGENCY
CHANNELS [REDACTED] IN NEW YORK WILL HANDLE ORD REQUEST
FOR "UFO-FACT OR FANCY" MOST EXPEDITIOUSLY. IF WE GET INTO THESE
ROUTINE FILM ACTIONS IT GENERALLY TENDS TO CONFUSE THE HARMONIOUS
[REDACTED] RELATIONSHIP ON FILM PROCUREMENT.
[REDACTED]

BT

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE 17 MAY 78

D- (#122)

SUBJECT (Optional)

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)		DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. Deputy Chief, OD&E Attn: Mr. [REDACTED]		RECEIVED	FORWARDED		Mr. [REDACTED]
2.					At a recent meeting to evaluate our material from [REDACTED], you mentioned a personal interest in the UFO phenomena. As you may recall, I mentioned my own interest in the subject as well as the fact that DCD had been receiving UFO related material from many of our S&T sources who are presently conducting related research. These scientists include some who have been associated with the Agency for years and whose credentials remove them from the "nut" variety.
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					The attached material came to my attention through these sources and it appears to have some legitimate FI or community interest potential.
8.					
9.					The [REDACTED] work being carried out by Dr. [REDACTED]
10. [REDACTED]					[REDACTED] should, in the view of our S&T sources, be evaluated by the Agency or community.
11.					
12. [REDACTED]					In view of the expertise associated with your office, as well as your interest in the subject, I felt you might like to see the material.
13. [REDACTED]					
14.					[If you need additional information or if you feel there is some potential, I would be glad to discuss this with you. If not, please feel free to destroy the material.]
15.					

616

USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

☐ SECRET☒ CONFIDENTIAL☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY☐ UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 17 Dec 68

D- (#131)

Jan 56

NOTE: There is one other aspect
of this whole situation which
is not an OSI job, but is of
CIA interest because it is of
interest to national security.
That is:

~~The~~ mass flying since CIO
reports could:

- (a) produce mass hysteria
- (b) jam overload over
radar warning system
- (c) overload communication
facilities.

(57)

12/1 1/10/10

Jan 56

NOTE: There is one other aspect
of this whole situation which
is not an OSI job, but is of
CIA interest because it is of
interest to national security is
that is:

~~The~~ mass flying since CIO
reports could:

- (a) produce mass hysteria
- (b) jam our radar & system
- (c) overload communication facilities

(37)

131

11/10/11

Jan 56

NOTE: There is one other aspect of this whole situation which is not an OSI job, but is of CIA interest because it is of interest to national security: That is:

~~The~~ mass flying ~~which~~ of reports could

- (a) produce mass hysteria
- (b) jam our radar warning system
- (c) overload communication facilities,

is not an OSI jet, but is of
CIA interest because it is of
interest to national security:
That is:

~~The mass flying~~ ~~reports~~ ~~could~~ ~~it~~ ~~is~~

- (a) produce mass hysteria
- (b) jam overload our
radar warning system
- (c) overload communication
facilities.

MEMO FOR THE FILE

On 25 June 1976, [redacted] met with [redacted] of ORD([redacted] regarding possible interest by that office in the UFO case. [redacted] was provided copies of the [redacted] and later [redacted] memo as well as the original [redacted]. These items were provided at his request.

[redacted] felt that there may be some ongoing ORD interest, ~~dependent~~ by depending on the evaluation of that office of the material provided.

[redacted] asked that we attempt to obtain additional info on the [redacted] system which we agreed to do. (a TWX was sent to this effect to the [redacted] Office on 25 June 1976). *requesting additional info*

~~Modification~~
[redacted] asked that the ORD interest be kept at a low profile until some evaluation could be made, but at the same time indicated that he would be in touch with me on a fairly ~~regular~~ regular basis.

25 June 1976

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 17 Nov 78

D- (129)

10 APRIL 1967

ROUTINE

1103

1

1

75335

CONTACTS/NEW YORK

FROM [REDACTED]

NEW CASE [REDACTED]

1. ORD FOR TRAINING NEEDS THIRTY (30) DAY LOAN OF FILM - UFO-FACT
OR FANCY - SPONSORED BY IBM AND RECENTLY SHOWN ON THE CBS.
2. IF YOU CANNOT GET FILM ON LOAN, CAN YOU PURCHASE COPY AND AT
WHAT PRICE.
3. PLEASE TWX REPLY.

ORD - [REDACTED]

APR 10 11 33 AM '67

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 17 DEC 78

D- (#121)

WA CITE CHGO 64J1

SUPPORT [REDACTED]

RE CASE [REDACTED]

REFER WA 16999 X 16999, UNDER DATE 6 X 6 MARCH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] RECEIVED A LETTER FROM DAVIDSON [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IN WHICH DAVIDSON ASKED IF THE [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] TAPE HAD BEEN ANALYZED AT ATIC X ATIC WRIGHT FIELD. [REDACTED] REPLY
THAT THE TAPE WAS FORWARDED TO PROPER AUTHORITIES FOR EVALUATION AND
NO X NO INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE CONCERNING RESULTS. [REDACTED] THEN
RECEIVED A SECOND LETTER DATED 19 X 19 MARCH FROM DAVIDSON IN WHICH HE
SAID SINCE [REDACTED] WAS NOT IN A POSITION TO MAKE ENQUIRIES HE WOULD LIKE
ADDRESS OF PROPER PARTIES TO WHOM TO MAKE THEM. [REDACTED] REPLIED THAT
HE UNDERSTOOD THE PROPER ADDRESS FOR FORWARDING INFORMATION ON "FLYING
SAUCERS" IS AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER, WRIGHT PATTERSON AIR FOR
BASE. SUBSEQUENTLY, [REDACTED] LEARNED THAT DAVIDSON MADE ENQUIRIES THERE.
APPARANTLY THEY STALLED HIM, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

FILE: [REDACTED]

CH TOT:26/1605Z

ESV TOT:26/1722Z

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 2/2/75

CLR

(#92)

WA CITE CMGO 8401

SUPPORT [REDACTED]

RE CASE [REDACTED]

APR 25 12 21

REFER WA 16999 X 16995, UNDER DATE 6 X 6 MARCH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] RECEIVED A LETTER FROM DAVIDSON [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IN WHICH DAVIDSON ASKED IF THE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TAPE HAD BEEN ANALYZED AT ATIC X ATIC WRIGHT FIELD. [REDACTED] REPLI

THAT THE TAPE WAS FORWARDED TO PROPER AUTHORITIES FOR EVALUATION AND

NO X NO INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE CONCERNING RESULTS. [REDACTED] THEN

RECEIVED A SECOND LETTER DATED 19 X 19 MARCH FROM DAVIDSON IN WHICH HE

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HE UNDERSTOOD THE PROPER ADDRESS FOR FORWARDING INFORMATION ON "FLYING

SAUCERS" IS AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER, WRIGHT PATTERSON AIR FOR

BASE. SUBSEQUENTLY, [REDACTED] LEARNED THAT DAVIDSON MADE ENQUIRIES THERE.

APPARANTLY THEY STALLED HIM, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FILE: [REDACTED]

SUPPORT [REDACTED]

RE CASE [REDACTED]

APR 25 12 31

REFER WA 16990 X 16995, UNDER DATE 6 X 6 MARCH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] RECEIVED A LETTER FROM DAVIDSON [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IN WHICH DAVIDSON ASKED IF THE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TAPE HAD BEEN ANALYZED AT ATIC X ATIC WRIGHT FIELD. [REDACTED] REPLIED THAT THE TAPE WAS FORWARDED TO PROPER AUTHORITIES FOR EVALUATION AND NO X NO INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE CONCERNING RESULTS. [REDACTED] THEN

RECEIVED A SECOND LETTER DATED 19 X 19 MARCH FROM DAVIDSON IN WHICH HE SAID SINCE [REDACTED] WAS NOT IN A POSITION TO MAKE ENQUIRIES HE WOULD LIKE ADDRESS OF PROPER PARTIES TO WHOM TO MAKE THEM. [REDACTED] REPLIED THAT HE UNDERSTOOD THE PROPER ADDRESS FOR FORWARDING INFORMATION ON "FLYING SAUCERS" IS AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER, WRIGHT PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE. SUBSEQUENTLY, [REDACTED] LEARNED THAT DAVIDSON MADE ENQUIRIES THERE. APPARANTLY THEY STALLED HIM. [REDACTED]

FILE: [REDACTED]

CH TOT:26/16052

ESW TOT:26/17202

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 24 22 75

CLR

#92

15 April 1976

The UFO [REDACTED] was turned over to Dr. [REDACTED] (ADJ32T) who was also briefed on the developments to date. Dr. [REDACTED] said he would show the study to a few people to determine possible implications of the [REDACTED] information and would be back to us soon on this matter.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE 17 Nov 78

D- #126

15 April 1976

The UFO [REDACTED] was turned over to Dr. [REDACTED] (ADJUTANT) who was also briefed on the developments to date. Dr. [REDACTED] said he would show the study to a few people to determine possible implications of the [REDACTED] information and would be back to us soon on this matter.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE 17 MAR 78

D- (#126)

Major Donald E. Keyhoe (Ret.)
 Director of NACAP
 1530 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
 Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Major Keyhoe:

Your letter of March 13 concerning the various reports on unidentified flying objects has been referred to cognizant officials on my staff and I am advised that preliminary investigation of these matters has resulted in the need for further inquiry and coordination with several other organizations.

I will advise you further regarding these matters dependent upon the findings of my staff.

Sincerely,

C. P. Cabell
 Deputy Director

(b)(3) OSI [Richardson] (21 Mar 58)
 Distribution:
 Orig. - Incl.
 1 - DDCI
 1 - Exec Reg
 1 - SA/DCI
 2 - AD/CI

B3

ST

5

(78)

ER - 10-2692/a

17 APR 1958

Major Donald E. Smythe, USMC (Ret)
 Director of LHMSP
 1535 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
 Washington 6, D. C.

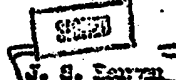
Dear Major Smythe:

Thank you for your letter of March 13th.

I have had the records of this Agency checked and find nothing therein reflecting that any CIA employee, at any time, coerced any witness to an unidentified flying object to remain silent concerning said witness's observations of said UFO.

I hope this answers your question to your satisfaction.

Sincerely,


 J. S. Farver
 Executive Director

B3

B3

O/DCI [Chapin:jaf] 17 Apr 58
 Dist:

Orig - Addressee

- 1 - Off. of the Secy of the AF, Attn: Major L. H. Thacker w/basic
- 1 - JSE
- 1 - FID
- 1 - ER
- 1 - Reading
- 1 - Col. Grogan
- ① - OSI, Attn: [Mr. Lenov] (b)(7)

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 Illegible Original

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2/2010

98

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(8)

10-1952/4

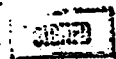
Major Donald E. Keyhoe (Ret.)
 Director of HRCR
 1535 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
 Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Major Keyhoe:

On behalf of Mr. Dulles, thank you for your letter of March 13 making certain inquiries concerning U-2's.

Since this subject is of primary concern to the Department of the Air Force, we have referred your letter to that Department for appropriate reply.

Sincerely,


 J. S. Egan
 Executive Director

cc: Off. of the Secy. of the Air Force, Attn: Maj. L. J. Thacker

w/basic

O/DCI/SECDEF:inf 4 Apr 58

Dist:

Orig - Addressee

1 - JCE

1 - ADISI Attn: (Mr. Loxon)

1 - Col. Grogan

1 - ER

1 - Reading

1 - FMC

APR 4 1958

Approved for Release

2/2010

(12)

Honorable Gordon H. Scherer
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Scherer:

In your letter of 24 August you forwarded a copy of a letter from Mrs. Catherine Carter Golden of Cincinnati in which she discussed the subject of unidentified flying objects. Mrs. Golden seemed particularly interested in the pictures taken in Brazil and shown on the Dave Garroway show.

The photograph referred to by Mrs. Golden was taken by a free-lance photographer. Contrary to her information, this photograph was not developed in the presence of persons other than the photographer.

Mrs. Golden has corresponded with the Department of State and the Air Force for some time on the general subject of unidentified flying objects. The Department of the Air Force has primary responsibility for investigating information pertaining to UFO's. Mrs. Golden recently contacted the State Department on the subject of the alleged Brazilian sighting and her query was referred to the Department of the Air Force whose reply is attached. This Agency has no information other than that which has already been provided the Air Force on this subject.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

John S. Warner
Legislative Counsel

Enclosure

Approved for Release

2/2010

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House of Representatives
Washington 25, D.C.

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Sincerely,

SIGNED

John S. Warner
Legislative Counsel

Enclosure

Distribution:

Orig & 1 - Addressee

1 - OSI

1 - Leg. Counsel - subject

1 - Leg. Counsel - chrono

(64)

(12)

100-1357

Mr. John P. Anderson
Box 210
Cocoa Beach, Florida

Dear Mr. Anderson:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of
4 January 1957. It was very kind of you to send us
this report of an unidentified flying object. We
appreciate very much the additional comments which you
appended.

Sincerely,

Herbert Scoville, Jr.
Assistant Director

Distribution:

- 2 - Addressee
- ✓ 1 - ASD
- 1 - Exec/chrono
- 2 - AD/SI

(5)(3) [E] Mathews:jla 16 Jan 57)

b3

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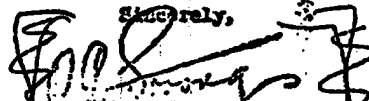
4 JUN 1958

Major Lawrence J. Tacker
Office of the Secretary of
the Air Force
Information Service
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Major Tacker:

In accordance with the recent telephone discussion between you and Mr. [LaRue L. Teal] of this Office, I am enclosing the letter we received from Mr. Leon Davidson wherein he continues to inquire about UFO's. I am enclosing also a copy of our reply in which we state that his query has been forwarded to the Air Force for reply.

Sincerely,


Philip C. Strong
Deputy Assistant Director

Enclosures:

1. 16 May ltr to [Tanner]
2. 26 May ltr to Davidson

OSI:ASD [Teal]:sl(mb) 3 June 1958
Distribution:

Orig. & 1 - Addressee w/encl.
1 - DAD/C/SI
1 - SO/SI (OS)
1 - Mr. F. Chapin
2 - ASB/SI

Approved for Release

2/2010

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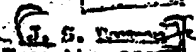
Mr. Leon Davidson
64 Prospect Street
White Plains, New York

Dear Mr. Davidson:

On behalf of Mr. Dulles, thank you for your letter of March 11 asking certain inquiries concerning WFO.

Since this subject is of primary concern to the Department of the Air Force, we have referred your letter to that Department for appropriate reply.

Sincerely,


J. S. Korman
Executive Officer

cc: Secy of the Air Force, Attn: Maj. L. J. Thacker w/basic

O/DCI/Chapin:jmf 4 Apr 58

Dist:

Orig - Addressee

1 - JSE

1 - ASST, Attn: Mr. Loxon (add)

1 - Col. Grogan

1 - ER

1 - Reading

1 - FIC

100 4 V 2: LH.20

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Approved for Release

2/2010

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1424 33rd Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.
25 NOV 1959

B3

Dr. Thornton Page
Department of Astronomy
Wesleyan University
Middletown, Connecticut

Dear Dr. Page:

I was very interested in your letter of November 19th regarding the freshman papers on the subject of UFO's. I have checked with my people here who have followed this subject and they would be very much interested in having a chance to look these papers over. I am not at all sure what we could ultimately do with them and, in any case, I would suggest that, if you mention the papers being sent to Washington, you not identify the agency, but simply indicate that they are being reviewed by a part of the national defense establishment.

After we have had a chance to see the papers I will write you further concerning them. Thanks very much for bringing this matter to my attention.

Sincerely,

Philip G. Strong

B3

Approved for Release

2/20/10

154

(8)

Dr. Thorton Page
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Dr. Page:

You will recall in January 1953, we constituted a Scientific Advisory Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects with Dr. H. P. Robertson as Chairman, Samuel Goudsmit, Luis W. Alvarez, Lloyd V. Berkner, and yourself as members. After its deliberation, the Panel reached two conclusions and made two recommendations which were included as Tab A of the report. Very recently, the Air Force has requested that the conclusions of this report be declassified so that they may be used in the press. A copy of the report is enclosed herewith for your information.

I have discussed this matter with Dr. Robertson and Dr. Goudsmit who agree that the conclusion contained in paragraph 2 and the recommendation contained in paragraph 4a can be declassified. But, they, as well as this Agency, will not agree to a declassification of the conclusion in paragraph 3 or the recommendation in paragraph 4b. It is our feeling that the association of the Panel with this Agency should not be disclosed; that paragraph 1 could be rewritten to eliminate this connection; and that the final six lines of paragraph 4 can stand as written.

I have queried the Air Force as to whether the names of the Panel members would be used. They have replied that names would be used only within official circles and would not be given to the press. But, as such information has a tendency at times to filter out, it should be recognized that, if approval is given for use of the names, they may well become common knowledge.

[]

Approved for Release

2 / 2010

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It would be very much appreciated if you could let me know as soon as possible what your reaction is to the Air Force declassification proposal; whether you agree with Dr. Robertson, Dr. Gouda and myself on limiting any declassification; and whether you would approve or disapprove the use of your names, granted that Agency connection with the Panel is withheld.

Sincerely,

Philip G. Strong
Deputy Assistant Director

Enclosure
UFO Report (signature)

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(Jed)

☐ UNCLASSIFIED

☐ CIA INTERNAL
USE ONLY

☐ CO DENTIAL

☐ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

NO.

DATE

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE
REC'D FWD'D

OFFICER'S
INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. EXEC CWR

2. ~~ASD~~ 18/

3. EXEC CWR

4. lh, ASD

5. (retention)

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

113
DS
EX
File

2. I have drafted a general reply which is attached. If it is ok. return to me for signature & mailing.
CWR.

① Can you let me know how the report

113

FROM:

NO.

DATE

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

REC'D

FWD'D

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1.

EXEC

Cwm

2.

ch/ASD\$

19/

3.

EXEC

Cwm

4.

ch, ASD

5.

(retention)

6.

7.

8.

9.

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12.

13.

14.

15.

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① Cwm - you let me know
 how the report

173

FORM 1 DEC 55 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS



SECRET



CONFIDENTIAL

CIA INTERNAL
USE ONLY

UNCLASSIFIED

60

CONFIDENTIAL

10 December 1956

Subject: Report of Unidentified Flying Object

1. During the observation of test 3018 at 0104Z, 8 December 1956, a red flare was sighted high in the eastern sky. This flare was a spot of reddish light with short tails of the same color protruding from each side of the spot to the south.
2. The flare appeared to be at 15,000 to 20,000 feet. Its track, at first sighting (Launch plus about one minute), was estimated to be some 10 - 12 miles out to sea from the writer's position three miles north of Point Rain Gate, and its course was due north. Speed was estimated to be 750-1000 miles per hour.
3. The missile altitude at about T plus 95 seconds appeared to be the same as the altitude of the flare.
4. The flare made a wide turn to the east immediately after the missile "passed" it (missile track appeared to be some 3 to 4 miles toward shore from the track of the flare), completing the turn about 8 to 10 seconds before burn-out of the missile.
5. Upon completion of the turn, the flare picked up a heading of 90 - 100 degrees and maintained this heading until out of sight of the writer at T plus 330 seconds.
6. As far as could be determined, the flare track did not vary in speed or altitude during the entire sighting.
7. On making the turn to the east, the two tails disappeared. Whether this was due to change in altitude with relation to the observer, or due to increased distance from the observer, or due to a change in "power settings" (sic) is undecided.
8. Weather conditions were: ceiling and visibility unlimited.
9. Attention is called to a similar sighting described to the writer by Mr. Wayne Smith. Mr. Smith saw a flare with a similar flight path the night of the ill-fated Jupiter launch.

Subject: Report of Unidentified Flying Object

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2. The flare appeared to be at 25,000 to 30,000 feet. Its track, at first sighting (Launch, plus about one minute), was estimated to be some 10 - 12 miles out to sea from the writer's position three miles north of 1417 Main Gate, and its course was due north. Speed was estimated to be 750-1000 miles per hour.
3. The missile altitude at about T plus 95 seconds appeared to be the same as the altitude of the flare.
4. The flare made a wide turn to the east immediately after the missile "passed" it (missile track appeared to be some 3 to 4 miles toward shore from the track of the flare), completing the turn about 8 to 10 seconds before burn-out of the missile.
5. Upon completion of the turn, the flare picked up a heading of 90 - 100 degrees and maintained this heading until out of sight of the writer at T plus 130 seconds.
6. As far as could be determined, the flare track did not vary in speed or altitude during the entire sighting.
7. On making the turn to the east, the two tails disappeared. Whether this was due to change in attitude with relation to the observer, or due to increased distance from the observer, or due to a change in "power settings" (etc) is undecided.
8. Weather conditions were: ceiling and visibility unlimited.
9. Attention is called to a similar sighting described to the writer by Mr. James Smith. Mr. Smith saw a flare with a similar flight path the night of the ill-fated Jupiter launch.

461

Copied From Nearly
Illegible Original

Subj: Report of unidentified Flying Object

10. The writer is an USA employee, and the knowledge of the approximate launch time of the missile (test vehicle) was acquired in the normal course of his official activities.
11. The sighting was reported to the USA Communications Coordinator, COMAFB, about 0122Z, 8 December 1956. It was also reported to the CCM of the 3rd AF, PACAF, at about 0140Z the same date. The C.O. advised that a written report should be filed on the next working day.
12. It is suggested that close study of the optical coverage films for the test will serve to confirm this report.
13. It appears that this report falls within the concern of CEWIS as described by JANAF 145C.

J. P. Anderson

JPA:rt

Additional comments - 4 January 1957

See para 3 above - Missile at that time was 30 miles high, indicating that UFO was much closer to observer or was much higher and traveling at greater speed.

General comment - Altitude, speed and range statements in original report are result of reference by observer to known object; i.e., aircraft. This established in discussions with AF; no aircraft near at time of sighting, but observer's experience with aircraft apparently resulted in unconscious reference.

Winds at time of sighting - surface 90° varying to 140° at 10,000 feet.

Eliminated as possibilities - aircraft, weather balloons. Elimination effected by AF.

Angle above horizon at first sighting - approximately 25 degrees.

Horizontal angle traversed on northerly course -- approximately 60-65 degrees

" " " easterly " " " 40-45 "

See para 9 above - Observer has talked to two other men who saw UFO, no details obtained.

See para 12 above -- Study of most sensitive camera plates showed nothing.

FAFB - Patrick Air Force Base, Fla.

CCAFB - Cape Canaveral Auxiliary Air Force Base, Fla.

Test 3018 - launch of Viking rocket (1st on Vanguard program).

JUL 12 1955

Acting Assistant Director for
Scientific Intelligence

Chief, Physics & Electronics Division, SI

Unusual UFOB Report

1. The attached copy of a cable is a preliminary report from Pepperrell Air Force Base, Newfoundland reporting on what appears to be an unusual "unidentified flying object" sighting.

2. Essentially, the "object" was apparently simultaneously observed by a tanker aircraft (KC 97) pilot (visually) and by a ground radar (type unknown) site (electronically). While such dual (visual and electronic) sightings of UFOBs are reported from time to time, this particular report is somewhat unique in that:

a. the "pilot of Archie 29 maintained visual contacts with object calling direction changes of object to (radar) site by radio. Direction changes correlated exactly with those painted on scope by controller."

b. In previous cases the dual (visual and electronic) sightings are mostly of a few minutes duration at most. This one was observed by radar, at least, for 49 minutes.

3. It is reasonable to believe that more information will be available on this when complete report (AF Form 112) is issued.

TODOS M. ODARENKO

Attachment.

cc: ASD/SI
GSD/SI
SS/SI

Approved for Release

2/2010

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(50)

CONFIDENTIAL

JUL 12 1955

Acting Assistant Director for
Scientific Intelligence

Chief, Physics & Electronics Division, SI

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GD/SI
SS/SI

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(3)

A1

7 February 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Intelligence

SUBJECT: U. S. Air Force Contract with the University of Colorado to Report on the UFO Situation

1. As verbally reported to you during our morning staff meetings, the U. S. Air Force contract with the University of Colorado to investigate the UFO situation is now underway. This contract is set at \$325,000 and is scheduled for completion in 18 months. Dr. E. U. Condon, formerly Director of U. S. Bureau of Standards and now a Professor, leads the project at the University of Colorado.

2. Early in the proceedings Brig. General Ed Ciller, USAF, emerged in the U. S. Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff, Research & Development Office (AFRST) along with Mr. Thomas Patchford as the Washington leaders monitoring the project. Ciller contacted Lombardi about the project and a line of informal liaison was set up with intention by which the USAF might get certain technical advice and services such as measurements and enlargements of alleged UFO photos. These photos are rare so very little work and no commitment of AFIC are yet involved. These informal arrangements were made known to USAF representatives and Lombardi offered to keep them posted of any Air Force photos which might be of interest.

3. It is now requested by Patchford that certain scientists be permitted to come to AFIC on 20 February to discuss technical aspects of photogrammetry and to see some of our special optical gear which is used to measure, enlarge, or trace isodensitometry of photos. These scientists include:

Dr. E. U. Condon	University Colorado
Dr. Robert Lawe	" "
Dr. Sylvia Saunders	" "
Dr. William Price	Ex Director of AFRST
Dr. John Coleman	Ex Director of the National Academy of Sciences

These personnel are all cleared for at least USAF Secret.

T-11

SUBJECT: U. S. Air Force Contract with the University of Colorado
to Report on the UFO Situation

4. I can accommodate this USAF request but before doing so I would like your approval. I have told USAF representatives that I can have no part in writing whatever they might conclude on this UFO phenomena but that I might be able to help them technically and thereby add to the government's cost effectiveness program. At the same time I might be able to preserve a CIA window on this program for whatever use DISST might want to make of it.

5. I think that we should keep some views on this effort. Should you decide that I must refuse the visitors a technical briefing at NPIC, I would still recommend that two of our technical people be permitted to conduct a photogrammetric round-table discussion for the scientists elsewhere.

ARTHUR C. LAGUNA,
Director
National Photographic Interpretation Center

Distribution:

Orig & 1 - Addressee
2 - NPIC/ODir

AI

7 February 1967

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Dr. David Saunders	" "
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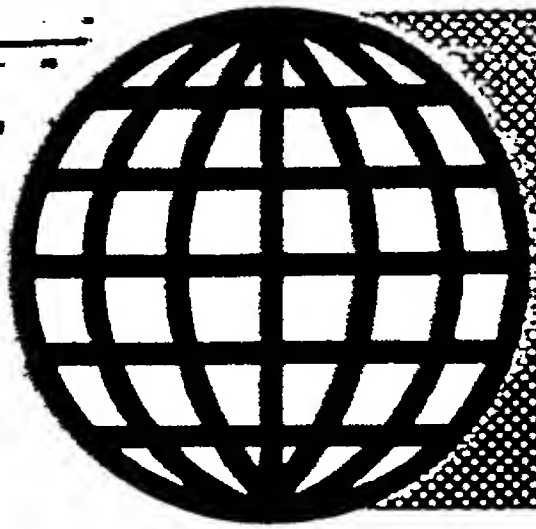
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ARTHUR C. LINGGILL
Director

National Photographic Interpretation Center

Distribution:

Orig & 1 - Addressee
2 - NPIC/ODir



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FOREIGN PRESS NOTE

22 November 1989

USSR: MEDIA REPORT MULTITUDE OF UFO SIGHTINGS

Leading Soviet newspapers and journals have recently begun publishing an increasing number of articles and news reports on sightings of unidentified flying objects (UFOs) in various areas of the Soviet Union. A "permanent center" for the study of UFOs has been established in Moscow to conduct research and support the investigation of reported sightings.

Setting the tone for this media coverage was an article in the 9 July 1989 SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, which referred to many recent reports of UFO sightings in the USSR. Interviewed by the paper, P. Prokopenko, director of a laboratory for the study of "anomalous phenomena," stated that a "permanent center" for the study of UFOs is being established in the Soviet Union. In addition to conducting research and presenting lectures on UFOs, the center will support the investigation of reported sightings.

In referring to an issue of the paper published in July 1988 that included a report on "an amazing event that took place on Hill 611 near the village of Dalnegorsk in Primorskiy Kray," the article noted that the event is still under investigation. Many observers saw a flying sphere crash into one of the hill's twin peaks, and physicists and other scientists from the Siberian Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences are still studying the "fine mesh," "small spherical objects," and "pieces of glass" that are considered to be small remnants left behind by the sphere. According to the article, the alleged spacecraft was nearly obliterated in the crash, but there appears to be enough material at the site for the scientists--a mixture of UFO "enthusiasts" and skeptics--to eventually "penetrate this mystery."

In studying the site, scientist A. Makeyev reported finding gold, silver, nickel, alpha-titanium, molybdenum, and compounds of beryllium. One of the "skeptical" physicists from Tomsk has hypothesized that the so-called sphere could have been some kind of a "plasmoid," formed by the "interaction of geophysical force fields," which captured the elements found by Makeyev from the atmosphere on its trajectory toward disintegration on the hilltop. Other researchers have generally rejected this explanation since the amounts of various types of metals found at the site would imply, according to this "plasmoid" theory, that "the concentration of metals in the atmosphere should exceed the present level by a factor of 4,000."

Foreign Broadcast Information Service Production Group

Approved for Release
Date AUG 1991

7

Some of the scientists have concluded that the object that crashed into Hill 611 was an "extraterrestrial" space vehicle constructed by highly intelligent beings. Doctor of Chemical Sciences V. Vysotskiy stated that "without doubt, this is evidence of a high technology, and it is not anything of a natural or terrestrial origin." He cited the fact that the remnants of fine mesh included bits of thin threads with a diameter of only 17 microns and that these threads, in turn, were composed of even thinner strands twisted into braids. Extremely thin gold wires were discovered intertwined in the finest threads--evidence of an intricate technology beyond the present capabilities of terrestrial science, according to Vysotskiy.

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA of 25 July 1989 reported that a UFO sighting had been claimed by engineer Yuriy Ponomarenko and a group of workers at a collective farm in the Dnepropetrovsk region. The object was described as a disk with two beams of light emanating from its sides. The witnesses maintained that they had observed the object on the ground for about 20 minutes, and that it emitted no sound when it flew away.

The August 1989 issue of the Soviet journal NAUKA I ZHIZN included a 9-page article which, after summarizing the history of UFO sightings in general, contrasted some of the views of the "skeptics" with some of the opinions of the "enthusiasts" on the numerous reported UFO sightings in the USSR, including incidents in Serpukhov, Petrozavodsk, and Rudnya. According to the "enthusiasts," UFOs have left evidence of their visits on many occasions, including the Serpukhov incident in which, they claim, a UFO left a circular depression in the grass with a diameter of 4 meters. The skeptics maintain that most of this so-called "evidence" can be explained as having no connection with extraterrestrial intelligence. Many of the sightings could be attributed to rocket testing, for example. Academician Vladimir Vasilyevich Migulin, director of the Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere, and Radio Wave Propagation Institute in Troitsk, which has a section for the investigation of anomalous phenomena in the atmosphere, maintains that over 90 percent of UFO sightings can be nullified by such mundane explanations.

STROITELNAYA GAZETA of 16 September 1989 reported that in August a group of observers including physical scientist Elvir Kurchenko began investigating another circular depressed area in a forest near Surgut after a worker claimed that a UFO had visited the site.

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA of 30 September 1989 noted that media all over the Soviet Union were receiving reports of UFO sightings on the ground and in the air, adding that the paper's editorial office was reviewing hundreds of reports related to UFO incidents. In response to this deluge of reports, the paper interviewed Anatoliy Listratov, chairman of the section of the All-Union Astronomical and Geodesic Society assigned to the study of anomalous phenomena, who said that although his group is "still wandering around in the darkness," some important developments in the investigations had recently occurred. He stated that "at the sites of the landings...the operating frequency of a crystal-controlled oscillator changes. Simply speaking, electronic timepieces run at rates that are either too fast or too slow."

Listratov noted that Soviet military officers and pilots had recently started providing some documentation on UFO sightings. As an example, he stated that he had documentary information regarding an encounter between Soviet aircraft and a UFO over the city of Borisov. The crews of two

Soviet aircraft reported seeing a large flying disk in their vicinity with five beams of light emanating from it: three beams were directed toward the ground and two were projected upward when the object was first sighted. The ground controller instructed one of the planes to alter its course and approach the object, at which point the disk flew to the same level and aimed one of its beams at the approaching Soviet plane, illuminating the cockpit. Listratov cited the pilot's log as stating: "At this time, the copilot was at the controls. He observed the maneuver that the object had just carried out and was able to raise his hand to shield himself from the unbearable light. The aircraft commander was resting in the adjoining seat, and a bright ray of light, projecting a spot with a diameter of 20 centimeters, passed across his body. Both pilots felt heat."

According to Listratov, the aircraft commander and his copilot both became "invalids" shortly after the incident. The copilot was forced to leave his job due to a sudden deterioration in his health, including the onset of sudden prolonged periods of "loss of consciousness." The aircraft commander died within a few months. The cause of death was listed as "cancer," and "injury to the organism as a result of radiation from an unidentified flying object" was listed as a contributing factor on the official medical record in the hospital where the commander died, according to Listratov.

Listratov told SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA that about 95 percent of UFO sightings could be explained, and investigations have often revealed them to be burned-out rocket stages or the remnants of unsuccessful rocket launches. It is the 5 percent that cannot be explained that is causing all the commotion among Soviet scientists and military personnel. Instead of the widespread skepticism that he had expected when he first began to interview military personnel, he noted that officers and soldiers had told him about their own encounters with UFOs, and they had even shown him reports that had been completely filled out on official forms.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA of 7 October reported that the Soviet Union had just opened an official center for the study of UFOs in Moscow. Physicists, geologists, astronomers, and psychologists are teaching courses on the various characteristics of the UFOs that have been reported and the types of equipment necessary to investigate UFO sightings.

On 9 October the Soviet news agency TASS reported that a UFO had landed in a park in the city of Voronezh. TASS reported that the object had been observed by many witnesses before it left.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA of 12 October reported that a group of scientists had visited a field in Perm Oblast to investigate claims that a UFO had landed in that area and had left behind a circular impression measuring 62 meters in diameter.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA of 13 October suggested that mass hysteria may be an important factor contributing to the recent outburst of widespread claims of encounters with UFOs in the USSR. According to the paper, many elements of the Soviet media were fanning this phenomenon, which it compared to the hysteria resulting from Orson Welles' radio broadcast in 1938 about an invasion of the United States by extraterrestrials.

The 19-25 October issue of POISK carried an article contrasting the viewpoints of scientists from the two main Soviet institutes presently

engaged in investigating UFO reports--the newly established center for UFO studies in the Palace of Culture of Power Engineers in Moscow and the Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere, and Radio Wave Propagation Institute, which has branches in Troitsk, Leningrad, and Irkutsk. Physicist Yuriy Platov of the Terrestrial Magnetism Institute does not believe the claims of scientists who maintain they have found remnants in Dalnegorsk of a UFO constructed by extraterrestrials, and he is convinced that the materials found at that site are really only the remnants of the unsuccessful launch of a Soviet rocket in that region. He believes that many of the other reports of UFOs can be explained by the inability of the observers to recognize the phenomenon known as "ball lightning."

The POISK article contrasted Platov's view with that of another physical scientist, Vladimir Azhazha, who was recently elected chairman of the new All-Union Commission for the Study of Unidentified Flying Objects of the Union of Scientific and Engineering Societies. Azhazha compared reports of a UFO crash in the USSR with a claim by UFO enthusiasts in the United States that a UFO had crashed in the desert near Roswell, New Mexico, in 1947. He believes there is sufficient evidence to support the claims of UFO crashes in both cases--in Dalnegorsk and in Roswell. In the latter case, he cited the testimony of eyewitnesses who maintained that they had seen the bodies of four extraterrestrials lying near the smashed spacecraft. According to Platov, however, the eyewitnesses in the Roswell case were mistaken. He believes that the object that crashed was a USAF experimental rocket with four Rhesus monkeys aboard and that the accident was the result of an unsuccessful launch attempt at the dawn of the space era.

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA of 21 October noted that hundreds of residents had reported observing a UFO in Omsk and that many of these eyewitnesses had reported the sighting directly to the paper's office in Omsk. The article included a report by an "authoritative" military officer, Maj V. Loginov, who stated: "I must tell you straight off that radar did not detect this object, and so I am reporting visual observations. The object was passing over at an altitude of several kilometers. The visible shining sphere appeared to be about one and a half times as large as the moon's shape in the night sky. Four projectors--some parallel and some at angles to the Earth--were casting very bright beams. The object was in the field of vision for about 5 minutes...hovering...over the civil airport before descending a little. Then the projectors were turned off and a whirling plume trail instantaneously appeared around this shining sphere. The object began to recede rapidly in a direction from the northwest to the east at the same time that flights were being carried out from a neighboring airport. Pilots were able to observe it visually, but they could not detect it on their radar screens.... Radar signals could not be reflected from it. This object was immediately reported up the chain-of-command, and our colleagues in the Altay Kray, in the area toward which the object flew, reported back to us within 5 minutes that they had it under visual observation. That meant that it had covered a distance of approximately 600 kilometers at a speed of about 7,000 kilometers per hour."

According to Loginov, all observations indicated that the object was a UFO being controlled by some kind of intelligence and that it was not merely some kind of anomalous atmospheric phenomenon.

SOVETSKAYA KULTURA of 28 October reported on the results of a conference in Petrozavodsk of about 100 Soviet scientists representing the "various branches of science and technology." The main topic of discussion was the multitude of claims of recent UFO sightings in the USSR. According to SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, more questions about UFOs were raised at this conference than were answered.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA of 1 November reported that Voronezh, where some observers had claimed to have witnessed the landing and take-off of a UFO, has become the place for a "pilgrimage" by correspondents seeking sensational news for their newspapers, regardless of the controversial nature of the so-called "weighty evidence" being presented as proof that extraterrestrials had visited Voronezh.

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PAGE:0066

INQUIRE=DOC11D
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ENVELOPE
CDSN = LGX920 MCN = 90143/13796 TOR = 901430845
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HEADER
R 230835Z MAY 90
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
R 220815Z MAY 90
FM FBIS LONDON UK
TO RUCWAAA/FBIS RESTON VA
RUACAAA/COMUSKOREA INTEL SEOUL KOR//BJ-IP-PE//
RUAGAAA/CINC UNC CFC SEOUL KOR//UNCMAC//
RUDMNOP/NAVOPINTCEN SUITLAND MD
RUEBFGA/VOA WASH DC
RUEBHAA/STORAGE CENTER FBIS RESTON VA
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//INR/SEE/SI//
RUEHKO/AMEMBASSY TOKYO
RUEKJCS/DEFINTAGNCY WASH DC
RUEOACC/CDR PSYOPGP FT BRAGG NC//ASOF-POG-SB//
RUETIAV/MPC FT GEO G MEADE MD
RUFHVOA/VOA MUNICH GE
RUHHHMA/CDRWESTCOM FT SHAFTER HI//APIN-IN//
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RUHQIPA/COMIPAC HONOLULU HI
RUMJBP/FBIS OKINAWA JA
RUMJHK/FBIS HONG KONG
ACCT FBLD-EWDK
BT
CONTROLS
UNCLAS 3B/PMU/SU CHINA

SERIAL: LD2205081590

BODY
COUNTRY: USSR
SUBJ: USSR, PRC SCIENTISTS IN JOINT STUDY OF UFO'S

SOURCE: MOSCOW DOMESTIC SERVICE IN RUSSIAN 2100 GMT 21 MAY 90
TEXT:

((TEXT)) A REPORT FROM VLADIVOSTOK -- SCIENTISTS OF THE PRC AND THE SOVIET FAR EAST HAVE BEGUN JOINT STUDY OF UFO'S. THE FIRST MEETING OF UFOLOGISTS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES HAS ENDED IN THE SMALL MARITIME TOWNLET OF DALNEGORSK. THE SOVIET AND CHINESE SPECIALISTS ON ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA HAVE MAPPED OUT A PROGRAM FOR INVESTIGATING INCIDENTS THAT ARE ALREADY KNOWN AND HAVE ALSO ARRANGED TO DIRECTLY EXCHANGE VIDEO AND PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS ON NEW SIMILAR PHENOMENA. DALNEGORSK HAS NOT BEEN CHOSEN BY CHANCE AS THE PLACE FOR SUCH ACQUAINTANCE. IN THE LAST FEW YEARS THE NUMBER OF CASES OF VISUAL OBSERVATION OF UFO'S HAS NOTICEABLY INCREASED THERE. IN JUST THE

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Approved for Release
JUN 1994

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SPECIALISTS LINK THEIR HEIGHTENED INTEREST IN PLACES HERE WITH THE
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ADMIN

(ENDALL) 212100 [REDACTED] 23/0830Z MAY

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ITEM NO=00029721

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ZNR UUUUU

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RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//INR/SEE/SI//
RUEHKO/AMEMBASSY TOKYO
RUEKJCS/DEFINTAGENCY WASH DC
RUEOACC/CDR PSYOPGP FT BRAGG NC//ASOF-POG-SB//
RUETIAV/MPC FT GEO G MEADE MD
RUFHVOA/VOA MUNICH GE
RUHHHMA/CDRWESTCOM FT SHAFTER HI//APIN-IN//
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
RUHQIPA/COMIPAC HONOLULU HI
RUMJBP/FBIS OKINAWA JA
RUMJHK/FBIS HONG KONG
ACCT FBLD-EWDK
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CONTROLS

UNCLAS 3B/PMU/SU CHINA

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ADMIN

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BT

#5072

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TITLE:

CCREFERENCE:

003321192375.
08MAY75, 2PP

USSE

INFO DATE:

1504

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 12/14/89

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1997-1998

1998

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ON ONE OCCASION [REDACTED] ASKED IF THE U.S. FORECAST CENTER WAS EVER BOTHERED WITH UFO SIGHTINGS. [REDACTED] HE EXPLAINED THAT AT ONE TIME THE [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] IN PARTICULAR, HAD BEEN PLAGUED WITH CALLS AND QUESTIONS ABOUT UFO SIGHTINGS. HE SAID THAT

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SOME OF THEIR SCIENTIFIC BALLOON FLIGHTS HAD PROMPTED SOME OF THEM. NOW, HE SAID, HE NEVER GETS THOSE CALLS ANYMORE AND HALF JOKINGLY SURMISED THAT SOMEONE MUST HAVE MADE A POLITICAL DECISION THAT THEY WERE NOT TO BE SIGHTED ANYMORE.

[REDACTED]

8 Last St S.E.
Wash DC 20003
phone: 544-0233

"Frontiers of Science" May/June 1981

What the U.S. Government Knows About Unidentified Flying Objects

by PETER GERSTEN

At last! New evidence for the existence of unconventional aerial objects relies no longer on the credibility of civilian reports but on the records of scientists, military personnel, intelligence analysts, law enforcement officers and other reliable and responsible people. Their testimony can be found in three thousand pages of previously classified documents on UFOs released (mostly through Freedom of Information Act suits) over the past few years by the Departments of State/Army/Navy/Air Force/Defense, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the National Security Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency.

This overwhelming evidence indicates that Unidentified Flying Objects *do* exist, and that some of them are unconventional craft that (1) pose a threat to national security and (2) perform beyond the range of present-day technological development.

Furthermore, there is evidence that our government has continually misinformed the public concerning the true significance of the "UFO problem."

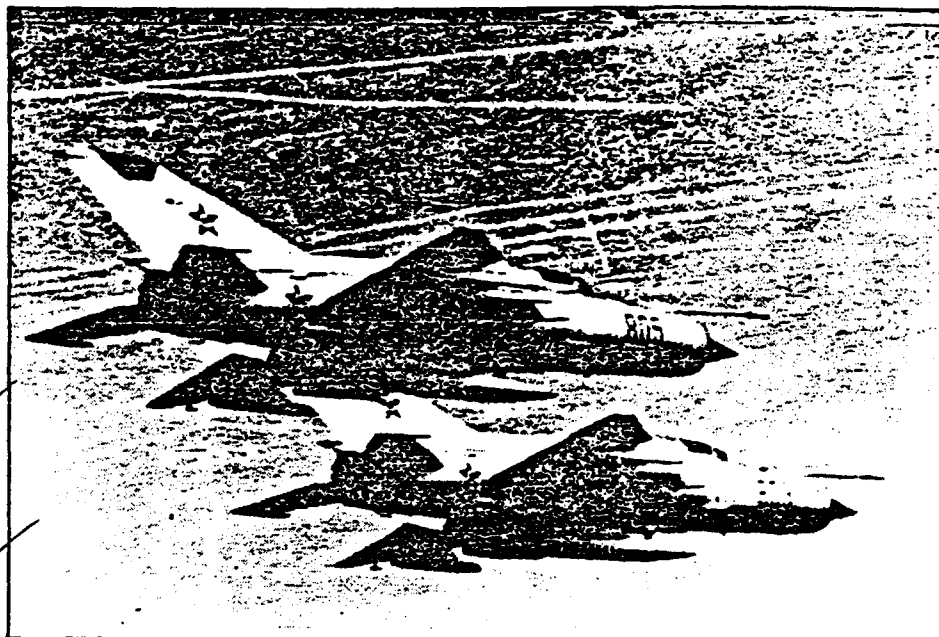
National Security and UFOs

"It is my view that this situation has possible implications for our national security."

—Central Intelligence Agency, 1952

In late 1952, a memorandum was drafted for CIA Director Walter B. Smith's signature, to be sent to the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council. The memo's subject: "Unidentified Flying Objects." The document shows that the CIA had "reviewed the current situation concerning unidentified flying objects which have caused extensive speculation in the press and has been the subject of concern to government organizations."

It was the Director's opinion, based



U.S. AIR FORCE

USAF Security intercepted a Cuban pilot's report of the encounter between his MIG-21 and a UFO.

has possible implications for our national security which transcend the interests of a single service.

"I therefore recommend that this Agency and the agencies of the Department of Defense be directed to formulate and carry out a program of intelligence and research activities required to solve the problem of instant positive identification of unidentified flying objects."

A draft of a proposed National Security Council directive was attached to the memorandum.

Unfortunately, it appears that the NSC directive fell by the wayside. Now, twenty-nine years later, the "current situation," contrary to official denials, still poses serious implications for our national security.

UFOs as a Threat

The Government's position:
"No UFO reported, investigated and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of a threat to our national security."

—Air Force, 1980

The evidence:

reveal that during October, November, and December of 1975, reliable military personnel repeatedly sighted unconventional aerial objects in the vicinity of nuclear-weapons storage areas, aircraft alert areas and nuclear-missile control facilities at Loring Air Force Base, Maine; Wurtsmith AFB Michigan; Malstrom AFB, Montana; Minot AFB, North Dakota; and Canadian Air Forces Station, Ontario.¹ Many of the sightings were confirmed by radar. At Loring AFB, the interloper "demonstrated a clear intent on the weapons storage areas."

The incidents drew the attention of the CIA, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Secretary of Defense. Though the Air Force informed the public and the press that individual sightings were isolated incidents, an Air Force document says that "Security Option III" was implemented and that security measures were coordinated with 15

New York attorney PETER A. GERSTEN has been pressing the legal effort on behalf of UFO groups—such as CAUS (Citizens Against UFO Secrecy)—for nearly three years. Gersten currently awaits a U.S. Appeals Court decision on release of over two hundred additional CIA documents relating to

connection with the United States UFO program will be maintained in ASD" (plus, he added, a file of "finished intelligence reports").

Coinciding with the November 1957

mand bases and other military installations. One censored message of April 3, 1976, refers to "Subject: New DCD Case [censored]-UFO Research. Reference: Form 610 dated 9

meetings with Dr. Edward Condo and members of the Colorado Project staff.

Glaringly absent from the release documents are the photo analyses, including one case provided to a scientific firm by the present writer that found its way to the CIA, and the hundreds and hundreds of intelligence reports on individual UFO cases that must have been collected—and in some cases are known to have been collected. Also absent are the dozens of radar-visual cases which must have been studied by the Physics and Electronics Division, as well as other materials that made up the case file repeatedly alluded to in these documents. Where are the startling 1952 cases that led the CIA to the brink of a major scientific study of UFOs?

The 892 pages contain large amounts of trivial correspondence, administrative papers, duplication and irrelevant (non-UFO) documents. Obviously, they do *not* contain the CIA UFO case files, other than a random sprinkling of mostly known cases. Only the FOIA lawsuits have been able to pry loose a few highly significant cases, such as the 1976 Iranian jet case.

—There can be no doubt that the CIA is stonewalling. If *this* is all the case files developed in more than thirty years, I would have to conclude that the CIA is totally inept. And, of course, it isn't. □

Where are the startling 1952 cases that led the CIA to the brink of a major scientific study?

UFO wave, "On 6 November 1957 a directed collection request for UFO information was levied on Contact Division by the Office of Scientific Intelligence... Responses to the requirement were forwarded to Collection Staff, OSI on 14 November 1957." (April 1, 1958 memo for Assistant Director, Scientific Intelligence, from Acting Assistant Director for Operations)

Also, coinciding with a flurry of sightings around the Washington, D.C. area in late 1964 and early 1965, another "collection request" was ordered by the Director of CIA. The present writer was among those interviewed by the Domestic Contact Division. The agent borrowed a number of specific UFO case investigation reports.

A series of memos from April through late summer of 1976 shows renewed interest in UFO data, probably as a result of the 1975 and 1976 UFO sightings at Strategic Air Com-

mand bases and other military installations. One censored message of April 3, 1976, refers to "Subject: New DCD Case [censored]-UFO Research. Reference: Form 610 dated 9 April 1976 transmitting UFO Study." Date discrepancy notwithstanding, the memos go on to discuss "the UFO study." One, while stating that there was at the time no formal UFO program, read: "At the present time, there are offices and personnel within the Agency who are monitoring the UFO phenomena... not currently on an official basis. Dr. [censored] feels that the best approach would be to keep in touch with and in fact develop reporting channels in this area to keep the Agency/community informed of any new developments."

Memos ranging from 1958 to 1967 mention analyses of UFO photos by the CIA National Photographic Interpretation Center under Arthur C. Lundahl, partially confirming information from private sources. Indeed, Lundahl was involved in arranging a "window" on the Colorado Project and in secret

In a Just CAUSE

Over the past third of a century, the government's conduct with regard to UFOs has been characterized as nonfeasance, misfeasance, and malfeasance. Citizens Against UFO Secrecy, a public-interest group, was formed to foster a review of the reality and significance of UFOs and the government's policies and practices regarding them.

CAUS calls upon the Federal government to (1) admit that the public has been misled about the nature of UFOs, (2) acknowledge that UFOs exist, and (3) reverse its position that further scientific study of UFO reports is unwarranted. CAUS seeks the immediate declassification and public dissemination of all official UFO documentation.

CAUS believes that the public has a right to an objective reappraisal of the implications of the UFO phenomenon.

For more information, write to CAUS, P.O. Box 4743F, Arlington, Virginia 22204.

FOOTNOTES

1. NORAD Classified Message; to Secretary of Air Force, *et al*; from NORAD Director of Operations; subject: Suspicious Unknown Air Activity; November 11, 1975. (Still classified CONFIDENTIAL; leaked to UFO research group in late 1976.)
2. Air Force Security Police (AFSP) message to 15 Air Force Bases, November 10, 1975.
3. This and the previous statements are found in the following documents:
 - Memorandum for Record; for the Joint Staff; signed by J.B. Morin, Rear Admiral, USN & Deputy Director for Operations, NMCC; January 21, 1976.
 - Memorandum for Record; for the Joint Staff; from Fred A. Treyz, Brigadier General, USAF & Deputy Director for Operations, NMCC; subject: Unidentified Flying Object Sighting; January 31, 1976.
4. "Rees Letter": AFOSI (Air Force Office of Special Investigations), 17th District, Kirtland AFB, New Mexico; letter to director of AFOSI; May 25, 1950.
5. "Cuban Incident": Air Force Security Service 6947th Squadron technician's statement to Stanton T. Friedman; October 27, 1977.
6. Memorandum for Director of Central Intelligence; subject: Flying Saucers; by E. Marshall Chadwell, Assistant Director, Scientific Intelligence; September 24, 1952.
7. Memo; to E. James Archer and Thurston E. Hanning; from Robert J. Low; subject: "Some Thoughts on the UFO Project": August 9, 1966.